This Paper is Not Complete Without the Nature Study
A Beautiful Piece of Color Photography.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VOLUME LXI.—NO. 179. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902—TWENTY PAGES—WITH NATURE STUDY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.*

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Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

SONG.

BY JOHN BUNYAN.

John Bunyan was born at Elstow in 1628. He was a tinker, as his father was before him, but he finally became a soldier in the parliamentary army. In 1653 he became a nonconformist and went about the country preaching until he was arrested under the statutes against that doctrine. While in prison Bunyan began his well known allegory—"Pilgrim's Progress." Under Charles II. he was released and made pastor at Bedford. He died at London in 1688.

* * * * *

He that is down needs fear no fall;
He that is low, no pride;
He that is humble ever shall
Have God to be his guide.

I am content with what I have,
Little be it or much;
And, Lord, contentment still I crave,
Because thou savest such.

Fullness to such a burden is
That go on pilgrimage;
Here little, and hereafter bliss,
Is best from age to age.

* * * * *

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

Unsettled Saturday and Sunday, with occasional showers; easterly winds. The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ended last midnight was 59 degrees at 10 a. m. and the minimum 55 degrees at 8 p. m.

Sun rises at 4:17; sets at 7:29. Moon rises at 11:41 p. m.

FOREIGN:—

King's condition continued favorable and talk of coronation resumed. Doctors say only first step in operation has been passed successfully. Queen will receive Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to coronation, and Mrs. Reid, today.

British colonial conference on June 30 will discuss defense and commercial relations, rebate in England on colonial products, and subsidized mail service from Australia via Canada.

Maj. Cornelius Gardener testified in Manila inquiry into his cruelty charges; Capt. Steele denounced municipalities started in Tayabas, but did not touch matter under inquiry.

Emperor William's yacht Meteor defeated English yacht Cicely, but race is claimed by latter on time allowance; kaiser himself steered Meteor.

Gov. Taft will present definite American proposal to Vatican for sale of friars' lands in Philippines.

Inquiry into Humbert will fraud began by French chamber of deputies; vote of confidence given.

Paris-Vienna automobile race resumed at Belfort; W. K. Vanderbilt forced to quit by accident.

Over 400 Boer prisoners left island of St. Helena for home; oath of allegiance taken first.

LOCAL:—

Charles W. Gale, real estate dealer, 4642 Cottage Grove avenue, tried to shoot Albert McMullen, barber, and then killed himself when police tried to batter in door and arrest him; jealousy or fear of a plot the supposed cause.

Spiritualist séance at 69 Thirty-first street exposed by Detective F. K. Buckmeister, employed by husband of woman who had turned spiritualist; Mrs. Celia Hughes, medium, said by detective to have imitated a spirit.

John Ringlestein, milk dealer at 282 Lee street, brought ten babies to court to prove he did not sell bad milk; fine of $50 imposed, and remitted because babies looked healthy to justice.

Mayor Harrison will present E. B. Tolman's plan for downtown subway, built by special assessment and bonds, to city council; telephone ordinance will make large users pay more.

Union Traction alleged jury bribery case will go to jury today State's Attorney Deneen arraigned P. H. O'Donnell and principal defendants for leading "small fry" into crime.

Policeman Alexander H. Martin, accused of threatening to shoot into crowd, appeared before trial board intoxicated; was discharged and revolver taken away.

Mayor Harrison declared democrats are hurting chances by quarreling; denied reconciliation with Hopkins, but said he would not air his dislikes in campaign time.

Police pensioners held meeting to discuss reform in system; plans made for amending present law by appeal to state legislature and for future public meeting.

Six public utility corporations offered to pay $600,000 taxes for 1901 at once if county will give up suit to recover additional $1,281,030 claimed as due.

Cruelty in children often due to toxin in blood or imperfect nervous system, according to Prof. H. L. Stetson, in lecture at university of Chicago.

Cook county board decided to buy smokeless coal for all institutions but county hospital; over $7,000 saved by its use last year.

Diplomas given to 233 normal school graduates, who will serve as public school cadets; all but four from Chicago.

Municipal lecture course, to educate citizens on city government problems, will be given in October.

WASHINGTON:—

Aguinaldo and all political prisoners in Philippines will be freed by proclamation on July 4 and given right to share in civil government; cabinet agreement reached yesterday. Peace restored except in Mindanao.

France gave assurance it will help in Panama canal transfer and United States will ask aid in learning validity of title. Rear Admiral Walker may head new commission.

Democratic congressmen in caucus adopted resolution condemning republicans for failure to cut Cuban tariff; declared republican house majority controlled by trusts.

Admiral Dewey told senate Philippine committee Aguinaldo came to Manila for "money and loot;" did not know whether emancipation proclamation was issued.

Senator Teller (Colo.) declared Cuban reciprocity is backed by sugar trust to kill beet sugar industry; duty on iron and steel must be cut with sugar tariff.

Census report showed Illinois has 264,151 farms, valued at $1,765,561,550.

PAGES.

1 Suicide After Attempted Murder. Electric Light Disturbs Seance. Filipino Rebels to Be Forgiven. Babies Upset a Fine. Edward Gains; Peril Not Past.

2 Imperial Conference Draws All Eyes

3 Bribery Case Goes to Jury Today. Accuses Himself; Ends Life. Think National Strike Sure. Debate on Humbert Case. Emperor's Yacht Finishes First.

4 France to Aid in Canal Plans. Senate Debates Cuban Bill. Mayor Objects to Factional Fight. May Settle with Freight Handlers.

5 Dewey Angered by Senator's Query. Gardener Says He Sought Peace. Value of Illinois Farms. General News of New York.

6 Articulate Runs Game Race. Yankee Shows Class. Colts Win First at St. Louis. Game Wins; Under Suspicion. Suburban Golf Tournament.

7 Offer to Pay $600,000 Taxes. General News of Railroads. Smokeless Coal Wins Victory. Mayor Likes Subway Plan. New Phases to Corp Deal.

11 Lake Marine.

12 Editorial Comment. Fontenoy Letter.

13 Young Teachers Get Diplomas. Police to Discuss Pension Law. Insurance Affairs.

14 In the Commercial Markets.

15 Financial News of the World. Dun and Bradstreet on Trade. Records of the Courts.

16 Society Affairs.

17-20 Literary Supplement.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

John Sebastian, general passenger agent of Rock Island railroad, promoted to passenger traffic manager; Robert Mather made general counsel; R. H. Aishton made Northwestern's assistant general manager.

Railroad general managers will discuss Chicago freight handlers and teamsters' demands today; unions probably will not be recognized, but wage demand likely to be granted.

Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review reported financial conditions satisfactory and trade good; manufacturing operations increased; railroad earnings for June, 4.6 per cent over 1901.

Harris-Gates sold large quantities of September corn and Armour bought heavily at 61¼ to 61⅝; former believed to have let go 1,000,000 bushels; July wheat lost ¼ cent.

Fight to oust J. C. Osgood as chairman of Colorado fuel and iron company planned by John W. Gates and eastern directors; agreement broken in passing dividend.

Anthracite miners' union officials said general strike is certain to be called; soft coal miners will go out in body if asked; can strike without breaking contracts.

United States steel company voluntarily increased wages of 100,000 employés 10 per cent; will add $4,000,000 to annual pay roll.

Methodist Episcopal church south insured all its property in National mutual church insurance company, Chicago.

Chicago custom house collections yesterday were $10,590.

DOMESTIC:—

James E. Pearson, Brooklyn lawyer, committed suicide; worry over financial troubles due to innocently aiding land swindles the supposed cause.

Mrs. Anna M. Thorman, New York, beaten by two men who entered her house as health inspectors and then demanded money and jewelry.

Hope for steamer Portland, caught in ice in Bering straits, with 110 persons on board, given up. Searchers missing also.

Pickle trust with $30,000,000 capital formed in New York to control all "sour" food products.

Naval Cadet Frank D. Hall, Milford, Ill., won two marksmanship medals at Annapolis.

William Coates, 17 years old, choked his mother to death at St. Joseph, Mo.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AUCKLAND		Ventura.
BRISBANE	Miowera	
HAVRE	La Touraine	
LIZARD	Southwark	
MOVILLE		Anchoria.
NEW YORK	Columbia	
NEW YORK	Lucania	
PLYMOUTH	Patricia	
QUEENSTOWN	Carmania	
SAN FRANC'O	China	

TRIES TO MURDER; KILLS HIMSELF.

Jealousy or Fear of a Plot Impels C. W. Gale, 4642 Cottage Grove Avenue, to Crime.

CROWD SEES THE DEED.

Barber Albert McMullen, Wife of Suicide, and Another Woman Concerned in the Affair.

Either jealousy or desire to checkmate some plot led to a spectacular attempted murder and a suicide by Charles W. Gale at Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-seventh street yesterday.

After trying to shoot Albert McMullen in the latter's barber shop Gale took refuge in his real estate office at 4642 Cottage Grove avenue and, when the police began to batter down the door, shot and killed himself.

During the early part of the affair two fainting women, fearful of Gale's anger, hid themselves in apartments overlooking the scene of the excitement. One of these women was Mrs. Sadie Gale, wife of the suicide and would be murderer, and the other was Miss Ida Carlington, 24 years old, a milliner, and said to be an active principal in the events leading up to the trouble.

The name of a third woman was brought into the case when Gale, weapon in hand, called out to McMullen prior to the shooting:

"I am not alone in this thing. You yourself have a wife in Indiana, Mac."

Mrs. Gale Disclaims Knowledge.

Mrs. Gale says she was ignorant of events preceding the tragedy and is prostrated at her home. She disclaims any knowledge of the milliner, and asserts that she had no suspicions until informed that her husband had attempted to shoot McMullen an hour before the suicide.

On the other hand, McMullen asserts his belief that Mrs. Gale had learned of the milliner, basing his opinion on the words used by Gale when he first entered the barber shop.

"You've been knocking, and I'm going to kill you," was the expression used by Gale, according to the barber.

"It is my belief," said McMullen, "that information was conveyed to Gale's wife the evening before relating to this woman, and from the manner he spoke I am almost certain that the real estate dealer suspected me of playing the informant. I learned that on the day previous Mrs. Gale had told her husband that if he did not 'straighten up' she would leave him and return to her father, in Indiana."

The "straightening up," according to Mrs. Gale, related to financial affairs.

Mrs. Gale Suspects Deep Plot.

"I was in total ignorance of my husband's acquaintance with any young woman," she said. "Neither was I acquainted with the barber. I am positive that there is a deeper motive in the affair. And I think my husband chose to kill himself to save the honor of myself and child.

"Why was it that my husband called out to the barber when we were in the real estate office: 'Remember, you have a wife, too?' There is something more to be told. In the scheme I think there were three parties, who hoped to obtain certain ends by harassing my husband with threats of exposure to me of his alleged conduct."

Gale left his wife at 10 o'clock in the morning to buy curtains for the real estate office with money which she had received from her father the day before.

As it afterward developed, he used the money to purchase two revolvers. Shortly before noon he entered the barber shop. McMullen and the colored porter were the only persons in the place. McMullen noticed that Gale was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and after the latter had threatened to kill McMullen the barber grasped Gale's wrists and forced him toward the door.

Fires Through Window.

Thrusting his visitor outside, McMullen closed the door and locked it. Gale then drew his revolver and fired through the window, narrowly missing McMullen. McMullen fled into the alley and hurried south to the Dewey grocery in the same block. There he met Ida Carlington.

The barber conversed with the milliner for nearly an hour and finally told her to return to her cousins on the west side. McMullen hurried her to Forty-sixth street and helped her to board a north bound train. Then he went to the real estate office. He found Gale's wife there, Gale's partner, George Chamberlin, and Detective Amstein. They were talking about the shooting. It was then, according to Mrs. Gale, that the name of Miss Carlington was first mentioned in her presence.

Suicide of Gale.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Chamberlin left the office. The detective also had gone, learning that no warrant would be sworn out. McMullen and Mrs. Gale were alone in the place. When they saw Gale coming, a revolver in his hand, they locked the office door, fled through the alley, and McMullen telephoned for the police. Mrs. Gale sought refuge in the restaurant next door in a fainting condition.

When the patrol wagon arrived the policemen found the door of Gale's office locked. Looking through the window, they saw Gale sitting at his desk. When they started to break in the door he shot himself through the head. He was taken unconscious to the Lakeside hospital, where he died half an hour later.

Mystery About Miss Carlington.

There is some mystery about Ida Carlington.

"Gale had known her for some time, I think," said McMullen. "He introduced her to me about six weeks ago. She is from Streator, Ill., and is employed in a millinery store on Cottage Grove avenue."

Miss Carlington is described as pretty and 24 years old. She had told McMullen, according to his story, that Gale owed her $40 and was the cause of her losing her position. She told him this, the barber relates, on Thursday.

Gale's Relatives Wealthy.

Gale is said to have a wealthy uncle, who is deacon of a Woodlawn church. His wife, whom he married at Jacksonville, Ill., fourteen years ago, is the daughter of a wealthy real estate owner in Middleburg, Ind., where she had a 13-year-old son at school. Mr. Gale had been boarding with Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Keogh, 4756 Prairie avenue, for two years, and six weeks ago his wife came from Middleburg to join him.

TURNS LIGHT ON SPIRITS.

ELECTRIC LANTERN DISPELS A WOMAN'S NOTIONS.

Detective Attends Seance at Request of Wealthy South Side Resident Whose Wife Had Been Converted to Spiritualism—Sheds a Ray on Medium While Ghostly Voice Comes Through Megaphone and Rudely Disturbs Meeting.

Right in the midst of an intensely exciting spiritualistic séance at 69 Thirty-first street, while the spirits of the departed were whispering through a megaphone to their friends of this earth, and while the earthly friends were drinking in the words from the spirit world and feeling little quivers play up and down their backs—right then, a rude, unfeeling detective flashed an eletric dark lantern on the trance medium.

As to what was seen, there is a difference of opinion.

F. K. Buckminster, head of the Metropolitan detective agency, says he saw the trance medium, who ought to have been seated in her chair, leaning forward with her mouth to the megaphone. Mrs. Celia Hughes, the medium, says the detective is a "wretch" and that he did not see any such thing.

Woman's Delusions Removed.

There was another person who "saw things," this being the wife of a wealthy south side resident, and the detective affirms that she saw enough to convince her she was being deluded, and that she will get along without "readings" and "spirit messages" in the future. The detective attended the séance at the request of the woman's husband and the electric dark lantern was used to demonstrate the delusion to her and win her away from spiritualism.

According to Detective Buckminster the woman had been so wrought up by her frequent visits to the medium that she was unfitted for domestic life. She had heard spirit messages until she was afraid to go into a darkened room alone. She would not answer the telephone at night, and she was afraid to enter her bedroom. At last her husband, in despair, decided to secure the aid of a detective in an effort to convince his wife that she was the victim of delusions. The wife was among the twenty persons who attended the séance chosen for the attempt, which she did not know was to be made. Mr. Buckminster and his wife were there and the detective carried an electric storage light concealed under his coat.

Spirits Require Megaphone's Aid.

For the convenience of the spirits a megaphone had been provided, so that their faintest whisper might be heard. The medium's chair was some distance from this. The room was darkened and the séance began. Up to a certain point the detective and the medium agree on facts.

There was a tapping on the megaphone announcing that the spirits had arrived. Then the voice of the medium was heard, showing that she was seated in her chair. Then there was some more tapping, and presently a "message" was whispered to one of the women in the room. An excitable German in the assemblage began to inquire for a friend, and presently a deep German voice sounded through the megaphone.

"Heine," said the spirit.

"Ach, mein Schumaker," gasped the earthly German. "Bis das du?"

"Ja, wohl," replied the voice in the megaphone, and the earthly German subsided in an ecstacy of "Achs."

"Mike's" Voice Brings the Light.

Tension in the assemblage was at a high point when a rich Irish voice was heard.

"Good avening," it said; "th' best av everything to all av ye."

"O, it's Mike," gasped several of the Irishman's auditors.

"Mike" proceeded to speak towards all quarters of the room. The detective got his electric lantern out from under his coat and had his finger on the button. The sound of the voice indicated that the megaphone was slowly turning from one corner of the room in a semicircle towards the other, and "Mike" was addressing a few words of good cheer to all comers.

Just as the sound seemed to indicate that the instrument was in a direct line with the detective he pressed the button. The flash of light hit the megaphone—and other things. This is where the divergence in the stories begins.

What the Detective Saw.

According to Mr. Buckminster, the medium stood revealed, leaning close to the sounding instrument, with one foot back towards her chair. Her first words, he says, as the flash of light struck her, were:

"I did not mean any harm."

"Of course you didn't, dear," exclaimed several women in the startled assemblage. Then the medium regained her courage quickly, the detective says.

"That was a dirty Irish trick," she shouted.

"I think that man had better get out of here," said a woman near the door.

"Not wanting to start a rough house," said the detective afterwards, in explaining it, "I got out."

Medium Tells Her Story.

The trance medium has another story.

"He turned on the light suddenly," she admitted, "but he did not see a thing. I did not say anything, but some of the persons present declared that it was outrageous for a man to come into a woman's house and insult her that way. One woman said he had better leave. As he went he apologized for being so rude and added that he was glad to find at least one honest medium.

WOMAN HURT IN A RAID BY ALLEGED CONSTABLES.

Thomas Donahue and John Sweeney Accused of Robbing and Beating Mrs. Emma Mullady.

Accused of maltreating and robbing Mrs. Emma Mullady, 260 North Clark street, Thomas Donahue and John Sweeney, two men who assert they are constables, were arrested last evening by Detectives Abbey and Rohan of the East Chicago avenue station. The alleged attack on Mrs. Mullady, who is an invalid, was committed in a confectionery store conducted by her at the Clark street address.

Mrs. Mullady asserts that the men entered her place and without reading a writ of any kind proceeded to tear a penny slot device for the sale of cigars from the counter to which it was fastened. The store furniture was splintered by the men as the machine was torn loose.

The woman declares she protested and screamed for the police and was struck twice and rendered half unconscious. The men departed with the machine, but were arrested later by the detectives on the description given them by Mrs. Mullady. They were locked up at the East Chicago avenue station, and to the queries of the detectives and Lieut. Miller declared they were constables. Neither carried a constable's commission or a writ of any kind.

FILIPINO REBELS TO BE FORGIVEN.

Aguinaldo and Other Political Prisoners in the Far East Are Assured Their Liberty.

EDICT PLANNED JULY 4.

Novel Celebration of Independence Day Is Decided Upon by the Cabinet at Washington.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Aguinaldo and all other political prisoners in the Philippine islands will be set free on July 4 by a general amnesty order, if the island government bill is passed before that date.

This action was decided upon at a cabinet meeting today, it being deemed a graceful act to celebrate Independence day by forgiving those who have carried on the futile war against the United States.

The proclamation will declare that peace has been restored in the archipelago, except in isolated districts, and will mark the formal inauguration of civil government.

Includes All Political Offenders.

The war department for some time past has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text. In its modified state it was agreed to by the cabinet today and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Gov. Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval nothing will remain but for the president, if the Philippine civil government bill is a law on that day, as is now expected it will be, to issue on Independence day a formal proclamation setting forth the terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine government bill—namely: to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration. That bill is now in conference and the proclamation will not be issued until the Philippine government measure has been agreed upon by both houses and the president has affixed his signature to it.

Will Declare Peace in Islands.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or pagan tribes are giving the United States a great amount of trouble, and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty, and allowed to participate in the civil government that is to be inaugurated in the islands.

While the proclamation is subject to changes in text the general language of the document is well mapped out. There was a general discussion today of the treatment that should be accorded the political prisoners of the islands. There is no intention, it is stated, to release those prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, the benefits of the amnesty being limited to those in custody as a result of breaches of military law, leaving criminal offenders to the action of the proper authorities under the coming civil government.

Troops to Remain on Duty.

The purpose is to demonstrate that motives of humanity and generosity dictate the government's course toward the Filipinos. When the islands are turned over to the civil authorities they will not be left without adequate military protection, as no more troops will be ordered home for the present and every precaution will be taken for the military safeguarding of the islands under the new civil administration.

Another subject under consideration at the cabinet meeting today was the negotiations for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines. Secretary Root took with him to the meeting all the correspondence which has passed between himself and Gov. Taft while the latter has been carrying on his negotiations at Rome. It is understood that Secretary Root has great confidence in a successful outcome of Gov. Taft's efforts.

New Place for Cabinet Meeting.

The cabinet meeting was held in the president's temporary quarters on La Fayette square, and was the first time in eighty-eight years that a regular session of the cabinet had been held outside the White house.

JUSTICE SITS AS A CRITIC ON A DRESSMAKER'S SKILL.

Decides Gown Does Not Fit Woman for Whom It Was Made and Dismisses Suit for Collection of Bill.

Without a chance to pass on the works of Balzac or Rostand, Justice Bradwell feels he is at least competent to sit with Worth, another Frenchman, as a critic of gowns. As the result of the exercise of this judgment yesterday a local dressmaker lost his suit for $50.

Philip Feldman, 222 Thirty-fifth street, made a gown for Mrs. William E. Phillips, wife of the manager of the Dolese & Shepard stone company. Mrs. Phillips declared the gown didn't fit and refused to pay for it. Feldman brought suit for his claim, and Justice Bradwell was called on to decide.

With patron and maker disputing each other the court hesitated. Then it was suggested that the defendant try on the waist. Mrs. Phillips, it is said, retired to a telephone booth, and shortly appeared, wearing the discredited garment. The justice looked over his glasses, first at the waist then at the dressmaker. He deliberated thoughtfully for a few moments and said:

"The defendant claims it does not fit, and I agree with her. I wouldn't pay for a waist like that myself."

Feldman protested, but the justice dismissed the case. Mrs. Phillips lives at 3635 Michigan avenue.

VICTIM OF ANTE-FOURTH HURT.

Another Boy Dies of Injuries Sustained in Premature Celebration of the Holiday.

Another victim has been added to the list of deaths from premature celebrations of July 4. Paul Burtin, 15 years old, died at 7019 Princeton avenue yesterday morning of lockjaw caused by a gunshot wound in the right hand.

PRIZES FOR "Vacation" Stories.

THE TRIBUNE will give each week prizes of

$15.00
$10.00
$7.50

for the best three "vacation" stories submitted by its readers.

The stories should be:

Not over 1,500 words in length.

As far as possible actual experiences.

Located at some resort near Chicago.

Typewritten and written on one side of paper only.

Stories not awarded prizes but of sufficient merit to be published will be paid for at THE TRIBUNE'S regular rates.

Address contributions to the Sunday Editor. They should reach THE TRIBUNE office not later than Wednesday night of each week.

BABIES REVERSE A FINE.

LAW'S MAJESTY UPSET BY A CHORUS OF "GOO GOOS."

Justice Martin Pursued in His Sleep by a Chubby Youngster and He Decides to Remit the $50 Assessed Against a Dairyman Who Is Accused of Selling Impure Milk—Mothers Come to the Defense of the Dealer—Many Offenders Are Punished.

A chorus of "goo goos" from ten bright faced babies and a prospect of more "goo goos" from a whole neighborhood of babies upset a $50 fine yesterday and brought triumph to John Ringlestein, a dairyman at 282 Lee avenue.

The fine was remitted by Justice Martin, who had imposed it the day before in spite of the protests of ten mothers who had exhibited their infants in court as evidence that Ringlestein's milk was healthful baby food.

"I will not abide by the decision," declared the dairyman. "I will instruct my attorney to appeal the case. When the appeal is heard I will bring fifty mothers and their children into court, if necessary, and will secure certificates from the city chemist to show that the milk comes up to the required standard in butter fat and in gravity."

Justice Martin's Bad Night.

Justice Martin did not know much about butter fat or milk gravity, so he went home to sleep over the problem. In one of his dreams Johnny Walter, the huskiest of the ten infants, perched on the justice's chest and with his chubby fists played a tattoo on the magisterial nose, occasionally varying the performance by fastening his finger in the sleeper's hair.

Mr. Martin awoke with a start and as he sat up in bed and rubbed his eyes the thought crept into his mind that perhaps the dairyman was right, after all. Yesterday he came downtown prepared to arrange a truce.

The justice found Ringlestein in a mood to make terms. The fine was suspended on condition that Ringlestein would pay the costs in the case, and this the milk dealer agreed to do.

The arrangement met with the approval of the milk man's customers. Many of them had taken samples of milk delivered to them by Ringlestein and had secured an analysis. The results were satisfactory and the women agreed to stand by Ringlestein through thick and thin. They were willing, if necessary, to take their babies into court to prove the value of the milk sold by the Lee avenue dairyman.

What the Mothers Say.

"My baby will go to court again if necessary," said Mrs. Bruno Walter of 1747 North Francisco street. "He is a good specimen of the Ringlestein milk baby. I think he is the healthiest year-old boy in Chicago."

Mrs. Therese Wudtke of 297 Lee avenue, whose 6 months old baby, Edmund, has been fed on the Ringlestein milk, was emphatic in her praise of the dairyman.

"Edmund will go to court and kick over a few of their law books," she said. "He is big enough and strong enough to do it."

Mrs. Louis Fuerth, 322 West Belmont avenue, says she "is just aching to show any judge what a pretty and healthy baby" her 10 months old Edith is. She declares that the child's condition is due to the milk that she bought from Ringlestein.

Many Milk Offenders Fined.

Other milk offenders did not fare so well in Justice Walter Gibbon's court during the day. In each of the eighty-eight cases heard a fine of from $1 to $25 was imposed. The fines were regulated according to the number of times the defendant had been charged with a violation of the city ordinance.

J. H. Ferris, proprietor of a restaurant at 69 Van Buren street, was fined $10. Among the other fines were C. Bollinger, 695 South Morgan street, $25; J. Beron, 349 One Hundred and Fourth street, $25; S. Pricazarski, 442 South Jefferson street, $25; National cooperative dairy company, 5611 Normal avenue, $25; Charles Weighman, Fifth avenue and Adams street, $25; E. A. Root, 799 Fulton street, $5.

STEEL TRUST GIVES 100,000 MEN 10 PER CENT ADVANCE.

Corporation Voluntarily Increases Wages, Thereby Adding $4,000,000 to Its Annual Pay Roll.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 27.—The largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of 100,000 men has been decided upon by the United States steel corporation. The men will receive an advance of 10 per cent, which will add $4,000,000 to the annual pay roll of the corporation. The advance applies to union as well as nonunion men.

This decision has just been reached by the executive committee after numerous conferences with the officials of the underlying concerns. The first men to profit by the increase were those of the Carnegie steel company who were not already working under a private scale. The next advance will come to the employés of the American steel and wire plants.

In the Pittsburg district 30,000 men will be entitled to the increase. Chief among them will be the blast furnace workers, all day men, laborers, and machinists. The wages of the blast furnace workers and day men of the Edgar Thomson and Homestead steel workers and all furnaces operated by the Carnegie steel company were advanced without notice.

Workmen working under a private scale will be debarred from the advance, as well as coal miners, coke workers, rod men, and tube workers. It is expected that the independent steel and iron producers of the country will grant their day men, laborers, machinists, and blast furnace workers a similar advance.

EDWARD GAINING; PERIL NOT PAST.

Progress Made by King Gives Hope to Members of the Royal Family of England.

PLANS FOR CORONATION.

Physicians Still Cautious, However, and No Promises of Sure Recovery Are Made by Them as Yet.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 28, 5 a. m.—The following is the latest bulletin issued by the physicians in attendance upon King Edward:

"Friday, 11 p. m.—His majesty's condition is in all respects satisfactory. The king has had a comfortable day and has made substantial improvement.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 28, 5 a. m.—King Edward's condition continues most satisfactory and hope for his recovery is gaining with every hour.

While the danger of septic poisoning or other complications is not passed, the fact that the royal patient's temperature and pulse are normal is most encouraging. The physicians say that any turn for the worse would be likely to show itself before this time and they speak with more confidence of Edward's prospects.

May Set New Date for Crowning.

Already there is talk of setting a definite date for the coronation and this with the announcement that Queen Alexandra will receive United States Ambassador Reid tomorrow give the public an idea of the confidence felt in the royal family for the king's recovery.

While there is a wide assumption that nothing is to be expected henceforth but announcements of an uninterrupted return to strength medical opinion does not share in such easy optimism. Trained opinion is that the first step in the treatment of the king's malady has been successful in its first stage and that the evacuation of the abscess has not been followed by the immediate deadly sequel that was at one time feared.

Grave Perils Still Ahead.

The fact of the presence of pain in the wound is so far encouraging, because if gangrene had set in there would have been no pain, but it must always be kept in mind that both tubes still remain in the body and many hours must pass before an attempt is made to remove the stitches.

His majesty's present diet cannot be continued indefinitely, although the intestines must be vastly repaired before stronger food can be administered. Lastly it remains a fact that the surgeons have not yet tackled the vermiform appendix itself.

Rumor of Death Baseless.

An absurd rumor was current this morning to the effect that the king was dead. Apparently the story had not the slightest foundation in fact. The latest reports from Buckingham palace indicate that his majesty is on the high road to recovery.

Riots Over Abandoned Feasts.

The abandonment of the coronation feastings has led to a number of riots at different places. The worst occurred at Watford, where, when it was announced the dinner for the poor and the distribution of shillings and sixpences to children had been abandoned a mob stoned and wrecked the shops of the members of the committee having the affair in charge.

The rioters lit a bonfire that had been prepared to celebrate the event, overwhelmed the police, and threw the officers' helmets into the fire. Hundreds of other police were summoned, but they, too, were overpowered. The mayor read the riot act and swore in citizens as special constables to maintain the peace. There was desperate fighting and many persons were seriously hurt. A number of shops were sacked and set on fire.

Meat Half a Penny a Pound.

In view of the expected extraordinary demand, dealers in supplies of all kinds laid in heavy stocks, hoping to reap large profits. The abandonment of the coronation and the dispersal of the crowds of visitors here, and the absence of the others that were expected, caused a slump in prices that will result in large losses to the dealers. Most of the supplies were of such a nature that it was necessary for them to be immediately consumed. A leading firm in the Smithfield market sold a ton of meat at a half penny a pound. Fish and fruit were also sold at great loss.

Sorry to Disappoint People.

Lord Warwick, whose brother, Sidney Greville, is Queen Alexandra's private secretary, in proposing a vote of sympathy to the Warwick town council, said he had been told on good authority that the king's first words upon recovering consciousness after the operation were:

"Will my people ever forgive me?" referring to the postponement of the coronation.

"It is the best yet," was the popular comment with which the bulletin posted at Buckingham palace at 11 o'clock last night was greeted. A small crowd waited before the palace until the bulletin was brought out, and when the good news became known there were cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.

Lord Churchill, the acting lord chamberlain, drove up to the palace just as the bulletin was issued, and he expressed his keen pleasure at the doctors' report of the king's condition.

Crowds Cheer Good News.

After learning the contents of the bulletin the crowd at the palace dispersed quickly and the rejoicing which already was apparent in the crowded streets increased in keeping with the terms of the latest reports.

The prince and princess of Wales dined at Buckingham palace last night in company with several foreign royal personages. All the diners returned early to their homes.

The unanimity among prominent physicians in expressing their opinions as to the case of the king is quite remarkable. All the professional opinions gathered are distinctly favorable and hopeful. The doctors regard the danger of peritonitis as now almost past and believe his majesty's recovery to be entirely probable.

Pain Causes Restlessness.

The first unofficial intimation yesterday morning from Buckingham palace regarding

the king's condition was to the effect that the pain mentioned in Thursday night's bulletin was at first attended by some restlessness, but subsequently improvement was noted, and his majesty passed a fair night.

The return of pain is stated to have been caused by the passage of digested matter over the seat of the abscess. The pain at times is excruciating, but is incidental to the wound, and not due to any new development. It may continue for days, while, at the same time the abscess and wound will be healing satisfactorily.

The king passed the evening comfortably. The queen was at his bedside for some time, as was also the prince of Wales, but his majesty was not allowed to see the princess of Wales, nor any one except his own children. He reads a great deal, and occasionally he is permitted to look at a newspaper. He also has been permitted to read an unexciting novel.

Patient Shows Fortitude.

The medical men are now satisfied with the king's progress, which, though slow, is reassuring, after the alarm caused by Tuesday evening's relapse, when it was generally understood in palace circles that it was almost a case of life or death. His majesty throughout has exhibited remarkable fortitude, to which his physicians attribute his present favorable condition.

Lord Lister and his colleagues held a longer consultation than usual this morning. It is learned that it was upon the subject of the removal of the stitches from the wound. If the present favorable symptoms continue this probably will be effected on Sunday, which is expected to be a critical day for his majesty and the tension will not be perceptibly relieved until the stitches have been removed.

It is said that after the issue of this morning's bulletin Lord Marcus Beresford asked Lord Lister how the king was progressing and that Lord Lister replied: "His majesty is practically out of danger."

The Daily Mail this morning says that all King Edward's functions are working admirably. The drainage pipe has not yet been removed, says the paper, but the king's general progress is sure and steady. His diet already includes soup, fish, and baked apples. It is probable that next week the number of daily bulletins will be diminished.

Will Be Taken to Royal Yacht.

"It has been settled informally," says the paper, "that as soon as it is safe to do so his majesty will be moved to Cowes and placed on board the royal yacht for his period of convalescence."

Despite this and other circumstantial reports to the effect that the king Thursday and yesterday was allowed to eat a little fish, to sit up for a while, to smoke, and to read the newspapers and telegrams, the stories are discredited by all the medical fraternity, except possibly that the king was allowed a single cigaret, as he is such an habitual smoker.

The doctors say it is impossible to believe that the physicians were grossly neglectful enough to allow him to take food in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He takes nourishment, but it is probably milk and other food of that kind. It is impossible to believe that he has been sitting up. He must be lying on his back. The slightest nervous agitation has to be avoided, which precludes the idea of his reading. Outside of the surgeons nobody has seen the king except the queen and his own children.

Electric fans are being utilized to keep the king's apartment at a suitable temperature, the heat in London at present being oppressive.

The operating table, bandages, and other appliances connected with surgical operations were removed from the palace yesterday afternoon.

Bulletins Please Officials.

Throughout yesterday only small crowds gathered about Buckingham palace. The bulletins created the greatest satisfaction. Subsequently a member of the government said:

"Really, everything is going on wonderfully well, and we all now think the king will recover, though, of course, we are afraid of being premature or unduly optimistic. The king is proving himself a gallant chap.

"A good deal of ill feeling and misdirected criticism seems to have been caused by the omission of the temperature from the bulletins. I understand the doctors avoided mention of it for the purpose of preventing what they believed would be an avalanche of faulty deductions from the press and alleged experts. It is only natural that the king's temperature slightly rises at night, and it is expected to do so for some time.

"How little, however, this omission from the bulletins is calculated to inspire the public with false confidence can be judged from the fact that on Wednesday evening, when, perhaps, the king might have been expected to have been at his most critical period, his temperature was normal, yet the doctors purposely refrained from mentioning it."

Many Think Danger Gone.

The latest bulletins created the most favorable impression in parliamentary circles. Many of the medical experts now believe that all danger of any septic process has passed and that, so far as can be seen, the crisis may be regarded as at an end.

The crowds in the streets yesterday were much smaller than for the last few days. The work of tearing down the decorations is proceeding apace.

London's Streets Deserted.

What was to have gone down to history as procession day, when it was expected there would be the greatest crush ever witnessed in the streets of London, found the city practically deserted. The bank holiday proclaimed for yesterday paralyzed business. The masses, apparently, surfeited with their aimless wanderings in the streets on Thursday, either cleared out to the country, tempted by the perfect weather, or else staid at home. Certainly the main thoroughfares could not have been more deserted on any Sunday in the year. The big hotels, however, were oases of activity amid the otherwise general stagnation. Many Americans are preparing to start for the continent and others already have gone there or to the country, while numbers took advantage of the fine day to visit the great fleet assembled off Spithead. Sir Thomas Lipton is entertaining a distinguished party on board his steam yacht Erin.

Society Resumes Festivities.

The fashionable cafés and restaurants were the scenes of numerous smart luncheons, while extensive but quiet preparations were made for week end house parties at the surrounding country places, whose owners seem to think the situation warrants at least some subdued gayety in honor of the many prominent visitors.

Henry Dines with the Queen.

Prince Henry of Prussia and the crown princess of Sweden and Norway and Portugal and a dozen other guests dined with the queen at the palace last night.

Prince Henry will leave London today for Germany. He and the princess received among other visitors yesterday Mrs. Montgomery Sears. The prince spoke to her of his pleasant recollections of his visit to Boston.

Among the Americans, outside of the members of the special embassy, who have been received by Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia are Admiral Charles O'Neil, Miss Roosevelt, and Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, wife of the former naval attaché of the United States embassy at London.

Commoners Given Bulletin.

In the house of commons at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, said:

"I have just received a message by telephone, which I was unable to take down, but the house may accept from me the statement that the king's progress is satisfactory."

A party of 1,100 orphans from the various institutions were entertained by the prince and princess of Wales yesterday at a dinner given in the grounds of Marlborough house. The prince and princess visited their little guests.

There will be a repetition of Thursday's intercession service at St. Paul's cathedral tomorrow.

"Liverpool was illuminated last night in recognition of the good news."

Queen May Review Troops.

The prospect of the king's rapid recovery has led to a revival of the projects for festivities. It has practically been decided that the Indian and colonial troops here shall be reviewed next Tuesday or Wednesday by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the horse guards' parade. Queen Alexandra attending to take the salute on behalf of the king, as she did recently at Aldershot. This idea was warmly advocated by the colonial premiers in London, and it has been approved by Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary.

It is also likely that as soon as his majesty is pronounced to be out of danger London will indulge in a general illumination. Few of the illumination devices in the city have been disturbed, their owners awaiting the decision of the Prince of Wales in the matter. The prince has not yet ordered the removal of the devices from Marlborough house.

It is not impossible that the abandonment of the naval review set for June 28 will be reconsidered in the interests of the colonial and Indian visitors, who are greatly disappointed at missing this sight. Other entertainments for the nation's colonial and Indian guests are also being arranged. Thus, if there is no setback in his majesty's progress, there will be a partial revival of the interrupted festivities.

Royal Patient Is Cheerful.

The Times this morning says: "The king remains recumbent; he takes with comfort the nourishment appropriate to his condition, and keeps bright and cheerful in spite of the irksomeness of his enforced inactivity. Some of his medical advisers are always in attendance. There is happily good reason for hoping that his majesty will make a complete and speedy recovery."

In an editorial article the Times suggests utilizing the return of Lord Kitchener to England as a suitable occasion to organize some kind of ceremonial, in which Queen Alexandra and the prince and princess of Wales might participate, to express the national feeling of thankfulness over the king's recovery.

Lord Kitchener left Cape Town for England on the steamer Orotava June 23. He is expected to arrive about July 12.

People Proud of Ruler.

The people are taking the greatest pride in the king's fortitude. It has been learned that his majesty facilitated the preparations for the operation and that when the surgeons were ready he stretched himself upon the operating table, declining assistance.

King Edward's calmness, cheerfulness, and pluck are considered most favorable auguries for a speedy recovery, and the messages from Queen Alexandra and Sir Francis Knollys, the king's private secretary, in reply to expressions of solicitude, and the statements of persons most familiar with the situation all bear out the confident hopefulness which prevails today.

Sultan Expresses Joy.

Queen Alexandra has received a message from the sultan of Turkey expressing his joy at the improvement in the king's condition.

OPINION OF MEDICAL EXPERTS.

London Lancet Declares Condition of the King Satisfactory—No Symptoms of Complications.

New York, June 27.—The New York Medical Journal received today the following cable dispatch from the London Lancet:

"London, June 27, 12 noon.—So far as it is possible yet to say anything definite, the king's prospects are distinctly favorable. Thursday was a good day, followed by a fair night, the patient having refreshing sleep.

"The state of the wound is satisfactory, the discharge healthy, the temperature Thursday evening normal, a fact which is important as indicating that the occasional pain experienced in the wound had no sinister significance. Nourishment was taken and cheerfulness maintained.

"The king has seen and conversed with the prince of Wales and the royal princesses. The queen has visited the sick man several times.

"The definite statements issued by the Lancet that the bulletins are accurate; that the condition is simply perityphlitis; that the right medical opinion has been sought; that the right procedure has been followed, and that no symptoms of malignant disease are apparent have much reassured the public. At noon today the wound is comfortable, and the general condition less anxious."

OFFICIAL BULLETINS ON KING.

Physicians Report Edward's Condition Satisfactory, with No Complications Now in Sight.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 28, 8 a. m.—Following are the official bulletins issued by the physicians in attendance upon King Edward during the last twenty-four hours:

FRIDAY.

10:15 a. m.—His majesty had a fair night and has had some natural sleep. His appetite is improving, and his wound is much more comfortable. On the whole, the king's condition is attended with less anxiety.

LISTER.
TREVES.
SMITH.
LAKING.
BARLOW.

2 p. m.—His majesty passed a comfortable morning. All his symptoms today are so far satisfactory. His temperature remains normal. No other than important fluctuations in his majesty's temperature will be recorded in the bulletins issued.

TREVES.
LAKING.
BARLOW.

6:15 p. m.—The king has maintained the satisfactory condition described in the last bulletin. His majesty shows no disquieting symptoms.

LISTER.
TREVES.
SMITH.
LAKING.
BARLOW.

11 p. m.—His majesty's condition is in all respects satisfactory. The king has had a comfortable day and has made substantial improvement.

TREVES.
LAKING.
BARLOW.

QUEEN WILL RECEIVE REID.

Special Audience to the United States Ambassador and His Wife Arranged for Today.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 27.—Queen Alexandra will receive Whitelaw Reid, United States special ambassador to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid at Buckingham palace tomorrow, after which the special embassy will be closed.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid called by appointment on the prince and princess of Wales this afternoon to take official leave of their royal highnesses.

Mr. Reid will go to Portsmouth to visit Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield, commander in chief of the European station, on the United States flagship Illinois.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who was to have represented the United States navy at the coronation, went to Paris yesterday evening, and Gen. James H. Wilson, the representative of the United States army in the special embassy, is to follow him.

Col. John Biddle, Gen. Wilson's aid, will return to America.

Shows Friendship for America.

The presence of the princess of Wales and the inclusion of Mrs. Reid in the audience today was simply a continuation of that specially friendly attitude which the British royal family and government have shown throughout towards the American mission. King Edward has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the receipt of President Roosevelt's message of greeting and the members of the government have missed no opportunity throughout the mission's visit of indicating its appreciation of the friendly feeling shown by the United States.

Mr. Reid's audience with the prince and princess of Wales today was quite extended and served to convince the ambassador that the members of the royal family are in even more hopeful spirits concerning the outcome of the king's illness than the public, who are dependent chiefly on the statements contained in the bulletins.

Reid Announces His Plans.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—Assistant Secretary of State Hill received the following cablegram today from Whitelaw Reid, head of the special embassy of the United States to the coronation:

"LONDON, June 27.—Took leave of Lord Lansdowne today, and, after formal leave of prince of Wales, shall close special embassy, unless otherwise instructed, and quit London to pay promised visit to Admiral Crowninshield. Lord Lansdowne expresses warm appreciation of the president's speech at Harvard and general American sympathy shown in this time of trouble. The feeling about the king today is distinctly hopeful."

King Reads Roosevelt's Message.

Later Dr. Hill received another cablegram from Mr. Reid, saying:

"Prince and princess of Wales received special ambassador and Mrs. Reid at York house today for a formal leave taking. Warm appreciation again was expressed of the public utterances of the president, which the king had read personally, and also for the generous sympathy of the American people as a whole."

The cablegram also said that the king's condition was more hopeful today than yesterday.

FETE AT JOHANNESBURG STOPS.

News of the King's Illness Interrupts Coronation Festivities Planned on a Large Scale.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

JOHANNESBURG, June 27.—The all pervading festive spirit here was shocked by the news of the king's illness. The coronation committee had completed decorations on a scale never before attempted. It is believed that the scheme was next to London's in its lavish preparations. The city was filled with triumphal arches, and the public buildings were garlanded with electric lights. These illuminations were in progress when the news of his majesty's illness came. The lights were immediately extinguished, and the rest of the program, with the exception of a children's procession, was abandoned.

PRAYERS FOR KING ON STEAMER

Coronation Festivities Turned to Supplication by a Wireless Message Telling of Illness.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

QUEENSTOWN, June 27.—The Cunard line steamer Campania, from New York, reports a dramatic incident aboard. Coronation festivities were at their height in the steamer's saloon, when a wireless telegram from the outbound steamer Saxony announced the king's illness and postponement of the coronation. The music and gayety at once ceased and prayers for the king's recovery were substituted.

EDWARD ALWAYS A TRUE MAN.

Close Acquaintance of King Recalls Incidents Showing Great Heart of English Ruler.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 27.—A writer in the Outlook, who has long been personally acquainted with King Edward, instances how he is essentially and above all human. He recalls, as though it occurred yesterday, King Edward's beaming face and tear stained eyes thirteen years ago as a friend raised him on the garden wall of Buckingham palace as he threw an old shoe after the carriage of his first married daughter, the duchess of Fife, on her wedding morning.

This man also recalls his majesty's shock and surprise when at a race meeting he opened a telegram and exclaimed: "Little Albany is dead!" and without an instant's hesitation hurried into his brougham and never staid his journey by land or sea until he reached Cannes, returned to Portsmouth, and consigned his brother's remains to the tomb of St. George's chapel, Windsor.

The Spectator, in an article computing King Edward's standing in the country, says:

"The people forgive him that hunger for distraction of which he was accused and which probably was bred in him by those long years of waiting on the step of the throne with nothing serious to do, through which the king grew to late manhood.

"A new and more just tendency is to remember the good side of Edward VII., of the king who said of himself shortly after his accession that if he could not be his mother yet he would play the game rightly.

"The king often is accused in popular talk of being too gracious to nouveaux riches. We are not in the least disposed to deny that many millionaires want much snubbing, but we can, as reasonable politicians, understand the king thinking that the accumulation of new wealth is, in a country which enlarges its population yearly, a benefit to the people, and that to draw new millionaires within the ancient system is to give that system new stability."

QUEEN IS GRATEFUL TO CANADA.

Chamberlain Cables Message Expressing Appreciation of Sympathy Shown by the Dominion.

OTTAWA, On., June 27.—The following cablegram was received tonight from Mr. Chamberlain addressed to Mr. Strong, the acting lieutenant governor of Canada:

"LONDON, June 27.—Her majesty, the queen, and he prince of Wales, on behalf of the royal family, desire to express warm thanks to you and people of Canada for message and loyal sympahy on his majesty the king's illness.

"Please also thank mayor and citizens of Ottawa. CHAMBERLAIN."

CHRISTIAN IS MUCH WORRIED.

Father of Queen Alexandra Would Visit London, but Is Dissuaded by His Daughter.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

COPENHAGEN, June 27.—It is reported that King Christian, whose health is excellent, wished to start for London immediately, but his daughter, Queen Alexandra, dissuaded him, saying that King Edward was making good progress.

VANDERBILT OUT OF AUTO RACE.

American Abandons Paris-Vienna Contest at Border of Switzerland After His Accident.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 27.—The second stage of the Paris-Vienna motor race began at Belfort this morning. The end of this stage will be at Bregenz, on the Austrian frontier. One hundred and five motor cars started. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr. was compelled to retire as his car had been disabled.

The racers today cross Switzerland from Belfort to Bregenz in a leisurely manner. This part of the journey has been neutralized, as the authorities will not allow racing. Tomorrow they will leave Bregenz for Salzburg, the third stage of the journey and a distance of 337 kilometers. The fourth stage will be from Salzburg to Vienna, a distance of 335 kilometers. In the journey from Bregenz to Salzburg the racers will cross the Altberg through the snow, on a road only eight feet wide, at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The race will end at Vienna on Sunday.

W. K. Vanderbilt Jr. has returned to Paris. He explained at the automobile club today that he had withdrawn because he considered it useless to continue after the time he lost in repairing his machine, near Tournan, where one of the tires burst. Many of the members of the club think Mr. Vanderbilt made a mistake in withdrawing. His machine was the most powerful of any of the cars entered, and he had every chance of recovering his lost time on the worst roads which begin outside of France. It is believed the only motive Mr. Vanderbilt had in entering the competition was to enjoy racing on good roads, and that he was indifferent about winning the prize.

Knyff First at Bregenz.

BREGENZ, Austria, June 27.—Knyff was the first of the contestants to reach here; he came in at 3:42 p. m.

BIG DEFICIT FEARED IN CUBA.

Authorizing of the Expenditure of Money by the President Arouses Hostile Criticism.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, June 27.—President Palma requested the authorization of the house of representatives to continue disbursing funds of the state from July until the budget is prepared and presented, which will be before Nov. 15, the term laid down by the constitution. The sum spent in June amounts to $1,175,000. It is stated that this does not include the salaries of the members of congress, the president, or the rural guard. The authorization was granted until the end of August, although it was opposed by some on the ground that the executive should present accounts. The statement of the secretary of finance was quoted to show that the income for the customs year was not likely to exceed $14,000,000, and it was declared that at the present rate of expenditures there would be a deficit. There was much criticism of the request in both branches of the government, and the executive was accused of a lack of decision and knowledge.

BOER PRISONERS START HOME.

First Consignment Leaves St. Helena Singing National Anthems—Canadian Troops Sail from Durban.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA, June 27.—The first consignment of Boer prisoners, numbering 478 men, sailed from here yesterday for south Africa. After taking the oath of allegiance to Great Britain the prisoners marched to the boats singing the national anthem.

Canadian Troops Start Home.

DURBAN, Natal, June 27.—About 1,500 Canadian troops sailed from here for home today. Two thousand additional Canadians will start for home on July 12.

Public Reception for Kitchener.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 27.—It has practically been decided that Lord Kitchener will be accorded a public reception on July 11, when he returns from south Africa.

CHINESE MURDER MISSIONARY.

His Nationality Not Reported, but English and American Building Is Destroyed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 27.—A news agency dispatch from Pekin says the viceroy of Szechuan has notified the government that the English and American mission building at Tienkuchao has been destroyed by a mob. One missionary was murdered. His name and nationality have not been reported.

Business Becoming Disorganized.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SHANGHAI, June 27.—The present low rate of exchange is disorganizing business. It is all due to the indemnity being paid on a gold basis. The action of the United States in favoring the indemnity payments on a silver basis is greatly praised by the Chinese officials.

MISSION BUILDINGS BURNED

One Man Is Murdered in Anti-Indemnity Rising in China—Punishment Is Promised.

PEKIN, June 27.—The viceroy of the province Szeh-Chuan has notified the government that the American and British mission buildings at Tien-Ku-Chao have been destroyed by a mob and that a missionary has been murdered. His name and nationality were not reported. An imperial edict just issued deprives the local magistrate of Tien-Ku-Chao of his rank and orders the extermination of the rioters. Several of the leaders of the outbreak are reported to have been beheaded. Apparently this was an anti-indemnity rising, like those which have happened elsewhere in China.

Diamonds for all on easy monthly payments. Lottis Bros., 92 State street.

KING EDWARD'S CHILDHOOD—THE ROYAL FAMILY IN 1848.

[From the celebrated painting by F. Winterhalter.]

PRINCE ALFRED. (The late duke of Coburg.) THE KING. (Then prince of Wales.) QUEEN VICTORIA. PRINCE CONSORT. PRINCESS ALICE. (The late grand duchess of Hesse.) PRINCESS HELENA. (Now Princess Christian.) THE PRINCESS ROYAL. (The late Empress Frederick.)

ALL EYES ON THE BIG CONFERENCE

London Looks on Meeting of the Colonial Statesmen with Interest.

SOLE REMNANT OF FETES.

Little Else Remains of Coronations Plans—Questions Are Important.

(Copyright, 1902, By the New York Tribune.)

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 28.—While the king's health remains the paramount issue and every bulletin from the palace is being anxiously scanned, the imperial conference is looming up as having in it the only remnant of the coronation fêtes. The colonial statesmen, assembled at the Hotel Cecil, have missed the grand pageants which they came to witness, but they have important business in reserve.

They are discussing among themselves the work of the coming conference and are not disposed to commit themselves to any premature statement of their policy. Neither Laurier, nor Paterson, nor Ross, nor any other influential Canadian minister will allow himself to be drawn into an interview.

Ministers Fear to Talk.

They frankly assert that they are looking over the ground, and are unprepared to discuss the probable results of the conference. My own impression is that the colonial statesmen will avoid putting themselves in an attitude of coming before the United Kingdom and asking for concessions or privileges at the expense of British taxpayers. They will consider it unworthy of the dignity of self governing commonwealths to appeal for tariff preferences like mendicants, when the British government, in order to comply with the demands, will be compelled to raise the cost of living in the United Kingdom.

What is more likely is a general agreement among the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and south African statesmen attending the conference to confine tariff discussion to existing fiscal arrangements.

May Remit Existing Duties.

For example, there are grain registration duties already imposed as war taxes, and a wine schedule as an important feature of the existing revenue tariff. Canada and Australia can join in asking for preferences based on relaxation of these duties in their favor in return for less restricted trade between the mother country and colonies, and if they take this course they will not place themselves in an attitude of coercing Englishmen to tax themselves for the benefit of the colonies, but, on the contrary, will suggest relaxing the existing fiscal system with the result of promoting business interests among the loyal commonwealths without increasing the burdens of British taxpayers.

This is regarded by many colonists as a practical method of approaching the imperial federation from the business side. So long as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is chancellor of the exchequer an imperial zollverein is impracticable, and there is no evidence that any influential representative of Canada or Australia favors it.

There is little likelihood of any agreement on the part of the colonial premiers respecting shipping subsidies or protection of British maritime interests. It is doubtful if the British government will meet the Ottawa government more than a third the way in subsidizing transatlantic lines. If the two governments would divide the burden and meet each other half way an anti-Morgan shipping combination might be formed. I. N. P.

State Questions Decided On.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 27.—The list of the subjects to be discussed by the colonial premiers at their conference, which will begin on June 30, has been given out. The colonial office selected the following:

The political relation of Great Britain and the colonies; imperial defense; the commercial relations of the empire; the relations of Australia and New Zealand with the islands in the Pacific.

These subjects were suggested by New Zealand: Preferential tariffs by way of rebate duties on British manufactured goods carried in British owned ships, and in the mother country a rebate of duty on colonial products which are now taxable; an imperial reserve force for service in case of emergency outside the dominion or colony in which such reserve is formed, the cost of maintaining and equipping to be agreed upon between the imperial and colonial governments; the Australian squadron to be strengthened on the lines of existing arrangements; that subsidized mail services be established between Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Great Britain, the steamships to be British owned, and so fitted that in time of war they may be armed and used as cruisers; that in south Africa members of the learned and skilled professions who have been admitted to practice in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand be allowed to practice; and that triennial conferences be held between the imperial secretary of the state for the colonies and the premiers of self-governing colonies.

This was suggested by the Natal and Cape governments: That the naturalization of aliens in any part of the British empire will be sufficient for the whole of the empire.

These were suggested by Australia: That preference be given to the colonies in army and navy contracts, the construction of ocean cables, and the purchase thereof; the establishment of an imperial court of appeal; the mutual protection of patents against loss; the most favored nation treatment, and, if a British preferential tariff is given, imperial stamp charges on colonial bonds.

No official information is available as to the suggestions made by Canada.

Bering Sea Mission at The Hague.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ANTWERP, June 27.—The American Bering sea commission, including Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert Peirce, arrived at The Hague yesterday to present its views to the arbitrator, Dr. Asser.

Isle of Man's Governor Dies.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Henniker, governor of the Isle of Man, who had been in ill-health for some time past, died at the Isle of Man today. He was born in 1842.

COOK'S Imperial EXTRA DRY
It is made from the pure juice of grapes, naturally fermented. Bouquet exquisite.

BRIBERY VE... EXPECTED

Case Will Go to t... Noon and Some ... tions Are Pred...

DENEEN BEGINS ...

State's Attorney Say... Points to Guilt of ... Defendant...

By noon today the fate of ... istrator Patrick H. O'Donn... Brady, Cyrus S. Simon, "... and the three other men ch... spiring for the purpose of ... be in the hands of the jury. ... and a half after Judge Bre... court at 9:30 o'clock this ... Attorney Deneen will have ... closing argument for the sta...

The reading of the volu... tions submitted by defense ... may occupy as much more ... the twelve men in the ju... marched out to remain in co... verdict is agreed upon.

Deneen Demands C...

For more than two hours ... noon Mr. Deneen argued f... of the seven men who a... having "fixed" the jury ... Union traction company ... first of the Austin transfe... Woods' court on April 14 l...

Tracing the links of evid... he inveighed especially a... men," the men he charged ... the smaller fry into the ch... Patrick H. O'Donnell, Cyrus ... T. Brady, and "Bill" Gal...

Mr. Deneen indulged in ... sonal invective which has ... ments and the trial thought ... the crime of jury tamper... to public life and demande... fitting the crime.

Final Plea for ...

The greater part of the ... by Attorney Clarence Darro... for the seven defendants. ... hours he spoke, his argum... lowing the lines of socialis... tions against the alleged mo... cution were not so extrave... indulged in by Attorneys W... Hardy.

Mr. Darrow centered his ... nell, Brady, and Simon, m... that these "big three" h... as to what becomes of the ... Gallagher, Herbert Rothe... Lawrence—if but the oth... For John O'Donnell, too, he ... of his plea.

His persistent claim was ... nells and Brady had bee... "public prejudice." It w... declared, that had compell... to indict. It was the aim ... stir up public prejudice ... having P. H. O'Donnell a... from public life because th... "too rapidly to please so... ple."

Big Crowd in C...

These concluding argume... to by one of the largest ... thronged a courtroom in t... building. Extra details ... times unable to meet the ... Judge Brentano at times ... measures to preserve ord... One man was removed ... bailiffs.

"That man will go o... judge, as the party in ... resit the officers," or he ... days in jail."

The defendants, it is ex... their fate by the time s... ing. Friends of the def... predicted a disagreement ... some even looked for an ...

Deneen Analyzes ...

Mr. Deneen, in his sp... riddle the statements giv... for the defense by show... interested, in that the ... were connected with the ... & Brady, and depended ... the public administrator ... their bread and butter.

He vigorously combate... by the defense on the ... the prosecution—"Doc" ... turned informer; Homer ... "pin juror," who swo... Gallagher; and Constable ... who confessed before t... from the witness stand ... the "pin jurors," under... tion.

Especially did he reb... its attacks on Assistan... Barnes and the motives ... "Man hunter" was th... had most frequently ap... and his first assistant.

Law No Respecte...

"Everything that ha... defendant in this case ... neen, "could be said fo... the county jail, or out o... on charges of crime."

He pointed out that, ... charges of the defense, ... lic prosecutor in pros... with crime is not a ple...

"But according to th... he said, "you would be ... only proper man to pu... shaven, the ill-kempt, ... comes before the bar. ... to believe that wealthy ... men, men with friend... yond the law. Their s... things that ought not ... and that throw no ligh... facts in this case."

He met their attack... testified for the state.

Defends State ...

"Who was respon... nesses?" inquired D... "Who selected 'Doc' ... selected 'Doc' Gree... Greene is worthy of yo... turn that abuse on you... 'Doc' Greene and ma...

"Who selected Joh... gher selected John As... maculate Werner did t... chaels? Gallagher ... Patrick O'Donnell sele... ed Rolfe? Gallagher ... Who selected Sheridan ... O'Donnell. Who M... Who selected Jones? ... James Brady, and S... Jones, not we. They ar... this man into this con...

"Who is the witne... Just one — Evans i... clerk, and not one wo... en or assailed in any ...

Why Witnesse...

"Why was Micha... demanded. "Becau... squealer! They say ... his associates. Mich... on a jury and do t... they say that for t... stood 'pat' here, t... tentiary so that t... his $5 shall go free! ... Michaels.

"Greene has been ... cause they claim tha... criminal classes, Inst... nefarious work, exp... Why do they howl a... confessed? Because ... $5 they believe that ... gone on a jury, fo... themselves, and the ... punishment for this ... criminals, the men ... crime, may go free ... $2.50 a crime! And ... his gesture swept th...

BRIBERY VERDICT EXPECTED TODAY

Case Will Go to the Jury at Noon and Some Convictions Are Predicted.

DENEEN BEGINS SPEECH.

State's Attorney Says Evidence Points to Guilt of All the Defendants.

By noon today the fate of Public Administrator Patrick H. O'Donnell, James T. Brady, Cyrus S. Simon, "Bill" Gallagher, and the three other men charged with conspiring for the purpose of jury bribing, will be in the hands of the jury. Within an hour and a half after Judge Brentano convenes court at 9:30 o'clock this morning State's Attorney Deneen will have concluded the closing argument for the state.

The reading of the voluminous instructions submitted by defense and prosecution may occupy as much more time, and then the twelve men in the jury box will be marched out to remain in conference until a verdict is agreed upon.

Deneen Demands Conviction.

For more than two hours yesterday afternoon Mr. Deneen argued for the conviction of the seven men who are charged with having "fixed" the jury which gave the Union traction company a verdict in the first of the Austin transfer cases in Justice Woods' court on April 14 last.

Tracing the links of evidence step by step he inveighed especially against the "big men," the men he charged with having put the smaller fry into the channels of crime—Patrick H. O'Donnell, Cyrus S. Simon, James T. Brady, and "Bill" Gallagher.

Mr. Deneen indulged in little of the personal invective which has marked the arguments and the trial throughout. He held up the crime of jury tampering as a menace to public life and demanded punishment befitting the crime.

Final Plea for Defense.

The greater part of the day was taken up by Attorney Clarence Darrow in the final plea for the seven defendants. For almost six hours he spoke, his argument at times following the lines of socialism. His insinuations against the alleged motives of the prosecution were not so extravagant as had been indulged in by Attorneys Walker, Quinn, and Hardy.

Mr. Darrow centered his efforts on O'Donnell, Brady, and Simon, making it apparent that these "big three" have little concern as to what becomes of the "smaller fry"—Gallagher, Herbert Rothery, and "Ham" Lawrence—if but the others are cleared. For John O'Donnell, too, he devoted a portion of his plea.

His persistent claim was that the O'Donnells and Brady had been the victims of "public prejudice." It was this power, he declared, that had compelled the grand jury to indict. It was the aim of "somebody to stir up public prejudice with the hope of having P. H. O'Donnell and Brady removed from public life because they had progressed "too rapidly to please some ambitious people."

Big Crowd in Courtroom.

These concluding arguments were listened to by one of the largest crowds that ever thronged a courtroom in the Criminal Court building. Extra details of bailiffs were at times unable to meet the crush at the doors. Judge Brentano at times resorted to harsh measures to preserve order in the chamber. One man was removed by force by the bailiffs.

"That man will go out," shouted the judge, as the party in question sought to resit the officers," or he will spend twenty days in jail."

The defendants, it is expected, will know their fate by the time sun sets this evening. Friends of the defendants last night predicted a disagreement by the jury and some even looked for an acquittal.

Deneen Analyzes Evidence.

Mr. Deneen, in his argument, sought to riddle the statements given by the witnesses for the defense by showing that all were interested, in that the majority of them were connected with the firm of O'Donnell & Brady, and depended on the business of the public administrator and his partner for their bread and butter.

He vigorously combated the attacks made by the defense on the chief witnesses for the prosecution—"Doc" Greene, who first turned informer; Homer Michaels, confessed "pin juror," who swore he got $5 from Gallagher; and Constable Walter C. Jones, who confessed before the grand jury and from the witness stand that he gathered the "pin jurors" under Gallagher's direction.

Especially did he rebuke the defense for its attacks on Assistant State's Attorney Barnes and the motives of the prosecution. "Man hunter" was the term Mr. Darrow had most frequently applied to Mr. Deneen and his first assistant.

Law No Respecter of Persons.

"Everything that has been said for every defendant in this case," asserted Mr. Deneen, "could be said for every man over in the county jail, or out on bail awaiting trial on charges of crime."

He pointed out that, contrary to the charges of the defense, the duty of the public prosecutor in prosecuting men charged with crime is not a pleasant one.

"But according to the pleas in this case," he said, "you would be led to think that the only proper man to punish would be the unshaven, the ill-kempt, the illiterate one who comes before the bar. They would lead you to believe that wealthy and distinguished men, men with friends, are above and beyond the law. Their great cry has been on things that ought not to be mentioned here, and that throw no light on the incriminating facts in this case."

He met their attacks on those who have testified for the state.

Defends State's Witnesses.

"Who was responsible for these witnesses?" inquired the state's attorney. "Who selected 'Doc' Greene? Gallagher selected 'Doc' Greene. Mr. Darrow, if Greene is worthy of your abuse for five hours, turn that abuse on your client, for he selected 'Doc' Greene and made him a witness here.

"Who selected John Ashworth? Gallagher selected John Ashworth; he and the immaculate Werner did that. Who selected Michaels? Gallagher selected Michaels and Patrick O'Donnell selected him. Who selected Rolfe? Gallagher and John O'Donnell. Who selected Sheridan? Gallagher and John O'Donnell. Who Matthews? Gallagher. Who selected Jones? Why, 'Pat' O'Donnell, James Brady, and Simon. They selected Jones, not we. They are the men who brought this man into this conspiracy.

"Who is the witness we selected? Why, just one — Evans Holbrook, Mr. Harlan's clerk, and not one word of his has been shaken or assailed in any way.

Why Witnesses Are Attacked.

"Why was Michaels abused here?" he demanded. "Because they say he is a squealer! They say he wasn't faithful to his associates. Michaels was paid $5 to go on a jury and do their dirty work. And they say that for that $5 he should have stood 'pat' here, too, and go to the penitentiary so that the men who paid him his $5 shall go free! That's why they abuse Michaels.

"Greene has been denounced. Why? Because they claim that he, being familiar with criminal classes, instead of carrying out their nefarious work, exposed them. That's why! Why do they howl against the men who have confessed? Because for the paltry sum of $5 they believe that these men should have gone on a jury, forsworn and to perjure themselves, and then stand 'pat' and take punishment for this exposure that the bigger criminals, the men who put them up to their crime, may go free. That's pretty cheap, $5 a crime! And these gentlemen," and the gesture swept the O'Donnells, Gallagher, and Brady, "are not interested in raising the rates on crime!

"These men, those who have confessed, are 'squealers' because they would not go to the penitentiary; because they would not let their families go to the poorhouse that yours," and he shook his finger at the clustered defendants, "may ride on the boulevards and hold their place in society! That's why they are called 'squealers.'"

State's Course the Right One.

Mr. Deneen held that the state had acted properly in seeking confessions from implicated men. He rebuked the continuous insinuations of the defense on this point.

"We didn't investigate this case any differently than any other case," asserted the public prosecutor. "We haven't prosecuted this case any differently than any other case."

Step by step he traced the movements of every figure in the case, dealing especially with O'Donnell and Brady and Gallagher. He attacked the conflicting statements of the witnesses for the defendants, picking out flaws in a score of points.

"These men knew they had a dishonest jury," he asserted. "They knew they had a 'pin' jury, with its members foresworn—their minds made up before they had heard the evidence, before they were in the courtroom! It was the aim to buy up one, two, three, four jurors, and, with these purchased men, defy all the law of all the courts of this state, and to nullify it. Jury bribing is the worst offense in the calendar of crime, and, so far as the public is concerned, it is treason. It shakes the faith of men in men."

He replied to the insinuations of Mr. Darrow that officials of the traction company should have been indicted. He flayed Simon for his failure to account for the $95 "expense money" he drew from the traction company.

"If we could have pried open the mouth of Cyrus Simon," asserted Mr. Deneen, "Mr. Gurley might now be on trial here; Mr. Rose of the traction company might now be on trial here."

The court adjourned before Mr. Deneen concluded.

Darrow Sees a Conspiracy.

Mr. Darrow's argument was directed chiefly at the "man hunters" of the state's attorney's office and at the failure to indict General Counsel Gurley, General Attorney Rose, and President Roach of the traction company, if the state had been "logical" in its pursuit of the alleged conspirators. He talked of the tyranny of kings and of tyrants of old, adding:

"It has reached a period in this country that when the powers that be seek to get a man for a crime they charge him with conspiracy and seek to take away his liberty. These are the days when grand jury after grand jury is indicting prominent citizens on the charge of conspiracy. If they can't charge any other crime, they charge conspiracy. And I want to say that unless a righteous public arises and cries halt, every man's liberty and character in this county will depend on the state's attorney, who holds the keys to the penitentiary and to the jail."

Mr. Darrow called Jones a "leper," and inveighed against the other witnesses for the state. He held that Simon had given Jones money because the latter had threatened, and "Simon couldn't afford to take chances for the sake of $5 or $10."

Special Plea for "Big Three."

"Who is the prosecution after?" he inquired. "Do you suppose the state would get any satisfaction by pulling in small fish like Rothery and Lawrence in their wonderful conspiracy drag net? No! These men are chained to the rest so that a case may be made out against 'Pat' O'Donnell and James Brady that these men may be railroaded to the penitentiary.

"There was no effort," Mr. Darrow added later, "to indict Mr. Gurley, Mr. Rose or Mr. Roach. Yet, by every rule of logic, if O'Donnell and Brady be found guilty because Gallagher was about their offices, so those gentlemen are guilty because Simon was in their office and O'Donnell and Brady worked for them. No, this case has developed so that 'Pat' O'Donnell and James Brady are the marks aimed at—men who have written their names high."

He concluded with a demand that the "big three" be freed absolutely.

"For what it means to their character," he asserted, "you might as well send them to the penitentiary as fine them $1."

SCANDAL CAUSES MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS TO QUIT.

Ames Is to Resign on Account of Exposures in Police Department Which Result in New Sensations.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.—[Special.]—Mayor Ames is to resign and leave the city because of the scandals in the police department, according to reports circulated today. He will go to West Baden, Ind., taking his family with him, and leave the reins of government in the hands of Ald. J. P. Jones, president of the council. An entire reorganization and cleansing of the police department is promised by Sept. 1.

Another sensational lead has been discovered by the grand jury in its probing of the police scandal, and as a result Fred Malone, a detective, was arraigned this morning charged with being an accessory to a felony after the fact. An indictment also was found against Detective Charles Brackett, but he is out of the city, and the superintendent of police does not know where he is.

Capt. John Fitchette of the police force was arraigned on an indictment charging him with receiving a gratuity for securing the appointment of John Long to the police force. The Malone and Brackett lead is the most important development of the day, as these two men are charged with aiding two burglars to escape prosecution, and it is even claimed they stood guard outside of the building while the burglary was committed.

Capt. Fitchette created a sensation in court by declaring that he was too poor to employ an attorney, and the court refused to furnish him one.

ABANDON HOPE THAT STEAMER PORTLAND IS STILL AFLOAT.

Vessel Carried Into Arctic by Ice Believed Lost with 110 on Board—Two Other Ships in Peril.

Seattle, Wash., June 27.—Nome has given up all hope of the steamer Portland and the 110 persons aboard. The revenue cutter Thetis, which went in pursuit of the Portland two weeks ago, hoping to rescue that ship from the icepack, has not returned to Nome and it is feared that it, too, has been caught in the ice. The Jeanie is still missing, and at Nome it is believed all three vessels have been swept far into the Arctic.

HAS LAND FOR POSTOFFICE.

Northwestern University Perfects Title to an Available Site in Evanston.

By the purchase of Robert Simpson's leasehold interest in the property at 1625 Sherman avenue, Evanston, yesterday Dr. R. D. Sheppard perfected the Northwestern university's title to the last remaining part of a strip of land, 150x190 feet, south of Church street, between Orrington avenue and Sherman, where the new postoffice building may stand. The tract is about the only unimproved property in Evanston that is large enough and well situated for the new government building for which congress recently appropriated $90,000. Dr. Sheppard said that no agreement had yet been reached with the treasury department for the transfer of the property.

MISSING CHILD FOUND DEAD.

Marion Murphy, Aged Six Years, Was Murdered at Buffalo and Police Suspect the Father.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 27.—[Special.]—Two boys strolling along the shore of a lake in Forest Lawn cemetery at 8 o'clock this evening found the body of Marion Murphy, a 6 year old child who disappeared eight days ago. The body was bound in a piece of calico, a rubber band, two newspapers, and a rope, and evidently had been in the water five days. The identification is complete. The police suspect the father and, after having him in the sweatbox for nearly an hour, are keeping him under guard while he makes arrangements for the body's care.

BABIES APPEAR IN COURT AND UPSET A $50 FINE ASSESSED AGAINST AN ACCUSED MILK DEALER

The babies whose pictures are given were witnesses for John Ringlestein, a Lee street dairy man, who was accused of selling impure milk. Ringlestein made a stubborn defense, producing the babies in court to prove that infants thrive on the milk he sells. A fine of $50 was imposed, but later Justice Martin reconsidered and suspended the fine.

ACCUSES SELF; ENDS LIFE

BROOKLYN LAWYER COMMITS SUICIDE, LEAVING WILD NOTE.

James E. Pearson Charges Himself with Being Defaulter and Thief, but No Proof Has Been Found—Was Victim of Swindlers, Whom He Innocently Aided, and Worry Over the Matter Is Supposed to Have Inspired the Deed.

New York, June 27.—[Special.]—James E. Pearson, a Brooklyn lawyer, killed himself in his office at 213 Montague street, that borough, on Thursday night. He left a note which showed that he was greatly distressed about something. In this note he referred to himself as a defaulter and a thief. So far as could be learned today there was no ground for this self-accusation, save a lawsuit some time ago in which Mr. Pearson was revealed as one who had innocently assisted a gang of land swindlers to cheat a woman out of some property.

Mr. Pearson was 52 years old, lived at Hempstead with his wife and four children, and was believed to be well to do.

The amount Mr. Pearson had to pay on account of the suit referred to is said to have been between $10,000 and $15,000. To raise this amount Pearson involved himself deeply, and he worried a great deal about the future and the scandals which were unearthed in the course of the trial, of which he is said to have had no knowledge.

John Howe, the janitor, found the lawyer at 7 o'clock this morning lying on a lounge, the end of a rubber hose in his mouth and the other end attached to the gas jet. Clasped in Pearson's hand was a framed picture of his wife, a handsome woman of middle age. The glass was blurred as if the man had kissed it repeatedly. On the desk near the lounge was this letter, addressed to no one in particular:

"It is of no use. I have prayed for death, but it does not come. Opportunity is given me and I am alone in office for the first time in three weeks that I have tried to be to do this. I must not miss the opportunity and my family will be better off without me.

"Ruined, disgraced, and unfit to live! All good-by! You will despise me, every one, when all is known! I am a defaulter—thief—and where all the money is gone I cannot tell. My wife and children are left penniless! I have read without hope of self, Jeremiah xl., verses 11 to 14, inclusive. God will care for them, perhaps. If I live I cannot help them."

A bible was on the desk near the note, and Pearson evidently had read it during the night. One of the verses referred to in the letter is this:

"Therefore, thus saith the Lord, behold I will bring evil upon them which they shall not be able to escape; and though they shall cry unto me I will not hearken unto them."

Before Pearson's body had been removed his son, unaware of what had happened, came in whistling. His grief was pitiful. He notified his mother and the rest of the family by telephone. Young Pearson was unable to explain his father's letter. "He was a man who had led a blameless life," he said.

Mr. Pearson was treasurer of the Hempstead board of education and superintendent of the Hempstead Methodist Sunday school.

GUARDED FROM ANARCHISTS.

Unusual Precautions Taken to Protect the President During His Boston Visit.

Boston, Mass., June 27.—[Special.]—It is stated here on high authority that anarchists flocked to this city from various sections of New England on Tuesday, the day before President Roosevelt's visit to Boston and Cambridge. There is no proof that a plot to attempt Mr. Roosevelt's life existed, but in police circles the arrival of a lot of anarchists from such places as Providence, where riots have been frequent of late, at the same time as did the president, is looked upon with suspicion. What information the government detectives had is not known here, but at all events every precaution was taken to prevent the carrying out of any conspiracy which might exist.

SUSTAINS STROKE OF APOPLEXY

Owen H. Roache, Familiar Figure on Board of Trade, Suddenly Afflicted and Recovery Doubtful.

Owen H. Roache, a familiar figure about the board of trade for nearly forty years, was stricken with apoplexy while in the office of Alexander McDougall, 104 Rialto building, at 10:30 yesterday morning, and it is feared he will not recover. Mr. Roache was talking with John Inglis and Dr. Parsons about some deals when stricken. He rapidly grew worse and was taken to his home, 2961 Michigan avenue, by Dr. Frank Wieland, the family physician.

Schwab Party in Ohio.

Cleveland, O., June 27.—A party of United States steel corporation officials, including Charles M. Schwab, spent the day at Lorain and Conneaut, with a brief stop in this city. The purpose of the trip is said to be to locate the site for a large tubing plant, which the steel corporation, it is reported, will erect.

SURE OF NATIONAL STRIKE

MINE WORKERS' OFFICIALS SAY IT WILL SOON BE CALLED.

Declare the Men in All the Soft Coal States, Especially Where Contracts Are in Force, Are Ready to Stand By Their Brothers in the Anthracite Fields—Technicality Is Advanced as a Reason for Breaking Promises — Operators Continue Their Policy.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 27.—[Special.]—The United mine workers' officials at headquarters here are certain that a national strike will be declared, basing their statements upon facts received from the soft coal districts and especially the states where an interstate agreement exists—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. President William Carne, the head of the Wilkesbarre locals, one of the best informed men on the soft coal situation, said today:

"Not only will the soft coal contract men yield a solid secession to the vote of the delegates, but also districts not under contract, embracing Mississippi, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, a portion of Pennsylvania, Colorado, Tennessee, and the Virginias, will stand by the decisions of the delegates at the convention. The noncontract districts have absolutely nothing to lose and everything to gain. It would be a foregone conclusion for them to come out."

Power in National Board's Hands.

It appears today there is a resolution regarding which President Mitchell for reasons of his own has not said anything. It allows the soft coal workers to strike without breaking their contracts. It was passed at the recent interstate convention at Indianapolis.

The gist of it is that if soft coal from a union district is sent to the anthracite market in the event of an anthracite strike or eastern railroad engines which used anthracite replace it with soft coal the national board shall have power to declare a strike, either sectional or national, or take any other action necessary to aid the anthracite mine workers.

"It's true," said President Mitchell when shown the resolution tonight. This makes it possible for the national executive board to declare a strike without calling a national convention.

Leaders Restrained by Writs.

Charleston, W. Va., June 27.—Federal Judge Keller today granted five injunctions, all of which named Joe Crisco, Paul Defach, "Mother" Jones, and Mike Miller of Pennsylvania, W. B. Wilson of Indiana, and Chris Evans of Ohio as defendants. The complainants in the suits were the Collins colliery company, Whipple colliery company, the MacDonald colliery company, Sugar Creek coal and coke company, and the White Oak fuel company. The injunctions cover the New river field.

It is understood here tonight that a petition is being circulated by the miners addressed to Gov. White urging him to call a special session of the legislature to deny to the state courts the right to issue injunctions in such cases as are now presented in the coal fields.

ROBBED NEAR POLICE STATION.

Indiana Lumber Dealer Held Up by Two Men Who Had Followed Him and $60 Taken.

Within a block of the Desplaines Street station, Charles Schiefen, a lumberman of Fort Wayne, Ind., was held up yesterday and robbed of $60 by two men who had followed him from his boarding house at Canal and Van Buren streets. While one man threw his arm around Schiefen's neck the other rifled his pockets. The robbers escaped.

Entering the house of Mrs. Mattie McMullen, 555 Jackson boulevard, George Caldwell yesterday evening, thrust a revolver in the face of the woman and robbed her of $6. Mrs. McMullen's screams attracted Detectives Connell and Lee, who captured the man. The money was found in his pockets.

Two men entered the saloon of Stu Delil & Kelly, 130 Lake street, yesterday morning, and after forcing J. C. Kelly, one of the proprietors, and Ben Hilk, a porter, to enter the ice box, they looted the cash register of $20. Central station police captured two men who have been identified as the robbers. They gave the names of Cornelius Ryan and James Doyle.

BABIES' SANITARIUM TO OPEN.

Lincoln Park Work of Caring for Sick Children to Begin Next Monday.

The Lincoln park sanitarium for sick babies will open for the season of 1892 on Monday next. Last summer the sanitarium cared for 9,664 babies, 9,664 mothers, and 43,216 children. The fresh air fund is supported by contributions of the public.

KERN AND HIS SECRETARY ARRESTED AND FORFEIT BAIL.

Illinois Congressman Locked Up at Washington on Charge of Disorderly Conduct.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Frederick J. Kern, representative from the Twenty-first congressional district of Illinois, failed to appear before Judge Scott in the police court this morning to answer a charge of disorderly conduct, thereby forfeiting $5 collateral, deposited with the police last night. His private secretary, Charles A. Karch, who was also arrested last night on a similar charge, also failed to put in an appearance and gave up a like sum.

Representative Kern and his secretary were out together during the evening and went into a restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue for supper. It was nearing midnight when they left the place and they had scarcely crossed the sidewalk when the actions of the congressman attracted the attention of two policemen. Mr. Kern resented the officer's advice and it became necessary to place him under arrest. No sooner had the policemen laid hands on the congressman than the private secretary attempted to interfere and his language attracted a crowd. The officers placed him under arrest, and the two men were conducted on foot to the station.

The men, some time after their arrest, furnished collateral bail and were released. Both were charged with disorderly conduct, with an additional charge against Representative Kern. They were placed in one cell.

HETTY GREEN IS SUED ON A CLAIM FIVE YEARS OLD.

Chicago Lawyers Allege That the New York Woman Failed to Pay Them for Work Done in 1897.

Stillman & Martyn, attorneys, yesterday brought an attachment suit against Hetty H. R. Green for $1,500 damages. It is alleged in the declaration that in 1897 Mrs. Green hired the law firm to defend her in a suit brought by the city to collect a special assessment of $7,176 on some of her Chicago property.

The lawyers allege that their agreement was that Mrs. Green was to pay them $50 no matter what the outcome of the suit, and if they succeeded in getting the assessment lowered, she was to pay them 10 per cent of the amount which was deducted. When the case came to trial, it is said, the bill was dismissed, and Mrs. Green was saved the whole amount of the tax.

The lawyers say they sent in a bill for $767, being the 10 per cent of the amount of the tax, and the extra $50. No settlement ever was made, they say.

STEAMBOAT RIDE FOR CHILDREN

Three Thousand Pupils of Public Schools Go to Milwaukee Today on First Trip of Whaleback.

On its initial trip the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus will carry to Milwaukee nearly 3,000 children recruited from the pupils of forty-five of the public schools of Chicago. Accompanying the party will be a public school band. W. E. Watt of the Graham school will have charge of the children in their raid on the Wisconsin city, and to see that no harm befalls them several teachers will go along. They will leave Chicago this morning at 9:30 o'clock from the dock at the Rush street bridge and will arrive back home at 9:30 tonight. Some of the parents of the children will go with them.

Outing for Y. M. C. A. Boys.

Sixty boys will leave Chicago on Monday for a two weeks' outing on Black lake at Holland, Mich. Thirty-five are junior members of the Y. M. C. A. at Evanston and twenty-five are from the Hyde Park branch of the association.

DEBATE ON HUMBERT CASE

FRENCH DEPUTIES INQUIRE INTO FRAUDS.

Socialist Member Piles Ministry with Questions as to Why Swindlers Were Allowed to Dupe Public and Then Escape—Minister of Justice Demands to Know Sentiment of the Chamber and a Vote of Confidence Is Given.

PARIS, June 27.—The Humbert case was brought up in the chamber of deputies today when M. Mirrman (socialist) interpellated the government on the subject. After a lengthy skirmish on the subject the minister of justice demanded to know if the chamber retained confidence in the government, and the deputies, by an overwhelming majority, expressed their confidence in the minister.

Asks Why Swindlers Escaped.

M. Mirrmann said he wanted to know why the then minister of justice, M. Monis, had not intervened until May 8; why measures had not been taken previously to arrest the authors of the colossal swindle, and why the then minister of finance, M. Caillaux, had not given orders to collect the 10,000,000 francs succession duty which the state had the right to claim on the heritage.

He recalled that Senator Valle, the present minister of justice, when acting as counsel, asked M. Caillaux why the duties were not collected and did not obtain any satisfaction, and M. Valle could not act now against a legal functionary who had failed to do his duty because he would be accused of personal spite. But Mr. Valle should now tell all he knew about the affair and the vote of the chamber would protect him.

Attacks Attorney General.

M. Firman Faure (nationalist) attacked Attorney General Bulot for his connection with the case.

After several other deputies had spoken M. Valle arose and declared that the attitude of Attorney General Bulot had been irreproachable. He (M. Valle) was confident that Mme. Humbert would be arrested and when the case was tried there would be many surprises and lovers of scandal would have ample satisfaction. The affair, however, had no political character, but was purely judicial.

Vote Confidence in Ministry.

The minister then asked the chamber to say if it retained confidence in him. The minister's remark was greeted with cheers, and the chamber, by 498 to 74 votes, passed a motion of confidence in the government, in the following terms:

"The chamber expresses confidence that the government will prosecute energetically all the culprits in the Humbert affair and give it the purely judicial consequences involved therein."

While the debate was proceeding in the chamber a crowd of several thousand people was witnessing the removal of the famous safe from the Humbert residence on the Avenue de la Grande Armée to an auction room. Legal functionaries watched the lowering of the safe by pulleys from the upper story. It weighed 5,000 pounds.

IRISH LEAGUE HURLS DEFIANCE.

Directors Denounce Land Bill and Defy Courts—Redmond, Dillon, and Davitt Delegates to America.

DUBLIN, June 27.—A meeting of the directory of the United Irish league was held this afternoon. John Redmond, chairman of the league; John Dillon, and Michael Davitt were nominated to represent the home organization at the convention of the American branches of the league to be held in Boston next October. Considerable progress was reported at today's meeting in the formation of branches, and an address was adopted denouncing the land bill and urging open defiance of the coercion courts.

Vatican and Mexico Friends.

ROME, June 27.—Mgr. R. Sanz de Semper, the member of the pope's household who was sent to Mexico three months ago with instructions to endeavor to reëstablish diplomatic relations between the republic and the vatican, reports that he has been successful in his mission.

EMPEROR SAILS YACHT IN RACE.

American Built Meteor Finishes First at Kiel, but Loses on Allowance.

CONTEST OF TWO TYPES.

Boats Built in United States Clash with Those of England with Mixed Results.

KIEL, June 27.—Emperor William's American built schooner yacht Meteor, with the Emperor himself on board and steering most of the time, finished seven minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the Cicely in the large schooner race held here today in connection with the regatta.

The Cicely is owned by Cecil Quentin of England and was designed by Fife. Under its time allowance Cicely claims the race by one minute and eleven seconds. The judges have reserved decision because of a protest entered by M. Guillaumme, the owner of the Clara, which was also in the race, who avers that the rules required the Cicely to carry two anchors at its bows instead of one. The race will be given to the Cicely unless it is ruled out.

Description of the Race.

The course was thirty miles, and a moderate breeze was blowing. Meteor crossed the line almost with the flash of the gun and in the weather berth, and soon drew out its lead with Cicely under its lee. The first leg was a twelve mile beat to windward. Cicely was quicker in stays than Meteor; it soon took the lead and rounded the mark a minute and a half ahead of the emperor's yacht. The second leg was an easy seven mile reach on the port tack. Meteor overhauled Cicely on this leg and rounded the mark 2 minutes and 20 seconds ahead of the Fife boat. The race was a duel between these two yachts, the other boats trailing from three to four minutes behind them. On the run home Meteor steadily increased its lead.

Cheer Emperor at Finish.

When Emperor William was not steering the Meteor he spent his time leaning against the aftercompanion hatch. He wore a blue yachting suit and a white cap. The Kiel regatta is the only occasion in the year when Emperor William is seen in public in civilian dress. As Meteor crossed the line his majesty was cheered by the crowds on the steamers hovering around the finish.

Navahoe Leads All Yachts.

Navahoe, formerly owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, N. Y. Y. C., and Comet, recently presented by Emperor William to the German navy, were entered for the race in which Meteor and Cicely took part, but as they are yawl rigged the emperor directed that they sail in a separate class. This was done and Navahoe and Comet started over the course at the same time as did the schooners. Navahoe finished five minutes and fifteen seconds before Meteor and would, consequently, have won the race had it not been directed to sail in the separate class.

American Yacht Wins Cup.

Virginia II., owned by Isaac Stern of New York, won the class four cup, carrying the stars and stripes across the line two minutes and thirty-six seconds ahead of Mimosa, and five minutes and twenty-six seconds ahead of Hevella. Seven yachts started in this race.

Empress on Board.

The empress and Fraulein Gerstoff, one of her ladies in waiting, were on board Meteor during the race. The contest was a trial between American and English built boats. The Meteor, the Idula, belonging to the empress, the Lasca, and the Nordwest are American built yachts, while the Cicely and the Clara are of English construction.

Some of the best English sailing talent was in command. Cicely was sailed by Capt. Wringe and Meteor, whose crew is largely English, by Capt. Parker.

Henry Barbey of New York, who was associated with Archibald Cary Smith in designing the Meteor, saw the race from an excursion steamer.

The naval review, which was to have taken place today, was postponed by order of Emperor William in consequence of the sickness of King Edward.

Sick King Sends Thanks.

Emperor William today signaled by flag to the fleet the following message from King Edward with reference to his appointment, announced by the emperor here yesterday, as an honorary admiral of the German navy:

"I am deeply touched by your kind thought and proud to be an admiral in your fleet."

KING WELCOMES EXPLORERS.

Americans Who Are Touring Abyssinia Reach the Capital and Are Greeted by Menelik.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices received here from Adis Abeba, capital of Abyssinia, announce the safe arrival there of Fitshugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., and Lord Hindlip, who started from England on Feb. 1 on an exploring trip to the upper Nile. Both of the travelers were well, and had thus far enjoyed a successful trip. They were cordially welcomed by King Menelek. The explorers were to continue their travels round Lake Rudolf and homeward by way of Massowah, where they expect to arrive in September.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES TO CLOSE.

President Loubet Signs Decree Abolishing Orders Which Have Not Complied with New Law.

PARIS, June 27.—At a cabinet meeting held at the Elysée palace this morning President Loubet signed a decree closing the religious institutions which have not complied with the provisions of the law of associations. One hundred and thirty establishments are involved. Instructions on the subject were sent to the various prefectures this afternoon.

TO MANAGE THE BEY'S MONEY.

Fortunes and Estates of Mohammed, New Ruler in Tunis, Given in Charge of Resident General.

TUNIS, June 27.—A decree has been published in the Gazette to the effect that the personal fortunes and estates of Mohammed, bey of Tunis, and his family, as well as the crown property, will hereafter be managed by the French resident general, M. Pichon.

No expenditures by the members of the royal family will henceforth be legal unless authorized by the resident general.

Sidi Ali, former bey of Tunis, died June 11. His son Mohammed was proclaimed bey the same afternoon.

REBEL CHIEFS DECAPITATED.

Portuguese Troops Gain Decisive Victory Over the Natives in the Zambesi Region.

LISBON, June 27.—It has been announced officially that Portuguese troops have gained a decisive victory over the rebels in the upper Zambesi region of Portuguese east Africa. The rebellious chiefs were captured and decapitated and their heads were salted and conveyed to the capital of the colony.

Reduced Rates.

$16 Chicago to St. Paul or Minneapolis and return, via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Choice of routes going or returning. Low rates to points in Colorado and Utah. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

FRANCE TO AID CANAL PLANS.

Government Gives Assurance That It Will Help Procure Clear Title.

MUCH WORK IS INVOLVED.

Deal Necessitates Deep Inquiry Into Rights of the Panama Company.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 27.

Official assurances have been given to this government by France that it will facilitate in every possible way the transfer to the United States of the title to the Panama canal held by the Panama canal company, in view of the fact that M. Cambon, the French ambassador, is on his way to Europe, these assurances are believed to have come through the American embassy in Paris. They are exceedingly gratifying to the administration, which will take advantage of the attitude of the French government to obtain its assistance in the examination of the title to the property.

France Promises to Aid Canal Plans.

While William Nelson Cromwell, the general counsel for the company, and M. Lampre, one of its representatives in Washington, have authenticated copies of the papers which have convinced Rear Admiral Walker, who was chairman of the isthmian canal commission, that the title is flawless, yet before entering upon such a gigantic transaction it is understood that the attorney general will send a special representative to France to examine the original records, and this agent will undoubtedly be assisted by an attorney versed in the law of France.

Only by exhaustive research can the administration satisfy itself of the validity of the title, but the importance of the matter has determined it to go to any length that may be necessary. When the president is convinced that the title of the company is clear and valid then the formal purchase will be effected. While this investigation is in progress negotiations of the treaty with Colombia granting the United States the right to construct the canal will be conducted.

Thomas Herran, first secretary of the Colombian legation, who has really cared for Colombia's interest in Washington since the inauguration of the negotiations of the protocol, called on Rear Admiral Walker today and talked with him about canal matters. While no action was taken with respect to the treaty, it is likely that Rear Admiral Walker will have a hand in the negotiations, giving assistance to Secretary Hay.

Admiral Walker Prominent in the Affair.

Rear Admiral Walker promises to continue to figure in an important way in the canal question. It would not surprise well informed people should he be named as the head of the commission which will supervise the completion of the waterway. His experience as the head of two commissions and his acquaintance with the subject fit him, in the opinion of members of the cabinet, to serve in the important position of president of the commission to be named by the president.

The act authorizes the appointment of one naval officer, on the active or retired list, and one army officer, active or retired. There are two high naval officers who have particularly studied the isthmian canal question, Rear Admiral Walker and Rear Admiral Endicott, the latter chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department. Rear Admiral Endicott was a member of the canal commission appointed by President Cleveland. His duties here, however, demand his attention, and Rear Admiral Walker, it is admitted even by Rear Admiral Endicott's friends, is better fitted, by reason of more exhaustive investigation, to manage the canal work.

Moreover, Rear Admiral Walker, when a captain in the navy, served as an officer of two of the great railroad lines of the west, and has therefore ample experience in handling enterprises of this character—a most important advantage in view of the railroad work which will be a part of the canal enterprise. Friends of Col. Peter C. Hains of the engineer corps of the army and Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernst, retired, who were members of the isthmian canal commission, are anxious that they shall be appointed, but as the act particularly specifies that only one officer of the army shall be appointed the president will probably choose between them. The administration recognizes that the pressure which will be brought to bear for places on the commission will be great, but Mr. Roosevelt is determined that only the best men shall be appointed in order to guarantee the successful construction of the canal.

Appointment for I. T. Hagner Is Assured.

Ignacius Thomas Hagner, brother of Miss Belle Hagner, the private secretary of Mrs. Roosevelt, will be appointed by the president to be an assistant paymaster in the navy. Young Hagner was designated by Secretary Moody to undergo examination, preliminary to appointment, by a board of officers convened at the Washington navy yard. He was recommended for appointment. The law requires that no person shall be appointed an assistant paymaster who has not attained the age of 21 years. Hagner will reach his majority in two weeks and will then be given the appointment.

Filipino Envoy and Secretary Root Talk.

Señor Buencamino, who came to the United States several weeks ago as the representative of the federal party in the Philippines, and gave testimony before the senate committee on Philippines, was at the war department this afternoon and had a brief talk with Secretary Root. Señor Buencamino is much wrought up over the appearance in the Congressional Record of a long communication from Sixto Lopez, who, writing from Boston, criticises Señor Buencamino's testimony.

This letter was read by Congressman Jones in the house several days ago during a discussion of the Philippine bill. Mr. Jones referred to Lopez as "a distinguished Filipino, a man of ability, of unquestioned patriotism, of the highest character, and one who possesses in the largest degree the confidence of his countrymen." Lopez censures Buencamino for having proclaimed his loyalty to American sovereignty and analyzes the testimony in great detail, all of which Buencamino declares as the product of the anti-expansion league. To a reporter today he denounced Lopez as an ignoramus. He said:

"Sixto Lopez is an instrument of the anti-imperialist league of Boston and is in nowise a representative of the Filipino people, nor has he ever been. He is an ignoramus, who cannot write either Spanish or Tagalog. Whatever appears over his name is written by some one else and not by him. He could not give a definition of liberty if he tried. I will make these accusations anywhere and I challenge him to meet me in public debate on the Philippine question. He has not been in the Philippines for twelve years, is unknown to Aguinaldo, and has no standing in Manila. I have not come here to serve as the miserable instrument of any political element. I have come to inform the American people of the facts concerning the Philippines. The Filipinos do not want to tie themselves to any political party, but are ready and willing to accept American sovereignty, and are ready to support the United States, whether represented by democrats or republicans. It would be a sad fate if they should become the slaves of any element such as Lopez is allied with.

"Since December, 1898, he and Agoncillo have been claiming to represent the Filipinos, but as they have not yet accounted for the $700,000 which was sent to the junta at Hongkong they cannot return to the Philippines. Neither Aguinaldo nor Lopez can say that I have received a cent of money belonging to the Filipinos. I defy Lopez to prove that I have ever received money from either government as salary or otherwise. Lopez charges me in his letter with having changed my religion. I am still a Christian, though it is true I have become a Protestant. I do not intend leaving Washington until I learn whether Lopez will meet me in public discussion. If he knows so much about the Philippines let him prove it by joining me in public discussion on the subject."

Early Agreement on Island Bill Likely.

There is every prospect of an early agreement of the conferees on the Philippine question, which means adjournment of congress early next week. The principal differences of opinion between the two houses are chiefly as to the coinage question and the proposition to establish a popular branch of the legislature in the Islands. The differences between the two houses regarding the coinage are somewhat difficult to adjust. The senate proposed to continue the silver basis by the coinage of a commercial dollar similar to that coined by the English government in India, which would circulate at a ratio of two to one with the gold dollar, although the coin would be minted at its bullion value only and would not be redeemable in gold at all.

The house proposed to establish the gold standard in the islands, and as between these two propositions there has been a gulf not easily bridged. Men like Senator Allison maintain that it would not do to attempt to overturn the financial system of the orient, while on the other hand the house leaders declare that the senate proposition was a surrender to the silver men, and was a backward step which the United States should not take. A proposition has been made that the coinage question be eliminated for the present and the financial system in the islands allowed to remain as at present at least for the coming summer, so that the matter can be adjusted by congress in a separate bill next session.

If this postponement of the question is agreed to the two houses will get together on the Philippine bill without much difficulty. It is believed the senate will yield its opposition to the proposed popular assembly. The scheme as prepared by the house is not absolutely mandatory, and it is felt that Gov. Taft, who is in favor of the popular assembly, ought to be supported by congress, as he is on the ground and is best qualified to judge as to the effect of such a move. It is quite likely, therefore, that Monday or Tuesday the conferees will agree to drop the financial question for the time being, and provide for a popular branch of the legislature, as authorized in the house bill. If this agreement is reached congress will be able to adjourn by Wednesday or Thursday.

New Invention Aids Target Practice.

To improve the gunnery efficiency of the navy Lieut. Commander Chase, acting chief officer of ordnance, has sent to the battleship Kearsarge for trial 200 "illuminating chasers"—a patent contrivance which in the darkest night shows the flight of shell. The illuminating chaser is the invention of a Pittsburg man, who believed that gunners would be able to do more effective work if they could see where the shots from their guns struck.

At the Indian Head proving grounds several one-pound shells, fitted with the contrivance, were fired in the dusk of the evening, and rather good results were obtained. In the tests aboard the Kearsarge the projectiles will be discharged in the full glare of the searchlights to determine whether the illuminating chaser can still be seen.

The invention will be of value especially for the rapid fire guns of small caliber. It was explained today that a man operating a rapid fire gun has little opportunity to sight the weapon, especially at night, and if he can see where the projectiles are falling he can use the weapon as a man does a hose.

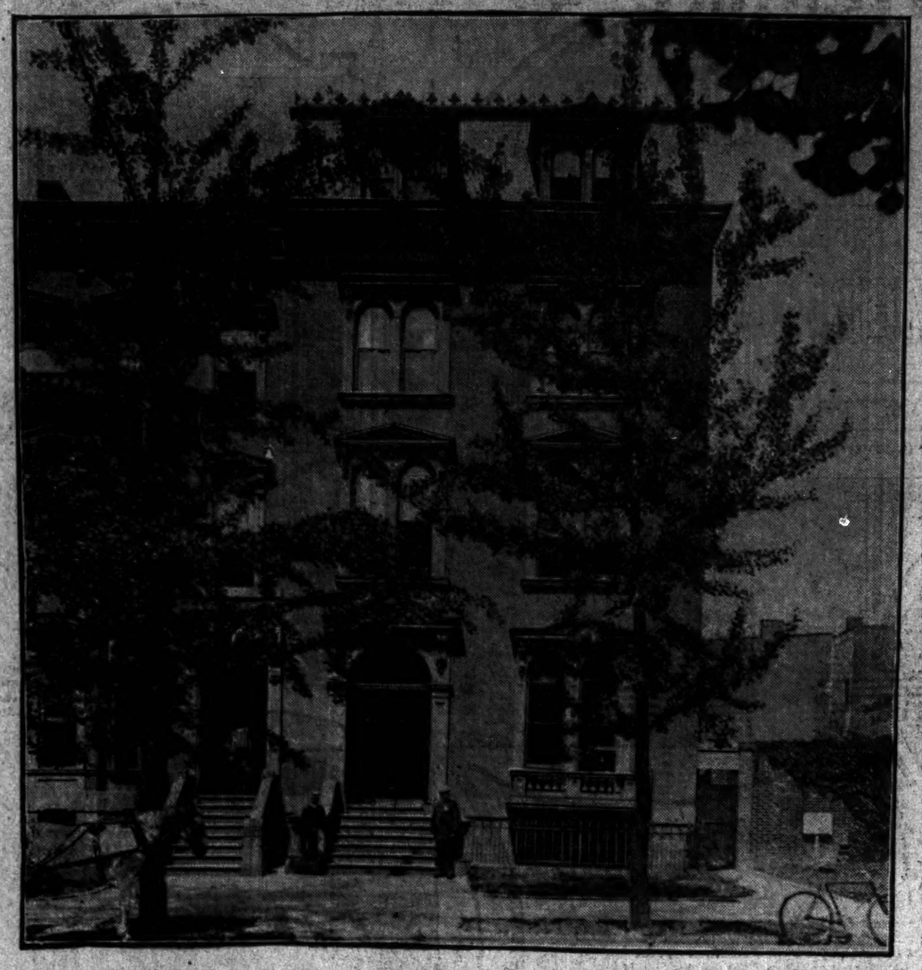
Politicians from Chicago See President.

State Senator Isaac M. Hamilton, James J. Sheridan, and William L. Rohrer, secretary of the national republican league of clubs, of Chicago, called upon the President today and invited him to the national convention. They were cordially received by the president, who promised them warm support for the league, although it will probably be impossible for him to attend the convention, which will probably be held in St. Louis.

Gogebic Lake Hotel Open for Summer.

Through sleeper via Chicago and Northwestern railway leaves Chicago 5 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, arriving Gogebic early next morning. Delightful place in the northern woods. The best of fishing. Hotel now open. Low excursion rates. Ticket office, 212 Clark street.

TEMPORARY WHITE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON.



When the president returned to Washington yesterday he drove to the red brick structure at 22 Lafayette square, Washington, which was formerly the residence of Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend, and which is to serve as the president's home and office until the work of altering the White house is completed. Secretary Cortelyou and the clerks moved into the house on Thursday. Soon after the arrival of the president a cabinet meeting was held, the first regular cabinet meeting held outside the White house in eighty-eight years.

The first floor of the temporary White house is occupied as the president's official headquarters. This arrangement will doubtless meet with the cordial approval of many well known public men, who often found the climb up the long staircase at the White house a wearisome exertion. The handsome apartment previously used as the dining room is the cabinet room, and is also used by the president as his private office.

The next room toward the front of the building will be Secretary Cortelyou's office, to which will be admitted prominent callers having personal business with the president. The main parlor, looking out upon Lafayette square, will be the general reception room for all callers, and as well for the use of the newspaper representatives.

DEBATE ON CUBAN BILL.

SENATOR TELLER STARTS AN UNEXPECTED CONTROVERSY.

Opposes Reciprocity with the Island Republic on the Ground That the Beet Sugar Interests Need Protection—Declares That Tariff on Iron and Steel Should Be Removed if Anything Is Done—Platt of Connecticut Takes the Opposite Stand.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—Cuban reciprocity was the subject of an unexpected debate in the senate today when Senator Teller of Colorado delivered a spirited speech against the proposed policy. He charged that the entire reciprocity propaganda had been backed by the American sugar refining company and by Americans who were interested financially in Cuban sugar plantations.

The purpose, he said, was to strike down an important agricultural industry of this country. He was willing to join in a general revision of the tariff to meet changed conditions, but unless the duties on iron and steel and other products were reduced, together with those on sugar, in order that the arrangement might be equitable, the beet sugar growers never would consent to a reduction on their product, he said.

Denies Danger of Revolution.

Mr. Teller referred to the statements that unless the United States should give relief to the island a revolution would occur. He declared that the statements were untrue, and that there never had been any condition in the island which warranted the statements. "I say," said he, "measuring my words, that never in my experience in public life has there been so patent and open an attempt to deceive the American people as this."

The Colorado senator declared the question was one of great importance to the people of the west. They studied it, he said, and it did not take them long to ascertain "that the American sugar refining company—the American sugar trust—was particularly active in urging the reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar."

"There is no distress in Cuba," he declared, "and my correspondence with the people of the island proves this. The Cubans are not mendicants at our hands."

Mr. Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on Cuban relations, declared Mr. Teller's argument was in the nature of an attack by the beet sugar trust on the refiners' sugar trust. He sharply criticised Mr. Teller's speech, saying it was made up largely "from the speculative imaginings of a witness employed by the beet sugar lobby here."

He thought only one real question was involved in the reciprocity issue. Is Cuba to be a friendly power, so that in time of trouble for the United States it would be an outpost of this country, or is it to be an unfriendly power, so that this government might have to seize and annex the island as a means of defense? he asked. By effecting a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba the United States would be protecting itself in one of its most vital points, he said.

Thinks Public Wants a Treaty.

Referring to Mr. Teller's criticism of the sugar trust, the Connecticut senator continued:

"You cannot make this question revolve around a prejudice against the sugar trust. It will not down. I am sure 75 per cent of the people of this country would be humiliated because congress is going to adjourn without action upon it. The people, however, will not be diverted from their duty by anything that may be said to obscure the real issue."

He regarded annexation as one of the greatest dangers to this United States. "When we annex Cuba," said he, "we shall have taken the first step toward demoralization, if not the disintegration of our republican institutions. I think we have come to a great crisis in our affairs. We have one plain duty to perform, and that is that we so treat Cuba as to make her our lasting friend. I stand for a permanent republic in Cuba, that is what the amendment [referring to the so called Platt amendment meant, which we adopted."

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN THE EAST.

$21.00 to Providence, R. I., and Return Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Tickets will be sold July 7, 8, and 9, via New York City, good to return July 15, with privilege of extension to Aug. 15. On the return trip stopovers will be allowed at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; also at Deer Park and Oakland, Maryland, the famous summer resorts on the crest of the Alleghany Mountains. Ticket office, 344 Clark street.

MAYOR FROWNS ON STRIFE

SAYS HARMONY IN PARTY IS NECESSARY TO ELECT TICKET.

Refuses to Indorse W. J. Bryan's Criticism of John P. Hopkins—Advisory Committee's Work Gives Mr. Harrison Hope of Success—Few Contests at the Democratic Ward Club Elections Tonight—Only Dispute in the Seventh.

"This quarreling all the time is not the way to strengthen a party or to elect a ticket." So said Mayor Harrison when asked yesterday for his opinion of William J. Bryan's criticism of John P. Hopkins and the Illinois democrats. "I do not propose to be drawn into any discussion of that kind during the campaign," he continued, "when we want to elect our county ticket. If anybody thinks I am going to injure the chances of the democratic candidates by airing my dislikes of some man or set of men while the campaign is on they will be disappointed. My chief aim will be to elect our county ticket, but it can't be done by talking against Hopkins or any one else. No, there has been nothing in the nature of conciliation between Hopkins and myself. I have not seen him since we met in Springfield nor have I been in communication with him."

Mayor Looks for Victory.

The mayor expressed himself as confident that the democratic county ticket has a good show of being elected this year. The thing that, in his judgment, will bring about a democratic victory was the scheme of getting an advisory committee to make up a list of candidates for the convention to pick its nominees from. That plan, he thinks, won the confidence of all independent voters.

If Mr. Harrison's wishes are followed still further the advisory committee will have the conduct of the campaign. This question will probably be decided when the committee meets on Monday to wind up business for which it was created.

Few Ward Club Contests.

With few exceptions, the democratic ward club elections tonight will be lacking any great interest. The contests that promised lively fights in the open meetings have nearly all been settled by the County executive committee.

As James A. Quinn has conceded the right of Robert E. Burke and his friends to run the Twenty-first ward club, and Mr. Burke says he is willing that the Quinn faction shall have fair treatment, all prospects of a fight there have vanished.

So far as known, the only place where trouble is likely to occur is in the Seventh ward. There the Tilden democracy is keeping up its opposition to John P. McGoorty and J. T. Keating. It defeated them at the recent primaries, and now seeks to oust them from control of the ward club.

Mayor Harrison will not back an effort in the Sixth ward to defeat Thomas Gahan in the election of new club officers, nor will William Loeffler be disturbed in the Ninth ward.

CANADIAN DELAY STIRS ANGER.

Washington Lawyers Advise a Protest at the Tardy Action Regarding Prisoners Under Arrest.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—Considerable surprise has been expressed by prominent lawyers in this city with reference to the inaction of the Canadian authorities upon the application to extradite Greene and Gaynor. The methods resorted to by the friends of the prisoners to resist their surrender to the courts of this country, it is said, are unusual and extraordinary. The attention of the attorney general has been called to the fact that some of the principal legal officials in Canada who would have to do with the prosecution of the case are connected professionally with the counsel representing the defendants, and a suggestion has been made to him that the delays in the case should be made the subject of a remonstrance to the Canadian authorities through diplomatic channels.

Missouri Election Contest Up.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—The house today began consideration of the contested election cases of Horton vs. Butler from the twelfth Missouri district. The majority of the committee found that the election was so tainted with fraud as to make it invalid, and said that the seat ought to be declared vacant. The minority found that Mr. Butler, the sitting member, had been legally elected, and recommended that he retain his seat. The vote will be taken tomorrow.

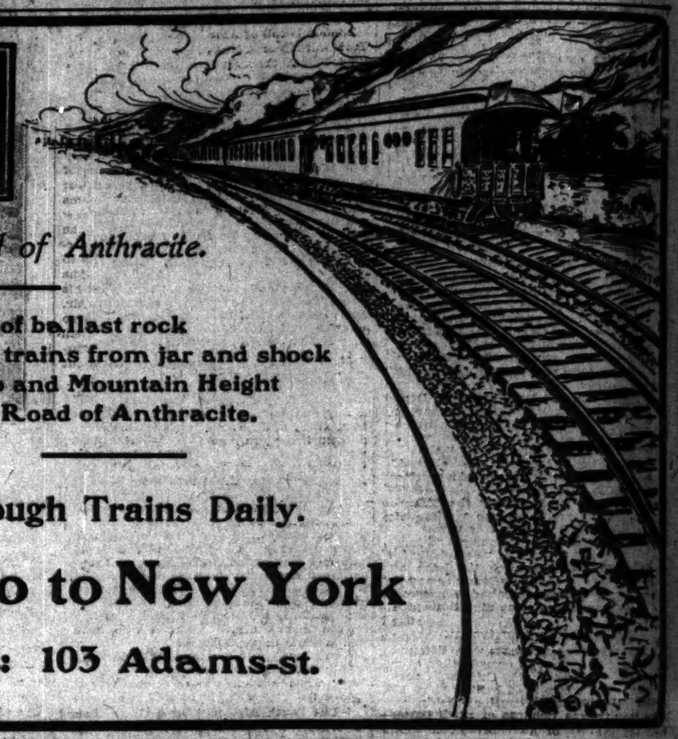
Half Rates for the Fourth.

The Wabash will sell excursion tickets July 3 and 4 at one fare for round trip. Return limit July 7. Ticket office, 97 Adams-st. Phone Central 2049.

Busy?

Well I should say so!
That telephone does nothing all day but say **Zu Zu**
Every clerk in the store has got the "tired arm" from handing out packages of **Zu Zu**
But it isn't any wonder!
Just look at that package for five cents, full of the best ginger snaps you ever tasted.

ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS



Lackawanna Railroad

This Is the Road of Anthracite.

This is the bed of ballast rock
That keeps the trains from jar and shock
Past Water Gap and Mountain Height
That lie on the Road of Anthracite.

3 Through Trains Daily.

Chicago to New York

Tickets: 103 Adams-st.

OFFER TO FREIGHT MEN.

RAILROADS PREPARE TO SUGGEST A COMPROMISE.

Increase in Wages Probably Will Be Given, but Recognition of Union and Some Other Demands Refused—General Managers Meet Today—Serious Trouble at Stock Yards Possible as Result of Walkout in Anglo-American Plant.

When the general managers of the various railroads meet today to discuss the demands of the freight handlers for an increase in wages they will be presented with a recommendation of the general superintendents that the employés' union be not recognized. The recommendation will carry with it the request from the superintendents for authority for each official to deal with the employés of whom he has charge. It is the opinion of the railroad officials that the proposition of the freight handlers can be adjusted and trouble avoided.

In the estimation of the superintendents there will be little difficulty in settling the wage question, as several of the roads already have manifested a willingness to grant an advance. Other points, however, such as the recognition of the union, the payment of overtime, and the granting of two pay days a month either will have to be compromised or there will be a clash.

Insist on a Standard Wage.

President L. J. Curran of the freight handlers and warehousemen's union said that his organization would insist upon a standard wage scale, and to obtain this it would be necessary to have the same committee handle the matter.

"We want the same scale in all the freight houses," said President Curran, "so it will be possible to tell positively when the agreement is being lived up to. To obtain this we believe a single committee can handle the question more satisfactorily than a committee of the men employed by each system."

In anticipation of trouble between the freight handlers and the railroads many of the down town business houses are reported to be laying in heavy supplies of raw material.

Serious trouble may occur in the stock-yards district as the result of a walkout of 200 men at the plant of the Anglo-American packing company. Some time ago an unorganized force of "roustabouts" struck and succeeded in getting a raise in wages. This set the men in the dry salt and sweet pickle cellars to thinking and they began to talk of demanding a raise in their wages. Supt. Cowan heard of it and asked the men if it was true. They responded that it was.

"Well, you won't get it," he responded, "so you might as well get out now."

The men took him at his word and 200 of them quit. No work has been done in that department for two days and the output of the plant has been seriously crippled. It is feared that the trouble will extent to the other departments.

Ten men employed in the oleomargarine department of Armour & Co. returned to work, the organization to which they belong declining to sustain them at this time in their demand for more wages.

Hub Teaming Company Disciplined.

When fifteen coal teamsters employed by the Hub teaming company declined in the morning to work any longer for that company because it had been expelled from the coal team owners' association for cutting cartage rates there was a general scurrying around for teams with which to supply the Chicago city railway company with coal. Harder & Hafer, who have the contract to furnish the coal, visited Secretary J. C. Driscoll of the owners' association and asked for aid. They were informed that the association would furnish them with all the teams they required, but the railway company must pay the customary cartage rates. General Manager Robert McCulloch agreed to do this and the men who had left the employ of the Hub teaming company were put to work with teams owned by members of the owners' association.

President Samuel Gompers will pass through the city on July 6 on his way to San Francisco where the executive council of the American federation of labor will meet next month. President Gompers, James O'Connell, and Max Morris will address meetings in nineteen towns between Omaha and the coast. Thomas I. Kidd, James Duncan, and John Lennon will take the northern route and speak in ten different cities. The object of the campaign is to counteract the influence of the American labor union, a movement launched by Eugene Debs in Denver last month to oppose the American federation of labor.

The shop and train service committees of the Chicago city railway company, headed by President M. C. Buckley and Secretary Ralph Hahn, waited on General Manager McCulloch yesterday to present their request for a new scale of wages. A long conference was held, at the conclusion of which Mr. McCulloch asked until Tuesday to make his reply.

Grand President Charles McCarle of the Licensed tugmen's protective association spent five hours telling the steamboat inspectors of Chicago the history of the tugmen's strike against the Great Lakes towing company. The trial involves the licenses of the members of the tugmen's association who declined to work with nonunion men.

PULLMAN STRIKE AT AN END.

Car Cleaners Vote to Return to Work and Will Apply for Their Old Positions.

Three hundred and fifty car cleaners employed by the Pullman company decided last night to return to work. The strike, which began on June 18, was declared off, a number of the men already having returned to work. The members of the union who accepted positions are said to be receiving more money they did prior to the strike, so the other ex-employés thought it advisable to apply for their old places. Representatives of the company, it is said, have informed members of the union that any of the former employés who applied would be given work, but there would be no recognition of a body of men.

Uxoricide Gets Life Sentence.

Portland, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—Sentence was passed this afternoon on Charles R. Sheppard of Redkey, found guilty of uxoricide. It was that he be imprisoned in the Michigan City penitentiary for life. He maintained his innocence.

Prevents Heat Prostration

Horsford's Acid Phosphate cools the blood, strengthens the nerves, induces restful sleep, and prevents overheating. The unequalled Summer Tonic! Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Manufactured only by Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package.

Almer Coe,

Leading Optical Establishment.
Glasses made to fit you.
74 STATE-ST.,
Directly Opposite Field's New Store.

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Colorado Excursions

via

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM

$25 ROUND TRIP, JULY 1 to 13 INCLUSIVE

ONLY DIRECT LINE to Colorado Springs and Manitou

POPULAR LINE TO DENVER

Rocky Mountain Limited ONE NIGHT OUT LEAVES CHICAGO DAILY, 5.45 P. M.

Tourist Sleepers to Denver (Berth $2.50) on Big 5, leaving Chicago 10 p. m.

Electric Lighted Dining Cars Breakfast and supper A-la-Carte. Luncheon 50 cents

Following books free: "Under the Turquoise Sky" and "Camping in Colorado."

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
91 ADAMS ST., COR. DEARBORN

"RATHER DULL!"

Is a common expression used by business men who do not advertise in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Eyes Tested Free. **L. MANASSE,** 80 MADISON-ST. TRIBUNE BLDG. Spectacles & Eyeglasses Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA-av., Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1902. Sealed proposals for constructing foundations for five lock and one aqueduct bridge, the walls for eight locks and the piers and abutments for five aqueduct bridges and one highway bridge, will be received here until noon, July 28, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information on application here or to Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler, Starling, Ill. H. WILLARD, Maj. Engrs.

DEWEY, TIRED OF QUESTIONS, QUITS

Admiral Refuses to Answer One of Senator Carmack's Queries.

AGUINALDO OUT FOR LOOT

Tells Philippines Committee Insurgent Leader Sought Riches When Manila Fell.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—"I didn't call Aguinaldo a robber and a plunderer; I called him the 'insurgent leader.' I have said he was there for money and loot." Admiral Dewey was testifying before the senate committee on the Philippines. "Do you," he continued, flushing red, and turning upon Senator Carmack, "think he was there for anything else?"

"I do," answered Carmack.

"Well, I don't," said the admiral. "I don't; I swear I don't."

Carmack continued: "You don't know of a single dishonest act on the part of the man, and yet you regard him as a thief?"

Over Admiral Dewey's face there came a weary "what's the use" expression. He reached for his hat, said quietly, "I shan't answer that question," and walked out of the room.

The admiral's act ended the day's inquiry, during which Dewey explained many things in connection with the fall of Manila, and the beginning of Aguinaldo's pretendership. He said he knew Aguinaldo better than any of the Americans knew him; that he had no intimation that the Filipinos planned a separate government until Aguinaldo hesitated about retiring from Cavite. That act aroused his suspicions. He explained his arrangement with the Spaniards by which the city was to be surrendered.

Once Senator Patterson asked Admiral Dewey his opinion regarding Consul General Wildman at Hongkong. Dewey answered: "He's dead. I'd rather not say."

Negotiations with Spaniards.

Replying to questions put by Senator Patterson Admiral Dewey said he had begun negotiations with the governor general of the Philippines, Gen. Jaudenes, for the surrender of the city, and the negotiations were conducted through the Belgian consul, who after the death of the British consul, had been courteous in acting as a go-between.

It was a diplomatic negotiation, no letters being written. The admiral said he informed Gen. Merritt of the proffer of Gen. Jaudenes, but he did not believe Merritt had taken much stock in it.

"I assured him that such was the case," said the admiral, "but told him of the arrangement that before the surrender should take place I was to engage an outlying fort and make the signal according to the international code, 'Do you surrender?' after which the Spaniards were to hoist the white flag on the southern bastion. I may say that I was the first to discover the flag, notwithstanding I had stationed fifty men to look out for it. It was a thick day, and I chanced to be the first to discover it."

He also said he had read the testimony of Gen. MacArthur saying he knew of no agreement of the kind mentioned, but that it had not been his (Dewey's) business to communicate with any one except the commanding official.

Merritt Suspicious of Plan.

Asked by Mr. Patterson to explain his statement that Gen. Merritt had not accepted the report that the Spanish had agreed to capitulate, Admiral Dewey said that was only his belief. "I don't believe," he said, "that the general entirely trusted the Spanish authorities. Still, he did not say so in so many words. I may add that I have since learned that some of the Spanish officers were tempted to fire at us, though they did not do so. Even my own flag lieutenant did not accept their proffer as in the best faith. I knew, however, that they would surrender, for I understood the straits they were in."

Knew of No Proclamation.

Mr. Patterson sought to secure from Admiral Dewey an admission that Aguinaldo had issued a proclamation of independence to the Filipinos about the time of the sinking of the Spanish squadron, but the admiral said he did not remember it, although it was possible Aguinaldo might have done so.

Mr. Patterson read the paper forwarded by Consul General Pratt on May 20, 1898, in which the Philippine leader said that providence had opened the way for independence to the Filipinos and spoke of the Americans as their liberators. The admiral said, however, that he did not remember having seen the paper. He had, he said, given Aguinaldo a printing press, and probably he used this press for getting out his proclamations.

Opinion of Two Consuls.

In reply to a question the admiral said that Consul Williams, who had been stationed at Manila, was an honest man, although perhaps quite enthusiastic. The admiral did not, however, remember to have promised to Aguinaldo his "cordial cooperation," as the consul had reported. For the purpose of making inquiry concerning some of the representations of Consul General Wildman, located at Hongkong, Mr. Patterson asked concerning that man's character. The admiral hesitated, then said: "He's dead—I'd rather not say. He was the United States consul general."

He added that he would prefer not to reply to further questions, but when Mr. Patterson persisted, he added: "He was a very able man—an able consul."

Mr. Patterson then read Mr. Wildman's letter of July 18, 1898, saying Aguinaldo had conducted himself in a dignified manner, etc., and the admiral assented to the truth of this statement.

Grows Suspicious of Aguinaldo.

Speaking of Aguinaldo's loyalty the admiral said he became suspicious of that leader before the receipt of his proclamation of July 15. He said: "I began to suspect that he was not loyal to us when he demurred to moving out of Cavite when our troops arrived."

"You mean that they were thinking more of their own independence than of us?"

"Yes."

Admiral Dewey also testified concerning the arms sent to Manila by Aguinaldo, and Senator Dietrich asked the admiral if "he did not believe that the arms were purchased with money previously paid by Spain to secure peace, and that it was his intention to use the money to foment another insurrection."

The admiral's reply was: "Exactly so."

Mr. Patterson called attention to a number of proclamations forwarded by him to Washington in May, but Admiral Dewey said he did not remember having read them and in explanation of his failure in this respect he said:

"The days and nights were not long enough for me to get through with my work at that time. Evidently I didn't consider the proclamations as of importance if I did read them, for I made no comment on them."

Aguinaldo Sought Loot.

"Knowing of Aguinaldo's expectation and purpose to secure independence," said Mr. Patterson, in beginning a question, but before he had concluded he was interrupted by the witness, who said:

"No, I did not know that."

"Then you believed such to be his purpose?"

"I didn't believe it, and, since you asked my opinion, I will say that I believe he was there for gain—for loot—for money—and I further believe that independence never entered his head."

The admiral said that while Aguinaldo was located at Cavite and was under his observation he was always humane, but that he did not see him much after the army arrived.

Carmack Opens Skirmish.

Senator Carmack then questioned the witness. Replying, Admiral Dewey said it was said he had assisted Aguinaldo in organizing his army by supplying him with arms, etc.; that at that time there were no American soldiers in the Philippines, and that Aguinaldo had control of his own forces, and that he was under no restraint. Having laid the foundation by securing these statements, which were in refteration of what the admiral had said in his testimony yesterday, Mr. Carmack asked the witness why he had done so much to aid a man whom he regarded as "a common robber and plunderer."

The admiral did not reply immediately. His face reddened and he laughed. He then said the senator had not quoted him accurately, but he admitted he had said Aguinaldo had gone to Manila for pillage and plunder. He added: "You know the old saying that 'all is fair in war.'"

"Do you consider it fair in war to assist a known plunderer and robber in an enemy's territory to pillage without restraint?"

"I believe it is, as I read history."

"Then you admit that you assisted this robber and plunderer?"

Asks Senator His Views.

"I didn't then call him a robber and plunderer; I called him the 'insurgent leader.' I have said here that he was there for money and loot. I think those were my words and I think that is what he was there for. Do you," he said, turning interlocutor, "think he was there for anything else?"

"I do," replied the senator.

"Well, I don't," said the admiral, and as if to express his opinion still more emphatically, he repeated, "I don't," and added, "I swear I don't."

Knew Aguinaldo Better than Any.

"Do you think you know Aguinaldo better than Gen. Otis?" asked Senator Carmack.

"In some things I think I do," the admiral replied. "I think my judgment is better in some matters than the general's. I don't believe he ever saw Aguinaldo, and I saw him fifty times. Moreover, I know his history."

"Do you think you know him better than Gen. Bell?"

"I think I know him better than any of our officers."

Aguinaldo Sought Plunder.

"Did Aguinaldo tell you that he was there for money and loot?"

"I saw in his actions that he was. He had not been there forty-eight hours before he was taking everything in sight—provisions, munitions, etc., but not the admiral said he did not remember it, although it was possible Aguinaldo might have done so.

"From the Spaniards?"

"From everybody."

"For himself?"

"I expect he got the lion's share."

"Do Gen. Otis and Gen. Bell should say they regard Aguinaldo as personally honest in money matters would their statement influence your opinion in regard to him?"

"Not in the slightest degree."

Refuses to Answer Question.

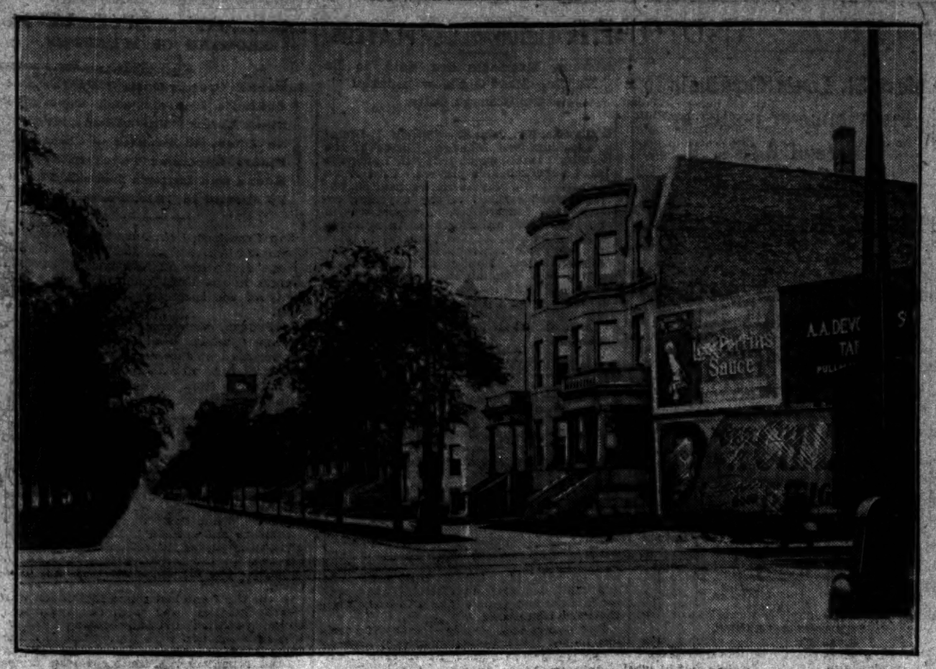
"You don't know of a single dishonest act on the part of the man, and yet you regard him as a thief."

Admiral Dewey cut short a line of inquiry that was plainly annoying him. He rose as the last question was being propounded, and when it was concluded said: "I think I shan't answer that question."

He then took his hat and left the room with a polite word of adieu, but without being formally dismissed.

The examination of the admiral will be continued tomorrow.

GRAND BOULEVARD GRADE CROSSING MAY BE ABOLISHED.



The elimination of the grade crossings in Fortieth street at Prairie avenue and Grand boulevard is sought in an action commenced in the Circuit court by Attorney General H. J. Hamlin against the Union stockyards and transit company. The attorney general seeks to enjoin the defendant company from operating cars over the stub side tracks. It is charged that the company, by switching cars on these tracks, endangers the lives of those who wish to use the street and also blockades traffic for many hours at a time. The comfort as well as the safety of the residents of the neighborhood are issues in the case, as it is alleged that noise and dirt and confusion arise in connection with the use of these tracks for switching purposes. The plea for an injunction is based also on the claim that the privilege of using these tracks at this point is not guaranteed by the charter under which the company operates.

GARDENER TELLS OF WORK

MAJOR SAYS HE SOUGHT PEACE WITH THE FILIPINOS.

Officer Who Accused Army of Cruelties Appears Before Court of Inquiry at Manila—Declares Orders of Washington Government Carried Out—Four Teachers Who Disappeared in Cebu Now Believed to Be Dead—Mindanao Moros Threaten Americans.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, June 27.—During the investigation today by the court of inquiry of the charges of cruelty against American officers made by Maj. Cornelius Gardener, governor of Tayabas province, Maj. Gardener was heard in his own behalf. He devoted much attention to a defense of his regiment's operations.

Maj. Gardener defined his policy as governor of the province as an honest effort to interpret the wishes of the Washington government, to improve the relations between the soldiers and the natives, and to further the establishment of a civil government.

Praised as a Peacemaker.

He exhibited the complimentary report of Gen. Schwan on his work, as well as a number of memorials, thanking him for acting as a peacemaker, which were signed by leading citizens.

Maj. Gardener described the difficulties he encountered in obtaining the coöperation of the military authorities in the organization of civil institutions and in obtaining possession of school houses and government buildings.

Captain Commends Major.

Capt. Steele of the cavalry, formerly major of the Thirtieth infantry, gave sensational testimony, denounced the municipalities organized in Tayabas under the military order by Maj. Gardener to comply with the district instructions. He expressed no confidence in these instructions. He believed the balloting would be corrupt, as the people were opposed to accepting office because they feared the insurrectos.

Capt. Steele's general testimony described Maj. Gardener as strictly complying with his orders and in furthering the organization of municipalities. All of Steele's testimony, however, does not refer to matters that Maj. Gardener alleges happened and which the board is investigating, as Steele was absent during 1901.

Little Hope for Teachers.

The chances of the rescue of the four American school teachers who resided at Cebu, on the island of the same name, and who disappeared after a day's outing on June 10, are gradually becoming less. The inspector of the constabulary, who was in charge of a force sent to rescue the teachers, killed the Ladrone leader, who wore the watch and revolver of Louis Thomas, one of the teachers. It is reported from unofficial sources that the three other Americans, supposed to be Clyde France, Ernst Seeger, and John Wells, were seen in a village on the north coast.

Moros Threaten Trouble.

American sentinels have killed two Moros who were acting in a suspicious manner near the American camp on the island of Mindanao. The relations between the Americans and Moros are becoming more strained.

TAFT TO MAKE OFFER TODAY.

Governor of Philippines Will Tell Vatican of Precedents for the Withdrawal of the Friars.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, June 27.—Definite American propositions about the Philippines will be presented to the vatican perhaps tomorrow. They have been delayed because Gov. Taft has been waiting for cable advices from Washington to clear up some points. Gov. Taft will remind the vatican of previous withdrawals of friars from other countries, as is desired in the Philippines, for instance, when France occupied Tunis, the French monks, led by Cardinal Lavigerie, substituted the Italian friars. After Italy occupied Erythrea the French Lazarists were substituted there by the Italian Capuchins, with the complete approbation of the vatican.

FIRE CAUSES $100,000 LOSS.

Early Blaze at Market Street and Jackson Boulevard Damages Stocks of Several Firms.

Fire which started from crossed electric wires on the third floor of the six story brick building at the southeast corner of Jackson boulevard and Market street at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning caused a loss of nearly $100,000. The flames were confined to the factory of E. Rothschild & Co., clothing manufacturers, but smoke and water inflicted much damage on the stock of other firms in the building. The loss on the wholesale clothing stock of John G. Miller & Co. is estimated at 30 per cent, on the Columbus knitting mills at 10 per cent, and on E. Rothschild & Co. at 50 per cent.

The immense electric lighting plant of Armour & Co., situated at Forty-third street and Packers avenue, was threatened with destruction early yesterday morning when a fire was discovered in the engine room. Owing to the excellent work of the firemen the flames were kept confined to the basement and the damage done was $1,500 to the building, while $200 will cover the loss on the contents. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DEMOCRATS IN HOUSE CAUCUS.

Accuse Republicans of Fostering Trusts and Refusing Aid to Cuba and Ask for New Laws.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—The democratic representatives in caucus tonight unanimously adopted the following declaration:

"Resolved, That we condemn the republican majority in congress for their failure to pass a measure providing reciprocity with Cuba.

"The bill which passed the house of representatives was heartily supported by the democratic minority after the protection to the sugar trust had been removed by the solid democratic vote, aided by a small minority of the republican members. As it passed the house, the bill carried relief to Cuba, reduced the price of sugar to American consumers, and struck a heavy blow at the notorious and obnoxious sugar trust. The refusal of the republican senators to consider this measure unless the protection to the sugar trust should be restored gives evidence that the president and republican party in congress are willing to refuse relief to Cuba and totally ignore American consumers rather than abandon their alliance with the trusts.

"Second—That the republican majority in congress is dominated and controlled by the trusts and monopolies, which have the great industries of our country in their grasp.

"Third—That we favor the immediate passage of a measure to amend the present anti-trust law so as to more fully protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and also a measure to reduce the duties on all articles and commodities manufactured and controlled or produced in the United States by a trust or trusts, so as to destroy such illegal combinations, and to reduce the rate of duty on any article or commodity manufactured in the United States and sold in a foreign country more cheaply than in the United States.

"Fourth—We oppose the adjournment of congress until the measures mentioned above have been enacted into law."

Receiver for Parmelee Library.

Judge Kohlsaat yesterday appointed the Equitable trust company receiver in bankruptcy for the Parmelee library of 1941 Wabash avenue. Creditors with claims amounting to $1,800 charged that the officers of the concern had transferred property to other creditors.

Fourth of July Excursions.

One fare for the round trip within a distance of 200 miles. Tickets on sale July 3 and 4, good for return until July 7. For further particulars call on or address the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. City ticket office, 181 Adams street. Phone Central 853.

VALUE OF ILLINOIS FARMS

CENSUS BUREAU SAYS THEY ARE WORTH $2,004,316,897.

Bulletin Shows Enormous Increase in Products Amounting to 87 Per Cent Over 1889—Total Agricultural Land of State Is 32,794,728 Acres, Divided Into 264,151 Plats, with an Average Price of $7,000—Decreases in Few Counties Are Reported.

Washington, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—According to the bulletin issued by the census bureau this afternoon the total value of the agricultural lands of Illinois, with buildings, implements, and live stock, amounted in 1900 to the enormous total of $2,004,316,897.

The census shows there were 264,151 farms in the state, which were worth $1,765,581,550 for the land and buildings alone, or an average of $7,000 for each farm. Of this sum $251,487,380, or 14 per cent, was invested in buildings and $1,514,113,910, or 86 per cent, in the land and improvements other than buildings. The value of the farm implements was $44,977,310 and of the live stock $193,758,037, thus making the grand total of agricultural property of $2,004,316,897.

Value of Products $345,649,611.

The value of the products of the Illinois farms in 1899 is set down at $345,649,611, of which $130,816,905, or 38 per cent, was for animal products and $214,832,706, or 62 per cent, for crops, including forest products. The total farm products exceed those of 1889 by $160,890,598, or 87 per cent.

The report further shows that the total area of the state of Illinois is 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres, of which 32,794,728 acres are in farms.

Rapid Growth of Industry.

Illustrating the rapid growth in the agricultural interests of Illinois in the last half century, the bureau has prepared the following table:

	1850.	1900.
Number of farms.....	76,208	264,151
Acreage	12,007,412	32,796,728
Improved	8,029,545	27,620,219
Total value.....	$128,748,109	$2,004,316,897
Value of implements.	6,405,361	44,977,310
Value of live stock...	34,200,958	193,758,037

The farm values increased in the great majority of the counties of the state, but there were decreases reported in Kankakee, Sangamon, and Warren counties. The acreage size of the farms in 1900 is put down at 124 acres. Of the 264,115 farms, there were 160,453 operated by the owners, 65,525 by tenants, working on shares, and 38,173 by tenants paying fixed cash rentals. The farmers operating the land included 262,662 whites and 1,489 colored.

Figures on Live Stock.

In dividing up the live stock it is shown the horses footed up a proportion of 36 per cent, the meat cattle, other than milch cows, 24.7 per cent; dairy cows 17.7 per cent, swine 12.2 per cent, mules 3.8 per cent, poultry 33 per cent, and sheep 1.9 per cent.

Sheep in Illinois reached their maximum in 1870. Since then the falling off has been rapid, and the decrease in the last census decade was 31.8 per cent.

Few Beets Are Raised.

For the benefit of the congressmen and others who have been opposing reciprocity with Cuba in the name of the beet sugar farmers it may be noted that the census shows that beets were raised on exactly seventy-eight farms and that the total value of the product was only $86,000.

Of the poultry products for the year 1899 it is noted that 56 per cent was poultry and 44 per cent eggs. The dairy products footed up $29,638,619, of which $19,067,797 was sold, the rest being consumed on the farms. Of the amount sold, milk realized $14,477,812, butter $4,306,553, and cheese $256,581.

BECOMES TIRED OF DESERTIONS

Mrs. Emilie D. Neidhardt Files Bill for Divorce Charging Husband with Leaving Her Four Times.

After being deserted four times by her husband, Mrs. Emilie D. Neidhardt has concluded that she prefers life alone rather than to have its course disturbed by such frequent domestic jars. In a bill filed in the circuit court yesterday Mrs. Neidhardt asks for divorce and alimony, and gives the following chronology of matrimonial infelicity showing how home ties have been broken by her spouse, John Neidhardt, since their marriage on Feb. 10, 1885:

April 15, 1888—Deserted his wife.
Oct. 15, 1887—Returned to his happy home.
May 20, 1895—Left wife and fireside.
Oct. 6, 1900—Came back in repentant mood.
Jan. 8, 1901—Said farewell once more.
Nov. 15, 1901—Tried home cooking again.
June 20, 1902—Packed his grip and left.

Mrs. Neidhardt resides at Wabash avenue and Forty-second street.

Addison K. Horning, a prosperous carpenter living at Clarkdale Junction, was arrested Thursday on a warrant sworn to by his wife from whom he parted fifteen years ago last Saturday. His wife, who resides in Chicago, accuses him of abandonment. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Hall, to whom he explained that the parting had been caused by a quarrel over the disposition of a small bank account. The case was continued until July 7, when Mrs. Horning and her two daughters will tell their side of the case.

During the last three months Mrs. Edith Alice Follinger claims that her husband, Herbert Follinger, has only given her $1.25, and that of this amount he took 50 cents away by force. That and the cruel treatment he gave her while he was taking the money away from her was the last straw, declares Mrs. Follinger, in the bill she has filed for divorce, and she picked up her hat and left the house. Follinger married Miss Edith Alice Bedford Jan. 15, 1900.

ROBBERS ATTACK AND BEAT WOMAN

Two Men, Pretending to Be Health Inspectors, Hammer Brooklyn Housewife's Head.

DISBROW TO BE TRIED.

Warrant Issued in Connection with Deaths of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 27.

Woman Beaten by Robbers in Brooklyn Home.

Two men, pretending to be inspectors of the board of health, murderously assaulted Mrs. Anne M. Thormann at her house in Fifty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue, Brooklyn, this morning. They first demanded her money and jewelry, threatening her with a revolver, then hit her with a hammer, and, after a struggle in which she was pounded into unconsciousness, tied her hands and feet, piled the household furniture on her body, and went away without having secured any booty.

Mrs. Thormann, who is 45 years old, is the wife of Henry N. E. Thormann, who works in the Armour provision-house in Williamsburg. There is often money in the house, a fact which apparently was known to the robbers. The Thormann house is so far from the nearest house that the sounds of the battle between Mrs. Thormann and the men did not reach her neighbors. Mrs. Thormann was alone in the backyard at 10 o'clock this morning when two men came up. They asked for Mr. Thormann. She said he would not be home until night.

"We are inspectors of the board of health," said one of the men. "We have received a complaint about your chickens. We want to make an inspection of your premises."

Mrs. Thormann took them to the coop in the yard. Then one of them said: "I hear you keep chickens in your cellar."

Mrs. Thormann said that was not true, and took them to the cellar.

"I'll make a report to the chief that it's all right. But where do you keep your money and your jewelry? Tell me where your money is or I'll shoot you," he said, pointing a pistol at her.

"I have no money," said Mrs. Thormann.

"Well, your son George has. Where does he keep it? Where's the diamond ring you wore last time I saw you?" asked the robber.

Mrs. Thormann said she did not know. The robber picked up a hammer and struck Mrs. Thormann on the back of the head. She fell to the floor. She got up and the robber helped her upstairs to the back parlor. Mrs. Thormann began to scream, and he struck her again with the hammer. The robber continued to beat her on the head with his fists and with the handle of the hammer. When, weak from loss of blood and worn out, Mrs. Thormann lay helpless on the floor, the man drew cords from his pocket and bound her hands and feet. That is the last Mrs. Thormann recalls. While he was tying her feet she fainted.

She came to after awhile and attracted the attention of passers-by, who released her and informed the police.

Warrant for Disbrow's Arrest Is Issued.

A warrant for the arrest of Louis Disbrow in connection with the deaths of Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence was issued at Southampton, L. I., late this afternoon by Justice Edward H. Foster, who went to Good Ground on a summons from District Attorney Smith. The justice tonight made the following statement:

"I have issued a warrant for Louis Disbrow, and it is now in the hands of the sheriff. It was issued on circumstantial evidence given before me by four persons whose names I do not feel at liberty to disclose.

"The warrant is not based on the checks which Disbrow is alleged to have forged, but directly in connection with the death of Clarence Foster. If the young man is arrested, as I believe he can be, he will be brought before me for the preliminary hearing. This probably will be held here in Southampton rather than in Good Ground. When he is arraigned those whose testimony I took today and others will be called to testify."

$30,000,000 Pickle Trust Files Articles.

Articles of incorporation of the association of manufacturers and distributors of food, otherwise known as the pickle trust, were filed today in Camden, N. J. The association has no capital stock, but the firms in the corporation are valued at $30,000,000. The incorporation is said to be preliminary to the organization of a combination to embrace a number of the largest pickling and preserve companies throughout the United States. A meeting of representatives of these companies will be held in New York on July 29.

The firms which are members of the association are: Max Ames of New York; A. A. Knight & Sons of Boston, Perfection jar closure company of Philadelphia, Curtis Bros. of Rochester, N. Y.; Cruickshank Bros. of Allegheny City, Pa.; George K. McMechan of Wheeling, W. Va.; Anderson food company and the Campbell preserve company of Camden, N. J.; Logan & Johnson of Boston; J. Weller company of Cincinnati, O.; Exley, Watkins & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Williams & Bro. of Detroit, Mich.; Ritter conserve company, Philadelphia.

The officers of the new corporation are: President, William M. McMechan, Wheeling, W. Va.; vice presidents, L. M. Friley of Camden; Frank C. Cruickshank, Allegheny City, Pa.; W. H. Ritter, Philadelphia; secretary, W. A. Williams, Detroit, Mich. The incorporators are: L. M. Friley of Camden, John T. Coxe of Moorestown, N. J.; Josiah Buck, Crosswicks, N. J.; L. J. Link and John Wiseman of Philadelphia.

Sculptor's Suit Is Settled.

Levy Mayer Offers to Buy Up Big Firm's Stock.

The first arrest made in Newport this season for the fast driving of an automobile was made today when the chauffeur of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was brought to the police station for speeding on Annandale road on his way to the Pinard cottage, occupied by his employer. At the police station he pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs, in all amounting to $12.50. This was paid and he was released.

Society Woman Indicted for Libel.

Mrs. E. W. Heath, a society woman of Mamaroneck, who is editor of the Mamaroneck-Democrat, has been indicted by the Westchester county grand jury on the charge of criminal libel. Judge Platt held her today under $2,000 bonds for trial. The complainant in the proceedings is Miss Lynch, a school teacher, who alleges that Mrs. Heath sent letters containing cruel and malicious statements about her to the board of education. Mrs. Heath is married and has several children. The trial will be held before the supreme court and it is said the testimony will be of a lively character and may involve some of the most prominent citizens of the town.

A cablegram announcing that Bessie Bonehill, the actress, is dying in London has been received by her two daughters at Saville, L. I. They will leave for London at once.

Warrant Out for Disbrow's Arrest.

When the application of twenty stockholders for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the recently dissolved Spirits distributing company came before Vice Chancellor Emery in Newark, N. J., for argument today counsel for the defendant interests offered to buy the entire assets of the dissolved corporation. The offer was made by Levy Mayer of Chicago, general counsel of the Distilling company of America.

Western Union May Oppose Transfer.

It was rumored today that the Western Union telegraph company proposed to contest in the courts the impending transfer to the Postal telegraph cable company of the privileges that it has enjoyed along the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad system. The contest, it was reported, may be based upon rights which the Western Union company is said still to enjoy, in part, in the territory to be given over to the Postal company under contracts which have not terminated. In at least one instance, a claim to a perpetual franchise might be set up.

July interest and dividend payments will break all records. The total was estimated today at more than $123,000,000. The dividends upon railroad stocks alone were figured at $22,253,960, and upon industrial shares at $36,751,030, while for these and all other companies the grand dividend total is $54,933,740.

Sculptor's Suit Is Settled.

The suit which Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, began against the city last January to secure payment of the last installment due to him for the statuary work at the entrance to Prospect park, has been settled. The cost of the work was $51,800, and there is nearly $10,000 still unpaid. The old administration contended that the city had no available funds for that purpose. The suit brought by the sculptor has been settled upon the undertaking of the city to liquidate the debt.

Rudolph Grossman, the anarchist, who wrote editorials for the Austro-Hungarian Gazette, was arrested this morning by Detective Sergt. Lord of Paterson, assisted by Central Office Detectives Crouch and Fernheisen, on a warrant issued in that city charging him with riot. He is alleged to have made inflammatory speeches at meetings early in the Paterson riots.

Warrant for Disbrow's Arrest.

A warrant has been placed in the hands of the sheriff at Southampton, L. I., for the arrest of Louis Disbrow in connection with the recent drowning of Clarence Foster and Miss Lawrence at Good Ground, L. I. The warrant was issued on circumstantial evidence, the nature of which the authorities refuse to make public at this time.

Cuban revolutionary 6 per cent bonds issued in 1896 made another tumble in price in the curb market today, selling down to 19⅝, as against 25½ on Thursday. They sold around 40 early this month.

Big Four Route Excursion.

Round trip tickets on sale July 3 and 4 to points within 200 miles at half rates, good returning until July 7. Ticket offices, 234 Clark street, Central Station, 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d street depots.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE

THE STORY OF A MINISTER'S WIFE IN COLORADO.

She Had Almost Abandoned Hope When Her Sister Came to Her Aid—Mrs. Huston's Account of the Struggle.

How often does it fall to the lot of women to struggle hand to hand with death as did Mrs. Huston, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Huston, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Elizabeth, Elbert Co., Colorado. It was her grit in keeping up the fight against the frightful odds which brought her through. She relates the story of it:

"To tell you of my awful struggle," she says, "I must go back a little. When I was a young girl I had spinal trouble and this together with a throat and lung difficulty made great inroads on my constitution, so that I never have been real strong. I became generally run down and suffered for many years with stomach trouble and extreme nervousness. Doctors did not help me, and I was in a desperate state of health, struggling constantly for life. Oftentimes I was confined to my bed, but I never gave up until I found I could not keep upon my feet without fainting.

"It was a continual fight for existence with but little to encourage me until, upon my sister's suggestion I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. About six years ago she was in very poor health, suffering especially from an excruciating pain in her head which the doctors could not relieve. She tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and received so remarkable and prompt relief that I thought I would see what these wonderful pills would do for me.

"I did not take them a week before a marked improvement was manifest. I continued taking them and they made me feel better and stronger than in a long while. I have no return of the least symptoms of the stomach or nervous trouble and have no hesitancy in saying that if it were not for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, instead of being up and about the house at my work, I would now be confined to my bed."

Mrs. Huston took a medicine that attacked her trouble at the root—the blood and nerves. Poor blood and disordered nerves are at the seat of nearly all the ailments which afflict mankind, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been proven to be a certain remedy for all diseases arising from this cause. They will cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

..THE..
Washington Park Club
RACES
SEVENTH DAY
SATURDAY, JUNE 28,
6—GRAND RACES—6
Including the Oakwood Handicap.
COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 2:30 P. M.
RAIN OR SHINE.
ADMISSION, including seat in Grand Stand - $1.00
Box, Season, Guest, and Admission Tickets on Sale at Wellington Hotel (Rotunda).
TRAIN SERVICE
South Side Elevated Trains connecting with all Elevated roads via the Loop every 6 minutes.
SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED EXPRESS TRAINS
Leaving Loop at Congress-st. and stopping only at 22d-st. and 31st-st., arriving at 61st-st. in 20 MINUTES.
CABLE AND ELECTRIC LINES
State-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Cable Lines, connecting with all South Side cross-town lines, direct to gates. Calumet Electric Street Railway to South Park-av. and 63d-st.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
EXPRESS AND LOCAL TRAINS
All regular express and local suburban trains leaving Randolph-st. from 12:45 to 2:40 p. m. inclusive have loop service direct to the Grand Stand. In addition, express trains direct to the Grand Stand, with no stops south of Van Buren-st., carrying parlor cars, leave Randolph-st. at 1:10 and 1:30 p. m.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
LAST 12 TIMES.
Jacob Litt's Stupendous Production.
THE SUBURBAN
SPECIAL SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE, 75th Time, Tuesday, July 1.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT., FRIDAY, JULY 4.
GOOD-BY (SAT. EVE.) JULY 5.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MATINEE AT 2 SHARP.
TONIGHT AT 7:45 SHARP.
A Show for Your Money.
THE WIZARD OF OZ
Summer Prices—Lower Floor, $1, $1.50; 1st Balcony 75c; 2nd Balcony, 50c & 25c. Wed. Mat., 75c, 50c, 25c

COLISEUM GARDENS
15th & Wabash-av. Geo. S. Wood, Gen. Mgr.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
WONDERFUL TEA ICHI TROUPE.
4 NELSON'S COMIQUES—MONTRELL—COOKE & CLINTON—BROS. ROSSI.
General Admission, 25 Cents.

ILLINOIS MATINEE TODAY AT 2
FLORODORA
Most Brilliant, Tuneful and Lavish Production Ever Seen on the American Stage.
Seats Selling Four Weeks in Advance.

DEARBORN
WHO TAUGHT THE BIRDS TO SING? FIND THE ANSWER IN THE STORKS
A Musical Fantasy.
MATINEE TODAY.
Prices 25c to $1.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
ONLY SUMMER THEATER IN CHICAGO.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Valerie Bergere & Co
Fields & Ward.
Ola Haydon.
Brannon & Martini.
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Dean.
Robert A. Kelly.
Casmore & Florence.
The Kinodrome.
The Rosinos.
Barrow, Lancaster & Co.
Three Keatons.
Washburn Sisters.
McCann Family.
Flying Besnes.
Kitty Price.
Proctor & Hamilton.
PRICES—10, 20 and 30 CENTS.

EDELWEISS GARDEN
51st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
Concert Every Evening by 35 Members of
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Under the leadership of ALBERT ULRICH.
Take Cottage Grove-av. car or South Side Elevated to 51st-st.

Sans Souci Park
BEST VAUDEVILLE
GREAT LAWN FETE
Concerts by De Rauche's Band. Fine Dancing Parlor. Admission, 10c; Sats. and Suns., 25c.
GREAT FIREWORKS JULY 4TH.

MASONIC TEMPLE
William Norris
Law Sully
Mills, Chester and Mills
Rose Rentlegr Dog
Jordan & Lynch
Next Week—REGINALD ROBERTS.
Pischiani Family
Ward & Curran
The Pony Ballet
The Five Noses
Jacques Isaacs

MASON PARK
(Formerly Sunnyside Park)
JOHN E. YOUNG OPERA CO. in
PAUL JONES.

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st. near State. Tel. Cen. 3199
3 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.
Chow Chow Burlesquers
Unequaled Vaudeville.
Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

TROCADERO State & Van Buren-sts. Har. 3207.
Mat. Daily. Prices—10, 20, 30, 50. Smoke if you like
The Orpheon Stock Extravaganza Co.
Presenting THE GLAD HAND.
Star Cast. Nat Fields, Howard & Emerson. Cr 25c to 50

20 MILE TALLY-HO DRIVES
Through Parks and Boulevards.
In 6-in-Hand Columbian Coaches. Daily, 2 p. m. from our office. Order Seats in advance. Phone Har. 3595.
WARD BROS., General Tourist and Steamship Agents
238 South Clark-st.

BASEBALL TODAY
DETROIT vs. WHITE SOX
39th-st. and Wentworth-av.
Game Called at 3:30.

EXCURSIONS. ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
Daily 9:30 a. m.; 12:30 noon; 11:30 p. m.
Fare the same way as by steamer. FREE TICKETS GOOD $1.50 to Grand Rapids, $1.50 to Saugatuck, $1.00 to Holland, daily 9:30 p. m. and 9:45 p. m.
Ask Einstein Bros. Co.
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE, Phone Cent. 3182.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO ST. JOSEPH & BENTON HARBOR.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Commencing July 3, 12:30 noon, good to return up to July 7, 9 p. m.
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
Dock foot of Wabash-av. Phone Cent. 2162.

FOR NEWS OF THE SPORTING WORLD READ THE TRIBUNE.

BISMARCK GARDEN
North Halsted and Green Sts.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 9.]

BIRCHLER—June 27, 1902, aged 58 years, Louis G., beloved husband of Mary Birchler (nee Ratz), father of Louis and Joseph Birchler, and brother of Elizabeth Godin, Thomas and Joseph M. Birchler, and the late Mrs. C. Norman; member of D. Walter post 701, G. A. R. Funeral Monday, June 30, from the late residence, 1524 W. 51st-st., to St. Augustine's Church at 9 a. m., thence by carriages to St. Boniface. San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

FARLEY—Annie, relict of the late George Farley. June 27. Funeral from her late home, 760 Warren-av., Monday, June 30, to Our Lady of Sorrows church, where high mass will be celebrated at 10 a. m. Carriages to Calvary. Ottawa and Streator (Ill.) papers please copy.

STIRRING RACE BY ARTICULATE.

Odds-On Favorite, Off Badly and Then Outrun, Closes with Rush at End.

MARGIN AT POST NARROW

Marque Turns Tables on Glenwater—Maude Gonne Easily Beats Ed Austin.

Under unfavorable conditions the first week's racing of the Washington park club was brought to a close yesterday with six races of only moderate quality both as regards the horses competing and the merit of the contests. It was more or less showery all afternoon, and the cloudy sky made it hard to distinguish the colors of the jockeys on the backstretch. However, there was never any difficulty in distinguishing what horse was in front at the finish, and in a majority of cases the spectators were only sorry that their eyes did not deceive them.

Articulate at a prohibitive price in the betting was the only outright choice that won and in the last two events odds-on favorites were bowled over. This led to a great deal of grumbling, but there was probably little cause for actual complaint in either case. Ed Austin, although he got the worst of the start as compared with his conqueror, Maud Gonne, in the fifth event, was so decisively outrun by the mare as to make it appear it would have made no difference even had he been away in front, and while little Walsh seemingly put up a decidedly weak effort on J. V. Kirby in the closing event it was apparent the Dunne 3 year old was completely fagged out at the sixteenth post.

Articulate's Great Race.

The track was in pretty fair condition and Articulate, the magnificent son of St. Andrew ,ran seven and a half furlongs in 1:35, within a second and a half of the track record, after being at one time fifty yards behind the leader. Thi srace was the most spectacular thus far during the meeting. Articulate, who ran for the first time in the name of George A. Davis, although still in the hands of R. J. Smith, was carrying 120 pounds and giving his four competitors from eight to fifteen pounds each. This did not prevent him from being a 1 to 3 favorite, the most pronounced choice of the meeting.

Against him were S. C. Hildreth's Rolling Boer, P. J. Gorman's sprinter, Jack Ratlin, Burns & Waterhouse's Favonius and J. J. McCarthy's filly, Irma's Choice, but not the choice of anybody else.

Favorite Closes Fast.

The start was right on the bend and it was to be expected somebody would get the worst of it. This somebody proved to be Articulate. The latter is never a quick breaker and in addition to this handicap he failed to take the turn readily and ran out so far that when the field got straightened away on the backstretch the 1 to 3 choice was fully fifty yards behind the leader, Jack Ratlin. The latter tried to make a runaway race of it and ran far in front up the backstretch. Articulate, in the meantime, was sent along a bit on this straight path and waited his chance for a favorable position turning into the stretch. Ratlin led bravely to the latter point, but soon began to tire and was challenged on the outside by Rolling Boer. In the meantime Articulate was brought along close to the rail, where he fortunately found clear sailing. The manner in which the son of St. Andrew closed up ground in this last furlong was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of speed ever seen. The horse is always a spectacular runner, going with head high in air, his ears laid back, and every hair of his head, apparently, exhibiting determination. On, on he came, gaining ground treemendously at every stride. Coburn on Rolling Boer saw the colors approaching and tried to get out of its way, but Articulate was soon alongside, and although the Hildreth horse hung on gamely, Articulate boomed to the front and crossed the winning line almost a half length to the good.

The race goes to confirm the impression that Articulate is one of the best racehorses in America at the present time.

Our Bessie Earns Brackets.

In the opening race of the day Our Bessie easily trimmed the favorite, High Chancellor. She was at a long price in the betting, despite her second in the Lakeside stakes last Tuesday.

In the second event Marque decisively turned the tables on Glenwater, who had beaten her on Monday, when she was a strong favorite. On Tuesday the weights were: Glenwater, 112; Marque, 107. Yesterday they were: Glenwater, 110; Marque, 100. Glenwater led to the turn into the stretch, where Marque, who had trailed in the early part, came on and won easily from Bragg. Glenwater quitting to nothing.

Tammany Chief at last found a place to suit him in the first half of the mile and a sixteenth selling, and after trailing to the stretch he came through next to the rail and won with ease from Hayward Hunter and Ben Chance. Dr. Hart, the pacemaker, finished fourth. After the race Albert Simons bid up Tammany Chief from $800 to $1,005, Owner Curl retaining the colt.

The second half of the selling event brought about the defeat of J. V. Kirby by Marshal Neil, the track being just soft enough to suit Articulate's stable companion, who came fast in the last furlong. After this event Albert Simons claimed J. V. Kirby for $2,170.

John A. Drake is said to have backed Marshal Neil and also Maud Gonne, the winner of the sprinting race. The filly which won the first two heats of last year got a running start in her race and nothing ever got near her. Ed Austin, the favorite, ran gamely all the way, but seemed to be sore.

Washington Park Summaries June 27.

Weather showery; track good.

First race, 5½ furlongs, $800 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Our Bessie, 108 (Birch)	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
6-5	High Chancellor, 103 (Burns)	1	1	1	2	2
40-1	Gallant Smith, 106 (Perkins)	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:08 2-5. Ahola, 108 pounds (W. Waldo); Ashlight, 108 (Taylor); Bragg, 111 (E. Williams); Sermon, 111 (Ellis); Sigmund, 111 (Otis); Watkins Overton, 106 (Coburn); Sheriff Bell, 108 (J. Mathews); Prayon, 107½ (Blake) finished as named. Winner, J. Turner, Jr.'s b. c. by Lord Dalmeny—Bessie Bisland. Our Bessie saved ground turning into the stretch and finished fast.

Second race, 1 mile, $700 added, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Glenwater, 110 (Coburn)	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
11-5	Marque, 100 (Dean)	3½	3½	3½	2½	2½
15-1	Bragg, 106 (Taylor)	1½	1½	1½	3½	3½

Time, 1:40 2-5. Bowling Brook, 110 (Burton) finished as named. Winner, Bowling Brook Stable's b. f. by Ben Brush—Lady Reel. Glenwater, who ran in the betting was the only outright choice that won and in the last two events odds-on favorites were bowled over. This led to a great deal of grumbling, but there was probably little cause for actual complaint in either case. Ed Austin, although he got the worst of the start as compared with his conqueror, Maud Gonne, in the fifth event, was so decisively outrun by the mare as to make it appear it would have made no difference even had he been away in front, and while little Walsh seemingly put up a decidedly weak effort on J. V. Kirby in the closing event it was apparent the Dunne 3 year old was completely fagged out at the sixteenth post.

Third race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Tammany Chief, 107 (Dean)	3½	3½	3½	1½	1½
6-5	Hart, 107 (Burns)	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½
15-1	Bragg, 112 (Taylor)	2½	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:40 2-5. Marque, 100 pounds (Coburn), Prayon, 107 (Blake), Watkins Overton, 107 (Otis), Sheriff Bell, 107 (J. Mathews), Dark Secret, 107 (J. Walsh), Ahola, 107 (Ellis), Annie Wonder, 107 (Odom), Newall, 107 (Burton) finished as named. Winner, Annie Wonder easily.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, $800 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Maud Gonne, 107 (Dean)	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½
1-2	Ed Austin, 107 (Burns)	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½
15-1	Sir Gallant, 107 (Manro)	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:20. Bert Cole, 106 pounds (Coburn), Hoop, 106 (Otis), Ida Ledford, 106 (Taylor), Josh Wetherby, 106 (Blake), Tom Collins, 106 (Odom), Sea Rover, 106 (Donnelly), Linden Mist, 106 (Birkenruth) finished as named. Winner, George A. Davis' b. f. by Sir Dixon—Maud Gonne. Maud Gonne, ridden by Marshal Neil finished fast and Lyne outgoed Walsh.

Oakwood Handicap on Card Today.

The best card of the meeting is offered at Washington park today. The first of the big handicaps will be run, the Oakwood, at a mile and an eighth, and in the fifth race a rare lot of speed is engaged, including John A. Drake's Geyser, who will make his first appearance since returning from England, where Drake secured him from Corrigan, and Waswift, the Turney colt, which is credited with fast work at Hawthorne. Geyser is said to have been working finely. He will have to meet the St. Louis crack, Nickey D.

A notable feature to the entries in the Oakwood is that they are largely made up of the heavyweights, no less than five of the announced starters carrying from 115 to 126 pounds. Several of these horses have been working at Hawthorne. Among them is Pink Coat, the 1898 Derby winner and last year's Wheeler handicap winner. On Monday Pink Coat worked a mile and a quarter in 2:08 2-5, and yesterday breezed a handy mile in 1:46. The Woodford & Buckner horse never looked better in his life.

Six Shooter, who was taken east with the hope of winning either the Brooklyn or the Suburban handicap and returned west without starting in either of those classics, worked a mile and a quarter on Monday in 2:09 and breezed a mile yesterday in 1:47. Many will back the Respass horse today.

Jiminez got his workout for the Oakwood on Thursday, going a mile and an eighth in 1:59 handily.

Nitrate worked a mile on Tuesday in 1:43 and was sent a mile again yesterday morning in 1:44.

G. W. Cook's Orontas did not get in from Canada until Thursday. He was breezed a mile yesterday afternoon in 1:47, fighting for his head and appearing to be full of speed. This is a handsome and apparently an extra good horse.

Flying Torpedo got his work in the Auburn selling stakes, which he won on Thursday; Rolling Boer showed in his race yesterday that he is almost on edge; and Harry New and Aladdin have each appeared twice at the present meeting. Edward Corrigan's English pair, Fancy Man and Rose Tree, have received any amount of work at Hawthorne.

Leo Newell's appearance in the race after his exhibition yesterday would be in the nature of a jest.

Washington Park Entries.

Probabilities: Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1 mile and 20 yards:

Vulcain	116	Corrigan	97
Prince of Africa	107	Taipa	97
La Goleta	106		

Second race, ¾ mile, 2 year olds:

Eva Russell	120	Americano	111
Horatius	111	Linguist	111
Air Revolt	111	Agnes Mack	106
Dick Welles	111	Mirance	106
Albemarle, b. c., by Domineer—Fable	111	Goodman	106
Reckoner	111	Tossoli	106
Ben Chalice	111	La Amanda	106

Third race, 1¼ miles, 3 year olds and upward, the Oakwood handicap, $2,500 added:

Pink Coat	126	Hermancia	109
Jiminez	118	Fancy Man	109
Nickey D	112	Aladdin	107
Six Shooter	112	Nitrate	105
Flying Torpedo	112	Harry New	102
Rolling Boer	112	Leo Newell	100
Umdurman	110	Rose Tree	97

TE. Corrigan entry. SB. C. Hildreth entry.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Carl Kaufman	96	Johan McGurk	96
Star Cotton	100	Alene Abbott	93
Boomerack	99	Eva Rice	93
Marion Lynch	98	Illona	93
Baird	98	Rollick II	93
Ed Adack	96		

Fifth race, ¾ mile:

Nickey D	124	Elsie L	106
Aland	122	Zibia	106
Death	122	Waswift	101
Ironsides Wing	112	Sister	101
Geyser	111	Hans Wagner	98
Brigadier	111	Hanover Queen	93
Serodiadus	111	Herse	93
Stuyvesant	108		

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Brief	100	Boaster	99
Chief	100	Chatisbird	94
Satin Coat	100	Matin Bell	93
Rollick	102	Lou Hasel	83
Barbara Frietchie	100		

Notes of the Track.

Charles Head Smith, of Lieut. Gibson fame, started Old Hutch, his first of the season, in the second race.

Denman Thompson, F. C. Moshier's good 6 year old, which was injured by colliding with a horse while being exercised at Harlem several weeks ago, is reported dead.

The following stables arrived at the track yesterday: Fenelon Welch, four; St. Louis, G. W. Cook, four, from Canada; and J. Sherrer with six, from Latonia.

The coterie of heavy plungers backed Glenwater down from 3 to 1 to 8 to 5, but learning they were in wrong they went to Marque just before post time and came out quite a bit to the good.

Overstreet, a bay colt, 3 years old, by Sykestone—Vera Lee, which has started, was not permitted to start in the third race because of lack of identification. The colt was barred at the Harlem track for the same reason.

Articulate and Marshal Neil ran in the name and colors of George A. Davis. The colors are the same as "Bob" Smith's, from whom Davis purchased a number of the horses, excepting the cap, which is red and white, while Smith's is pink.

Ed Austin, the top heavy favorite in the fifth race, was in no condition to race up to his best form, a fact which Bookmaker "Steve" J. Hormedieu was undoubtedly aware of, as he had the top price in the ring, accepted every dollar handed to him, and asked for more without changing the price. Maud Gonne, the winner, was backed by the millionaire syndicate, Drake, Gates & Co., from 10 down to 6 to 1.

Albert Simons claimed J. V. Kirby out of the last race. Simons worked early in the day that all horse owners looked alike to him and that he would claim or purchase any horse out of a selling race that looked worth while, claiming or buying, regardless of the owner. Kirby was entered to be sold for $1,600, and as the value of the race to the winning owner was $970, Simons secured a good horse for $2,170. Simons also run up Tammany Chief, winner of the fourth race, $400 above his entered price, but did not secure him, as owner James Curl retained him for the customary $5.

RACE RESULTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Fits Kanet Wins Six Furlong Handicap Easily in Heavy Going—Lady Strathmore Second.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—Fits Kanet, liking the heavy going, practically walked across the finishing line in the six furlong handicap, the feature of today's Fair grounds card. Lady Strathmore came fast at the end and captured second money. Weather threatening. Summary:

First race, 5 furlongs—Wolfram, 100 pounds (E. Murphy), 4 to 1, won; Maverick, 13 to 5, second; Ben Lear, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Branch, 107 pounds (Watson), 5 to 1, won; Macon, 7 to 1, second; Tennison, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:23.

Third race, 1 mile and 50 yards—Ida Ledford, 100 pounds (T. Walsh), 5 to 1, won; Potheen, 15 to 1, second; Chanterelle, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:46¾.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Fits Kanet, 112 pounds (Dale), 9 to 5, won; Lady Strathmore, 4 to 1, second; Frank Shinn, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Tom Collins, 110 pounds (T. Walsh), 4 to 1, won; Tenny Belle, 5 to 1, second; Sea Rover, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:20.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Wall, 100 pounds (Bell), 3 to 1, won; Jim Winn, 6 to 1, second; Ignis, 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:16⅘.

ENTRIES.

First race, 6 furlongs—Helen Hay, Goo Goo, 95 pounds; Bridal March, 100; Mindora, Votary, Model Monarch, Robert C. Lansing, 103; Ed Layson, Two Lads, 106; Sweep and Aft, 108.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Fugurtha, Trauer, Top Lady, Lady Gertz, 96 pounds; Brannigan, Lynch, 98; Fred Bossler, Hands Hunt, 100; Warlby, 102; Miss Guide, Eva's Darling, 107; Uterp, John Grigsby, 109; Flop, 111.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Ermack, Has Gift, 91 pounds; Mr. Timberlake, 88; Little Arrow, 94; Mr. Pomeroy, 96; Tony Lepping, 98; Miss Thelma, 101; Dolly Spanker, 103; Ida, 104; Ida Pensance, Eugenia S., Lou Ann, 105; Brandywine, 107; Ed Caney, 114.

Fourth race, 4½ country club steeplechase, about 2 miles—Kid McCoy, 130 pounds; Very Light, 135; Terra Incognito, 142; Eva Moe, 149.

Fifth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Joe Doughty, 97 pounds; Saint Wat Tazer, 96; Pound, Buccleuth, 99; Glenwood, 100.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Audiphone, 101 pounds; Kinda, 103; Wallabout, 104; W. B. Gates, Zack Phelps, Locochee, 105.

Seventh race, 7 furlongs—Prowess, Kaffir, Nettle Regent, Sweet Dream, 103 pounds; Four Leaf C, Macon, 105; Julius Werner, 106; Hi Nocker, Our Lady, Rochester, Bangalore, 107; Morris Volmer, Pharoah, 108; Tickful, 110.

West Chicago Driving Club.

The West Chicago driving club will hold its regular trotting and pacing matinée this afternoon at Twelfth street and Central avenue. The principal attraction with the special trot, in which six horses will participate which have been receiving trials for several weeks preparatory to their public appearance today. Entries:

Special trot—Louise Patchen, Oso, Victorine, Jessie Pryor, Louis R., Manzog.

Special pace—Easter Bow, Sebastian, Joe Rhea, Osceolatee.

3:00 trot—Lady Chase, Mamie Wheeler, Vinol, Tiny Sphinx.

2:15 pace—Lady Wonder, Belle Adland, Sawtelle.

Race Results at Butte.

Butte, Mont., June 27.—Summary:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Winnebejour, Burdock, Billy Buhanson. Time, 1:06¾.

Second race, ¾ furlongs—Lucia Barbour, Syce, B. & N. Time, 1:06¾.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Rubino, Catise, Our Lady. Time, 1:06¾.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Porous, Jerid, Frank R. Time, 1:24.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Sultelam, Sabine, Phlys. Time, :56¼.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Duke of York II., Sylvan Lass, El Mido. Time, 1:41¾.

Race Results at Fort Erie.

First race 15-16 mile—Johnnie McCarthy, Little Lois, Curtsey. Time, 1:58.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Anna Beall, Lorne, Tommie Knight. Time, :57¾.

Third race, 1 mile—Duessa, The Way, Lutes Friend. Time, 1:46.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Alea, Oconee, St. Sidney. Time, 1:20.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Sir Gallant, Melbourne Baldeo, Springbrook. Time, 1:03¾.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Daffed, King's Pet, All Saints. Time, 1:23½.

Cricket Games for the Afternoon.

Games scheduled for this afternoon in the Chicago cricket association championship are as follows: Wanderers A and Wanderers B at Parkside; Highlands A and Hyde Park A at Ridgeland; Hyde Park B and Douglas Park at Fifty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue.

YANKEE SHOWS HIS CLASS

WHITNEY COLT'S FIRST START IN THREE-YEAR-OLD FORM.

Hanover-Correction Youngster, Conceding Lumps of Weight to Everything in Race, Third to Roxane and Old England in Mile Handicap Run in 1:39—Follows Early Pace, but Tires at End — Jockey Buchanan Now a Free Lance.

New York, June 27.—[Special.]—The first public appearance this season of William C. Whitney's great colt Yankee was the most talked of happening at the Sheepshead bay racetrack today.

The Whitney 3 year old, who had been entered and repeatedly withdrawn in the earlier part of the racing on Long Island, was in the fourth event of today's card, a handicap at one mile, in which he was asked to take up the top impost, 115 pounds, and concede weight to every one of the field of ten named to run. Old England received four pounds by the scale from Yankee, while the Whitney colt was giving from twenty to forty pounds each to old horses of good class, several of these having been frequent winners this spring.

Yankee, after being well up for nearly seven furlongs, only weakened in the last eighth of a mile. Even then he finished a fair third in a fast race, with the stout old mare Roxane and the sterling 8 year old gelding Old England fighting it out, a short head apart, in front of him. It is probable that Yankee surprised even his stable, for the betting indicated that his trainer did not believe he was ready for a hard race, the Whitney entry receding in the betting from 3 to 1 and going to the post at 8 to 1, while Dublin and Old England started equal choices at 13 to 5 each.

Coney Island Summaries June 27.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, $600 added, 2 year olds, fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
15-1	Gloriosa, 105 (Smith)	7	7	7	5½	1½
1-1	Spark, Essex, 109 (O'Connor)	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
15-1	Ithan, 99 (Michaels)	5	5½	6½	4½	3½

Time, 1:20. Morca, 114 pounds (Landry); Pearl Diver, 99 (Redfern); Anna Daly, 97 (Creamer); Back Number, 94 (Shea); Birch Broom, 106 (Shaw); Fair Lass, 105 (Martin); Santag, 106 (T. Burns); Sing Banner, 99 (Cochran); Lass of Linden, 100 (Wonderly); Harriet S., 96 (Rice); No Match, 99 (McGovern); Lady Trebla, 104 (Brennan); Isle of Wight, 94 (Waugh); Lady Knighthood, 102 (Hall); Photo, 94 (Barbee), finished as named. Winner, Columbia stable's ch. f., by Imported Gloriole—Starcline.

Second race, 1 mile, $800 added, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-10	Hermence, 105 (Woodley)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
40-1	Dachshund, 112 (J. Martin)	3	4½	3½	3½	2½
8-1	Cuspidor, 112 (L. Daly)	2½	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, 1:46. Seaside Belle, 110 pounds (T. Burns); Lord Sterling, 112 (Landry); Avis, 111 (Dunn); C. Rosenfeld, 112 (Brennan); Schoolmaster, 112 (Hall); Anna Ewing, 110 (Miles); Prevaricator, 112 (Shaw), finished as named. Latin, 112 (Doggett), bolted. Winner, J. B. Haggin's b. c., by Order—Repentance. Won driving.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, $1,000 added, 2 year olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Roxane, 104 (Redfern)	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
13-5	Old England, 108 (Shaw)	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
8-1	Yankee, 115 (Burns)	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:39. Dublin, 110 pounds (Landry); Satire, 90 (Creamer); Connecticut, 90 (Shea), finished as named. Argregor, 94 (Woodley), left at the post. Winner, Pepper stable's ch. m., by Ferbaise — Andrina. Won driving. Roxane interfered with in the first furlong, made up much ground and caught Old England in the last stride. Yankee followed the fast pace closely, though apparently under pressure, which he took on with remarkable gameness in the last quarter.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, on main track, $900 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Irritable, 108 (J. Martin)	1½	2½	2½	2½	1½
10-1	Hot Shot, 97 (O'Connor)	2½	1½	1½	1½	2½
20-1	Operator, 103 (Durham)	3½	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:20. Neither One, 90 pounds (Redfern); Bells of Lexington, 103 (Hall); Sir Trader, 107 (Cochran); Sweet Tooth, 105 (Rice); Kinnikinnick, 100 (Shea); The Amazon, 106 (Michaels); Flatbush, 107 (Thompson); Oskawana, 87 (Creamer); Bonner, 97 (Smith), finished as named. Kilogram, 108 (Brennan), left at post. Winner, J. Feldmann's ch. f., by Iroquois—Toribera. Won handily.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, on turf, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Sister Juliet, 106 (Wond'y)	1½	2½	2½	1½	1½
3-5	Roehampton, 121 (Bren'n)	2½	1½	1½	2½	2½
100-1	Hill, which Bookmaker "Steve" J. Hormedieu was [illegible] 108 pounds (Smith), also ran. Winner, W. J. Smith's b. or br. f., by Imber—Van a Clar. Won cantering.

COLTS FIND AN EASIER VICTIM.

Defeat St. Louis Cardinals in First Game of Series by Score of 6 to 4.

TINKER IS REINSTATED.

Shortstop at Home, but Is Ordered to Report—Jones and Miller Play Well.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.	NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	32	19	.628	Pittsburg	40	12	.769
Boston	31	23	.544	Brooklyn	32	25	.562
St. Louis	27	24	.529	Chicago	30	24	.547
Philadelphia	27	25	.519	Boston	26	26	.500
Detroit	24	25	.472	Philadelphia	26	31	.456
Baltimore	26	30	.464	Cincinnati	22	31	.415
Washington	26	31	.456	St. Louis	21	33	.389
Cleveland	23	34	.404	New York	20	34	.370

AMERICAN ASS'N.	W.	L.	Pct.	WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville	36	18	.670	Kansas City	39	20	.653
Indianapolis	36	20	.643	Omaha	33	21	.611
Columbus	33	23	.589	Denver	32	24	.570
St. Paul	31	25	.554	St. Joseph	30	25	.545
Kansas City	27	27	.500	Milwaukee	24	24	.500
Milwaukee	24	32	.429	Col. Springs	24	29	.453
Minneapolis	19	37	.339	Peoria	18	34	.346
Toledo	18	39	.315	Des Moines	16	38	.296

THREE-EYE LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Rockford	31	20	.608	Evansville	27	27	.500
Terre Haute	27	24	.529	Davenport	25	27	.480
Cedar Rapids	26	25	.510	Bloomington	24	27	.462
Rock Island	25	24	.511	Decatur	21	32	.396

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 7.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 9; Toledo, 8.
Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 3; Denver, 2.
Milwaukee, 3; Des Moines, 3 (thirteen innings).

THREE-EYES LEAGUE.

Davenport, 1; Rockford, 0.
Decatur, 10; Evansville, 4.

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Chicago [two games].
Philadelphia at Washington.
Boston at Baltimore.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—[Special.]—The cardinals dropped the first game with the colts today by a score of 6 to 4, owing mainly to the crippled condition of the home team's twirling staff.

The lanky Yerkes was not due on the slab until Sunday or Monday, but owing to the fact that Wicker had just returned from Cincinnati and Dunham was not in shape Donovan was faced with the alternative of pitching Yerkes or O'Neill, and as it was desired to hold the latter over for Sunday "Yank" got his second turn on the slab for the week. He was out of form from the start, and the fact that Brown gave all of the close decisions on balls and strikes against him had a tendency to make matters worse for the St. Louis twirler.

Before he was forced to retire in the third inning Yerkes had allowed Chicago to score five runs, enough to win the game. Then Wicker was sent out, and he put up an excellent article of ball for the rest of the game, Chicago scoring but one run, and that in the last inning.

Rhoades was hit freely throughout the game, and at one time it looked as if he would be forced to give up, Taylor being told off to warm up at the side of the grand stand. This was in the fourth inning, when three hits and a base on balls followed in order without an out being made. He braced up, however, and put the side out with two strikeouts. He had another bad spell in the seventh inning, but Davy Jones came to the rescue with two outs, and after that Rhoades was never in trouble. He was backed up by some sharp fielding on the part of the colts, and this kept St. Louis from scoring when runs would otherwise have been in order.

Davy Jones, who has been so active in the jumping line, was one of the visitors who gave the cardinals trouble, and so was "Dusty" Miller. Jones went after everything that came his way and quit with four putouts and one assist to his credit. His assist came on a double play. Donovan lined a low one to the lengthy "grasshopper" and Farrell started for second, never thinking that Jones would be able to get up in time to catch the ball. That is just what the latter did, and after scooping the leather up when it was nearly on the grass he made a perfect throw to first. Farrell had no chance to get back. Miller came near doubling Barclay in the first inning on a simblar play, the only thing that saved "deerfoot" being his speed and some dumb work by Dexter.

The feature of the game for St. Louis was the tryout of Calhoun, the youngster signed at Pittsburg. Brashear was out of the game, owing to a smash in the nose by a ball while at practice in the morning, and this left an opening for the light haired lad from Pittsburg, who made a fine impression.

Manager Selee received word this morning that Shortstop Tinker, who was in disgrace for mixing it with Conroy on the diamond, had been reinstated. Tinker had gone to his home in Kansas City, however, and could not be headed off. He has been ordered to report at once. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Farrell, 2b	2	3	3	1	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Smoot, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Barclay, lf	1	3	1	2	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	4	4	1
Calhoun, 1b	0	2	8	1	0
Hartman, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Ryan, c	0	1	8	4	0
Yerkes, p	0	0	1	0	0
Wicker, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	12	27	17	3

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, cf	2	1	1	1	0
Dexter, 1b	2	1	13	2	0
Kling, c	1	0	4	3	0
Miller, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Schafer, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Glenn, ss	0	0	0	3	0
Rhodes, p	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	6	10	27	12	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—4
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Barclay, Schafer, Miller, Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double plays—Ryan-Calhoun-Ryan; Jones-Dexter. Stolen bases—Lowe, Jones, Farrell, Slagle. Bases on balls—Off Yerkes, 4; off Wicker, 1; off Rhoades, 2. Struck out—By Yerkes, 2; by Rhoades, 2; by Wicker, 1. Time, 1:50. Umpires—Power and Brown. Attendance—1,600.

BATTING RALLY IN SEVENTH.

Boston Defeats Brooklyn 9 to 7 After Apparently Throwing the Game Away by Poor Fielding.

Boston, Mass., June 27.—Boston pulled the game out of the fire by a fine batting rally in the seventh inning after it had apparently lost the game by wretched fielding. A one-handed stop by Long was a feature. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, cf	2	2	4	0	2
Tenney, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Dement, 2b	1	1	3	4	1
Carney, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Courtney, lf	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, 3b	1	2	1	2	1
Long, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Kittridge, c	0	1	7	0	0
Hale, p	1	0	0	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	9	11	27	11	5

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Dolan, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf	1	0	1	1	0
McCarty, 1b	0	1	11	0	2
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Irwin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Abearn, c	2	2	1	2	0
Flood, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Kitson, p	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	7	10	24	14	2

Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	*—9
Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0—7

Two base hit—Cooley. Three base hit—Courtney. Sacrifice hits—Kittridge, Willis. Stolen bases—Cooley, Tenney, Dahlen, Irwin. Bases on balls—Off Hale, 2; off Willis, 1; off Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Wild pitch—Kitson. Time—1:43. Umpire—Cantillon.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 1.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—The third inning proved disastrous for Joe Yorke's new pitcher. Dunn muffed Barry's fly, and Philadelphia hit safely seven times, scoring six runs. The visitors could not solve White's curves. Attendance 1,355. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E

PLAY IN ING RAIN.

of Suburban ip Tourney nge Club.

EMI-FINALS.

Wins Medal Play th an Allow- of 36.

in the two match mpionship event in the at the La Grange y, as at the end of the wivors were Herbert J. as of Belmont, Sam O. and Arthur P. Bowen e the first three are ch, one and two re- en is placed at six, in of the tournament. in soon after the first ll of the matches were e for a few fine inter-

match of the morning which E. P. Martin of K. Allen of Riverside. low score in the qual- determination on the nan landed him a win- e had been played. On nished allsquare. Com- holes were halved and next two, and, as the was 2 up and 4 to play. ok the next three and n ran down a six foot although Allen had a took three puts. The Martin as Allen's sec- Craig's easy defeat somewhat of a sur- d the best work of the 40 and home in 41.

Match Play.

ch play rounds for the

ROUND.

defeated J. Van Nort- 5 to play.
defeated P. W. Wright, play.
defeated C. W. Hop- play.
defeated E. L. Walcott, play.
defeated K. R. Owen, Bel- play.
defeated J. A. Waller, o play.
defeated J. R. Griffith, play.
defeated H. K. Allen, play.

ROUND.

G. Craig, 7 up and 5 to
B. Moody, 3 up and 2 to
H. G. Hood, 5 up and 3 to
E. P. Martin, 3 up and 2

ole Handicap.

medal play handicap mpsey of the Belmont first appearance in a given the limit allow- best gross score, 42

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
	107	36	71
	99	9	90
	93	6	87
	94	7	87
	91	3	88
	96	7	89
	103	13	90
	92	2	90
	89	2	87
	101	14	87
	101	14	87
	102	16	86
	95	8	87
	95	8	87
	100	13	87
	115	25	90
	99	9	90
	95	4	91
	104	13	91
	104	13	91
	106	14	92
	124	32	92
	101	8	93
	105	13	92
	96	4	92
	99	4	95
	111	16	95
	105	9	96
	113	14	99
	104	4	100
	107	4	103
Grange	146	24	122

the championship tour- ed at 10 o'clock this ng Dugger and Bowen

first half of the open ome handicap will be atch for the champion- Block and will be fol- half of the open four- night the La Grange he members and fami- r clubs in the Burling-

me at Onwentsia.

bined with Mrs. R. H. kept down the mixed the Onwentsia club to H. O. Crane won the e of 90. Scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
ne	100	10	90
Smith	100	10	90
Crane	100	3	97

e did not hand in cards.

Matches Today.

ating team matches are fternoon between local pal being the first of the ome matches between ventsia clubs, which will . The principal fixtures

with Onwentsia. h with Milwaukee. Finals

with Midlothian. Almar Coe trophy. Children's handicap.

ch with River Forest. inals for Hill cup. with Bryn Mawr. hole handicap. match, married against

will play at Racine, and Waukegan.

al railroad has put on ss trains for the bene- of the Homewood and making it possible for in the middle of the round of the course

of the new clubhouse club will take place on

ba Golf Record.

27.—[Special.]—Miss Jo- the woman's record for in the qualifying rounds games by a score of 45.

atch follow:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
	71	13	58
	71	3	68
	82	10	72
	70	4	66
	80	13	67
	80	10	70
	86	15	71
	74	4	70
	84	12	72
	80	8	72
	84	12	72

Champion Travis.

ne 27.—At the invitation s county golf club today cston defeated Amateur a the first round at match

gatta Today.

ne 27.—[Special.]—The the lake yacht club will n the start from Koch's the third annual contest up. At Pewaukee lake be sailed, with the start

r Captains.

ne 27.—William Jamie oday elected captain of e rowed how this year a son of Prof. William rvard.

WILLING TO PAY $600,000 TAXES.

orporations Ready to Settle, but They Tie a String to Their Offer.

SH FOR THE SCHOOLS.

a Compromise Is Reached $264,000 Will Be Available Immediately.

ix public utility corporations declared in ort yesterday morning that they are ready pay to the county treasurer, for immediate distribution among the taxing bodies, early $600,000 which Judge Grosscup's mas- r says they owe in taxes for 1900 under e mandatory assessment made on their pital stock by the state board. The offer, owever, has a string tied to it.

The corporations demand in consideration r such a settlement of the litigation that e county attorney accept the money in d for the tax of that year and forego an peal to the United States supreme court secure an additional $1,281,030 which it is d the corporations should pay under the sessment.

To this proposition the county must reply s morning before Judge Grosscup in the nited States circuit court, before whom the rporations sought an injunction restrain- g the county from collecting any of the ditional taxes spread under the revised sessment.

May Be a Compromise.

County Attorney Sims said last evening e had the temptation to accept the offer was ade, but that as he believed the county ad a good chance in the upper court to cure at least part of the additional amount hich is said to be due, he was prepared, he id, to appeal from Judge Grosscup, and et the matter to the end.

Later Mr. Sims was in conference with Attorney General Hamlin and attorneys representing the city and the board of education, and his decision this morning will be molded by the wishes of these attorneys, who represent the beneficiaries of over two-thirds of the tax to be secured.

In the event it is decided to continue the suit the beneficiaries may have to wait several years for their money.

When the matter came up before Judge Grosscup yesterday morning the county decided that the corporations be required to make immediate payment of the amount fixed by the masters. Thereafter, it was held, they could resist collection on the remainder ordered by the county.

The attorneys for the corporations objected, declaring that in case of a reversal of the ruling in the upper court they would have no way to recover the money. They agreed to file bonds for the payment of the money if sustained by the higher court or to pay the money to the clerk of the court, to be held by him pending a final decision by the upper court.

How Money Is Divided.

The companies involved and the amounts due:

Chicago Edison company	$ 41,336.01
Chicago telephone company	7,216.66
North Chicago city railway company	184.85
Chicago city railway company	135,946.09
Chicago union traction company	134,350.01
People's gas, light and coke company	279,967.45
Total	$597,053.07

The several beneficiaries are entitled to the following:

State of Illinois	$ 35,354
Cook county	55,781
City of Chicago	83,056
Board of education	264,075
Chicago library	6,074
Lincoln park	9,599
Lake Shore boulevard	3,047
South park	4,955
Sanitary district	35,354

Schools Would Share Money.

If the compromise is reached this morning the board of education will have the additional $264,075 for immediate use. Such a contingency would mean the opening of the kindergartens and the reconstruction in part of many departments which suffered a cut because of the lack of money. Just how this money will be allotted the members of the board are not prepared to say until they get the money in hand.

"I take it to be the wish of the board to replace on an equitable scale, so far as possible, the reductions made," said a member of the board. "The kindergarters would receive prompt attention."

The teachers' federation is making plans to claim a portion of the money for the grade teachers, on the grounds that it was the action of these teachers, working through the federation, which secured from Judge Grosscup the mandate forcing the state board to make the disputed assessment of the capital stock of the corporations. At the last meeting of the federation the executive committee was empowered to formulate demands.

The direction of these demands is indicated by a circular issued by the federation and addressed to teachers. This letter requests the teachers to send the federation information on the following points:

Salary under the old schedule in force before 1898.

Amount cut or refused by adoption of economy measures.

Amount of personal loss to the teacher since the cut became operative.

While the letter has been circulated secretly, it is believed that the information thus secured will be made the basis of the demand for a distribution of the money.

Other Tax Money Already Spent.

According to members of the board, the schools will not be benefited by the $260,000 back taxes paid into the county treasury by the Union and Consolidated traction companies under orders from Judge Tuley, and on Thursday turned over to the city.

This amount was back taxes for 1901 and 1902 included in the appropriation and orders against it have already been drawn. It had practically all been spent in advance of its receipt.

"Educational" Line Drawn.

The committee on buildings and grounds yesterday refused the request of the South Park improvement association for the use of a school hall in which to meet for the purpose of discussing street improvements. The committee decided that the subject for discussion was not educational.

A delegation of residents from the vicinity of the Carter school, Wabash avenue and Forty-first street, asked for a new school building, declaring that the present building is small and insanitary, and that the pupils were "packed in like sardines."

The Allied printing trades council protested against awarding a contract for stationery to H. G. Rasell of Milwaukee on the grounds that the contract should be let to a Chicago company.

FOUR ENVELOPED BY FLAME.

Employes of Illinois Steel Company Burned by Explosion of Gas in a Furnace.

Four men were injured last evening at the rolling mills of the Illinois steel company in South Chicago while tending a heater of blast furnace No. 5. The men were standing near the base of the heater, when a sheet of flame issued from the vent of the furnace. The flame for a second almost enveloped the four men. Two, Karl Kleberg and Ernest Miller, were seriously but not fatally burned. The other two men suffered less severely. They are Charles Sandon and John Nivitsky. The explosion was caused, in the opinion of the foreman, by an accumulation of gases in the furnace. Such an accident is rare.

California and Oregon.

Three trains a day via the Chicago and Northwestern. Finest equipment. Fastest time. Leave Wells Street Station 10 a. m., 9 p. m., and 11:30 p. m. Ticket office, 212 Clark street. Free booklet on application.

ROCK ISLAND PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER

JOHN SEBASTIAN

John Sebastian, for years general passenger agent of the Rock Island road, has been promoted to a new office created for him.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CHANGES IN GENERAL OFFICES OF THE ROCK ISLAND.

John Sebastian Becomes Passenger Traffic Manager and Robert Mather General Counsel — Chicago and Northwestern Men Promoted—Atchison May Statement Makes a Poor Showing—Lines South of Minneapolis Cut Lumber Rates.

Important changes in the management of the Rock Island railway system were announced by President Leeds yesterday. John Sebastian, who for many years has had charge of the passenger department, is made passenger traffic manager, a new office created for him.

This is just recognition of Mr. Sebastian's able and efficient work in handling the passenger affairs of the company. Under his administration the earnings of the department have grown at a rapid rate. For the year ended on March 31, 1900, the passenger earnings of the company were $5,541,086; the following year they ran up to $6,400,014, and for the year ending March 31, this year, they were $8,031,064. No other road in the country has made such a phenomenal increase in passenger earnings.

The new position places Mr. Sebastian in charge of the passenger affairs of all the lines in the Rock Island system.

Mr. Sebastian is generally regarded as one of the ablest passenger officials in the country. He has been in the service of the Rock Island since 1880 and has been general passenger and ticket agent of the company since 1889.

Robert Mather General Counsel.

Another change is the appointment of Robert Mather as general counsel. This is in addition to his duties as second vice president, a position he has held for several years. He has had charge of the law department ever since the death of Thomas Withrow.

Heretofore the Rock Island's trade designation has been the Rock Island route. An order issued yesterday changes the cognomen to the Rock Island system. Directions have been given to have the new title impressed upon all equipment, signs, stationery, tickets, and other documents.

Chicago and Northwestern Changes.

A number of important changes in the operating department of the Chicago and Northwestern were announced yesterday. Richard H. Alshton, who has been general superintendent of the company since Nov. 1, 1899, has been promoted to assistant general manager. William D. Cantillon, who has been assistant general superintendent, succeeds Mr. Alshton as general superintendent. Thomas A. Lawson goes up to assistant general superintendent. F. R. Pechin is made superintendent of the Wisconsin division, in place of Mr. Lawson. W. D. Beck is promoted to superintendent of the northern Iowa division, in place of Mr. Pechin. He has heretofore been assistant superintendent of the Galena division. C. W. Dailey is made assistant superintendent at Boone, Ia.

Reports of Earnings.

The May statement of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway system makes a poorer showing than any monthly statement issued so far this year. The total net income for the month was only $7,375, and but for the economical operation of the road there would have been a serious decrease. The Santa Fé, with most other roads, is suffering from the failure of last year's corn crop and the falling off lately of merchandise and other general business. Business, however, is still large as comparisons are made with years when the earnings were phenomenally large. Following is a detailed statement for the eleven months ended on May 31:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$ 4,917,889	$ 4,837,479	$ 72,910
Operating exp.	2,541,187	2,798,088	42,599
Net earnings	2,070,201	2,068,889	$1,311
Taxes and rentals	187,709	163,824	23,885
Income from op.	1,882,440	1,675,063	7,375
Av. op. mileage	7,847.87	7,809.76	38.11
Eleven months to May 31—			
Gross earnings	54,950,865	49,837,387	4,833,415
Operating exp.	31,260,105	29,784,044	1,511,459
Net earnings	23,394,690	20,072,743	3,321,956
Taxes and rentals	1,883,961	1,683,240	30,740
Income from op.	21,630,739	18,239,524	3,291,215
Av. op. mileage	7,838.45	7,807.09	46.36

The Chicago and Alton suffered a large decrease in net earnings for the month. There is but one more month to complete the fiscal year of the company, and the net earnings for the year are bound to show a decrease from the previous year of $100,000 or more. Following is a detailed statement of earnings for May and for the eleven months ended May 31:

	1901	1902.	Increase.
May:			
Gross earnings	$ 747,158	$ 703,926	*$43,232
Op. exp. and taxes	472,852	518,085	45,233
Net earnings	274,306	185,741	*88,065
Eleven months to May 31:			
Gross earnings	$8,278,927	$8,498,023	$219,096
Op. exp. and taxes	5,728,519	5,770,988	42,469
Net earnings	2,550,409	2,727,174	*176,764

*Decrease.

Transportation Notes.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has decided to build at once from Portales on the Pecos Valley line in New Mexico to Albuquerque. This will shorten the line to the Pacific coast about 200 miles.

Lines south of Minneapolis have made a further cut in lumber rates to offset the reductions made a few days ago by the Wisconsin lines.

Fast Time to Sioux City.

Sioux City sleeping car leaving Chicago daily via The Chicago & North-Western Ry., 6:45 p. m., will hereafter leave fifteen minutes earlier, at 6:30 p. m., and arrive Sioux City 8:00 a. m. Tickets and information 212 Clark street and Wells street station.

Murine Eye Remedy cures eyes and eyelids. Makes weak eyes strong. It doesn't smart.

TO USE SMOKELESS COAL.

COUNTY BOARD MAKES DECISION BY A CLOSE VOTE.

Will Provide This Fuel for All Institutions Except the Hospital—Saving of $75,000 Last Year Has Its Influence with the Commissioners—Lively Fight Over Contracts, in Which Conspiracy Is Charged, and Bids Are Laid Over Until Monday.

Smokeless coal won a victory before the county commissioners yesterday, but not without a lively fight, and then only by a vote of 7 to 6. This coal will be used in all the public institutions except the county hospital.

An effort to let contracts yesterday precipitated another contest, in which a charge of conspiracy was made by one dealer against some of his competitors. In the end the subject was laid over until next Monday at 10 a. m.

In deciding on the almost exclusive use of smokeless coal the commissioners were influenced by the report of Supt. of Public Service William McLaren. He showed that by using this fuel last year the county saved $72,167 and probably would have saved $7,000 more if two 500 horse power engines had not been installed at the County hospital.

Overrule President Hanberg.

President Hanberg and Commissioner Rosenfeld favored letting the contract to the lowest bidder, regardless of whether or not it was smokeless coal, but they were overruled by the following vote:

Yeas—Commissioners Busse, Daley, Flanagan, Hoffman, Irmann, Organ, and Thielen—7.

Nays—Commissioners Ahrens, Beer, Rosenfeld, Van Bloemberg, Walker, and Hanberg—6.

Motions to award the contract to Baker Bros. at $2.90 a ton, and to the Federal coal company at $2.85 a ton, were defeated successively. Commissioner Organ said he had heard that the Federal company was not what he desired of a coal company, but G. H. Farrand, president of the company, offered to give a bond with any surety company the board would designate.

Weaver Charges Conspiracy.

During the meeting Henry Weaver of the Weaver coal company declared that other coal dealers were conspiring to defeat his firm in its bid for the Maryland smokeless coal.

"The other people who have bid on various coals for the county have entered into a combination to defeat us in securing this contract," said Mr. Weaver. "We are the exclusive dealers in that coal in Chicago, although other dealers have taken the name to sell their product. We own the Maryland smokeless coal mines and the railroad that runs to them. We operate our own cars and are in a position to deliver what we contract for. Our proposal is in no way manipulated by the coal combination."

In spite of this declaration by Mr. Weaver, the president of the Federal coal company declared he would furnish the coal he has bid upon.

Saved Money on Coal.

A year ago, after readvertising for bids and refusing to let the contract for several months, the price of coal dropped from $4.40 to less than $3 per ton, effecting the saving reported by Mr. McLaren. By the chemical stipulations in the contracts, introduced that year, the county board thinks it also has received better coal this last year than ever before.

In 1901 the county paid $186,685 for coal, while for 1902 it has paid $113,517. This saving is directly traceable to the fight which the county board made on the coal dealers last year. After that fight the city and the board of education were able to secure coal much cheaper than they did the preceding year, and the total amount saved to them is difficult to estimate.

SAYS THE SEALERS OWE $30,825

Alderman Blake Makes a Report and the Corporation Counsel Is Ordered to Collect.

Chicago's city sealers for the last thirteen years owe the city $30,825, according to a report made yesterday to the finance committee by Ald. Freeman K. Blake. Corporation Counsel Walker was asked to collect such of the claims as may not be barred by the statute of limitations.

The first sealer on the list—Louis Adams—has been found to be the city's creditor, having overpaid the municipality $100. The full list is:

	Receipts	Paid to city.	Due to city.
Louis Adams, 1889-91	$ 8,800.41	$8,180.77	.....
T. N. Jamieson, 1891-3	25,020.00	2,152.15	$ 541.15
R. E. Burke, 1893-5	18,044.00	4,209.33	4,812.67
W. Mangler, Dec., '95	602.04	301.02	.....
D. D. Patton, 1896-7	4,484.00	1,542.76	690.81
F. E. Eldred, 1897-9	18,394.83	2,112.51	7,085.11
James A. Quinn, 1899-1900	20,651.39	1,423.26	8,897.30
Total due to city			$30,825.90

If the statute of limitations is available as a defense it will protect those who came before Mr. Eldred.

The ordinance under which the city sealers operate requires the payment to the city of half of the receipts of the office, leaving the incumbent whatever there may be left after the office expenses are paid.

One Night to Denver.

The Colorado Special, Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Free chair cars, day coaches, dining cars (à la carte), drawing room sleepers. Solid train to Denver. Leave daily, 6:30 p. m. Tickets, 212 Clark street.

MAYOR APPROVES SUBWAY SCHEME.

Says He Will Submit Tolman Special Assessment Plan to the Council.

ASSERTS IT IS FEASIBLE.

Doubts, However, Whether the City Is Yet Ready to Build a Municipal Tunnel.

Mayor Harrison thinks so well of Attorney E. B. Tolman's proposition for the city to build a subway by special assessment that he will present the plans to the council on Monday night.

After a conference with Mr. Tolman yesterday the mayor directed him to put his scheme in writing, so that it can go to the council committee on local transportation along with the other subway plans.

"I believe that this is the best plan yet presented," said the mayor. "It certainly is worthy of consideration and investigation. It has the merit of being feasible, but whether it can be carried through and put into operation is another question. I doubt whether we have reached the subway period; but if we have the property owners who would be directly benefited should be willing to pay for the work on the special assessment plan.

"Investigation is necessary to ascertain what the benefits would be. However, I should think that every business man would welcome the day when he could have a permanent pavement on the street in front of his place of business, as well as have the street cars put underground.

Flaws in Foreman Plan.

"I do not like Ald. Foreman's proposition of making the improvement stand as security for the bonds on which the city would raise the money to build the subway. It leaves a way open for some company to secure the subway without a franchise. Suppose, for instance, the city should be obliged to default on the interest on the bonds. The bondholders would be quick to foreclose and take possession of the property."

The mayor will give prominence to his sanction of the Tolman proposition by introducing it in the council himself, and asking that it be referred to the committee on transportation for investigation.

This may be regarded by the committee as notice to push the measure ahead of the others now in its possession.

As to Telephone Rates.

Telephone bills of large users will be increased in the new ordinance to be submitted to the city council by the special committee. The rates to the smaller users will be decreased. Toll service within the city limits will be abolished and payment by the message probably will be recommended. The committee met yesterday with the telephone company's officers and practically completed its work. The report probably will not be ready for the city council on Monday night.

More Trouble for Edelweiss.

The Edelweiss garden and Wallschlag's saloon, Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, will be closed by Mayor Harrison if it is found that their frontage consent petition is lacking to the extent of eight feet of a majority, as is asserted by Arthur Burrage Farwell, who has called to the mayor's attention a letter from the owner of fifty feet of frontage on Fiftieth place.

The owner of the property, who lives in New York, said that he had not authorized his agent to sign the petition of the owners of the saloons for a renewal of their license.

The Mayor instructed the city collector to close both saloons if he finds that the petition is short of a majority.

Radical changes were ordered yesterday in the Augustana hospital, 480 Cleveland avenue, as well as in the German hospital, Larrabee street and Grant place, and the German-American hospital, 30 Belden place. Other north side hospitals will be inspected today.

Fight on New Smoke Act.

The Illinois manufacturers' association is seeking an opportunity to present its claims to the city council concerning the ordinance relative to the inspection of boilers and the suppression of the smoke nuisance. A letter of protest was sent to the mayor yesterday.

Finds Cause of Flood.

Health Commissioner Reynolds has reported to Mayor Harrison that the flood in the territory between Seventy-fifth and Ninety-third streets is due to clogged pipes which run under the Illinois Central tracks. Were the pipes not obstructed the water would flow into the Calumet river.

FINDS TEMPERANCE SERMON IN POLICEMAN'S DISMISSAL.

Inspector Shea Points to Lesson Contained in Discharge of Patrolman by Trial Board for Intoxication.

Policeman Alexander H. Martin of the Brighton Park police station was discharged from the force yesterday by the police trial board, and his revolver was taken from him in the presence of the board by order of Inspector Shea. Members of the board reproached Patrolman Martin with having come before the board intoxicated to answer to a charge of conduct unbecoming to a policeman.

According to the charges, Martin displayed his revolver at Thirty-fourth court and Western avenue on June 11, and threatened to shoot into a crowd of women and children who stood near, huddled together in terror. Herman Ladden, 1852 West Thirty-fourth court, is said to have wrested the weapon from the policeman's grasp.

Martin yesterday admitted that he had been drinking. The board heard his witnesses patiently and permitted him to cross-examine them. He laid his star in Chief O'Neill's hand before the hearing.

"Discharged from the force," said Commissioner Ela.

"That is wrong," the policeman said.

"It was wrong for you to come here after you had been drinking," said Chief O'Neill.

"Have you a revolver with you?" asked Inspector Shea.

"Here it is," Martin said, drawing the weapon.

"Give it to Sergeant Burlingame," the inspector commanded. "I would not dare to let you go out into the street with it."

The discharged officer obeyed and left the room.

"That was a powerful temperance sermon," said Inspector Shea. "Martin is, according to all the witnesses, a first-class man. His superior officers gave him a high character, and I know that he is an able policeman."

PASSES UP NEIGHBORHOOD ROW

Justice Charlton Refuses to Attempt a Settlement and Discharges Defendant with a Reprimand.

Justice Charlton refused yesterday to attempt to settle a quarrel between two families, and discharged Mrs. Alonzo Baldwin, 6024 Kimbark avenue, who had been charged with disorderly conduct by her next door neighbor, H. H. Bell. Mr. Bell is a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes and Mr. Baldwin is a brush manufacturer.

"There is evidently ill feeling between both families," said the justice, "and this court will not undertake to settle the dispute. The conduct of the defendant was reprehensible, but I do not see that I have any authority to put her under bonds to keep the peace. Let the record show that Mrs. Baldwin was discharged with a reprimand."

But the row did not stop there. Mrs. Baldwin during the day brought suit in the circuit court for $50,000 damages against Mr. Bell. She charges Bell with having caused her arrest without due cause

THE HUB

HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

Suits for Vacation AT "The Hub" To-Day.

Complete lines of *all* the reliable high-grade wholesale tailors of America.

Men's suits at a reduction of from 25% to 35%.

Suits that have been selling all season at $14, $15 and $16---fine cassimeres, worsteds, tweeds, blue serges and meltons---from our very best selling lines---all sizes, 34 to 44 inclusive---your choice..... $10

Complete lines of men's very finest suits---the most artistically tailored and thoroughly well-made clothing in America---prices range from..... $20 to $35

1,000 pairs of men's pure worsted trousers---in handsome stripes and checks ---not a pair in the line worth less than $5---now..... $3.50

Men's fine all-wool flannel outing trousers---the newest, most up-to-date patterns..... $1.75 to $6

Men's homespun and flannel outing suits---hundreds of patterns in Norfolk and sack styles..... $5 to $20

Remarkable Sale of Men's and Women's High-Grade Footwear.

The greatest shoe sale Chicago has ever seen is now in full swing at The Hub---Over 24,000 pairs of the finest shoes bought by us for less than 50c on the dollar and offered to you at the same ratio---Every style and shape---men's and women's oxfords and high shoes---regular $4.50, $5 and $6 grades, $2.90---$3.50 and $4 grades, $2 & $2.40---$2 and $2.50 grades, $1.50 & $1.80---"First come, first served"---you are invited to-day.

Open to-night till 10 o'clock.

NEW PHASE TO CORN DEAL

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS KEEP THE TRADERS IN DOUBT.

Armour Interests Buy Heavily of September Delivery and the Harris-Gates Crowd Makes Still Heavier Sales—Offerings Are Absorbed Readily in the Pit — Situation Offers a Good Thing for the "Tailers"—July Grain Is a "Tight" Market.

The corn trade and board of trade interests generally did a lot of guessing yesterday as to the significance of the new developments in the Harris-Gates corn corner. Those consisted principally of heavy purchases of the September delivery by Armour around 61¼c to 61⅝c, and still heavier sales by the Harris-Gates interests. The latter are credited with letting go in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bu.

The readiness with which sales of this character are absorbed in the corn pit indicates a widely scattered if not a growing holding in the September delivery, and a belief on the part of "the outsider" that the Harris-Gates contingent are good people to tie to.

But, while a good thing for the "tailers," as they are known in board of trade parlance, it may prove an expensive following for the bull clique. It has invariably proven itself a factor in the corners heretofore run.

When Patten was pushing the price of May oats skyward the tailers attempted to anticipate his movements, and, by sudden and liberal unloading, ran the price down about 5 cents a bushel. This was on a theory that the principal was getting ready to market his holdings.

The July delivery of corn, for which there is an occasional demand from shorts, is about as "tight" a market as possible. With little buying or selling, it moves up or down sharply. Yesterday it was up to 69¾c, a new record price on the crop, and within an hour sold off to 68¾c. On the day's trade it gained only 1¢, as compared with the close the previous day.

One new phase of the deal is the buying of September corn by parties who, a few days ago, could not sell enough July from 62c to 63c, which is 6@7c lower than the present market.

There is a growing impression that the Harris-Gates plan is to take in all the July corn and ship it out at once, as a means of putting the September shorts in a hole from which only the possession of a fat bank account can extricate them.

The Gates long interest is now placed in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 bu.

MUNICIPAL LECTURE COURSE TO INSTRUCT THE PUBLIC.

Committee Arranges for a Series of Talks in the Auditorium on Problems of City Government.

A course of instruction in the various problems of municipal government will be given to Chicagoans under the auspices of the municipal lecture association, which was organized at the Grand Pacific hotel on Thursday evening by a volunteer committee of citizens interested in the cause of good municipal government. The association will be conducted along solely educational lines.

The purposes of the association, as set forth in the preamble, are the "dissemination of fuller information as to the best methods of treating the various problems existing in municipal life." All theoretical and practical methods advocated by students of government and political economy will be discussed during lectures by the best known authorities in this country and abroad. The lecture course will open in October, when a series of ten lectures will be begun. The Auditorium has been selected for the lectures.

Beginning with October a lecture will be given in each month until February, when the number of lectures a month will be increased, as it is felt that they will prove exceptionally popular during the lenten season. Those who took part in the organization were:

George E. Adams.	William D. Kerfoot.
Charles H. Aldrich.	Herman H. Kohlsaat.
George Birkhoff Jr.	David B. Lyman.
Judge Corin N. Carter.	Luther Laflin Mills.
A. J. Earling.	A. A. Moran.
James H. Eckels.	John Barton Payne.
Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus.	George R. Peck.
E. Allen Frost.	Harry G. Selfridge.
D. G. Hamilton.	H. E. Sunny.
Charles A. Hanson.	Frank B. Tobey.
Franklin H. Head.	Judge Tuley.
E. D. Hulbert.	John F. Wilson.
Charles L. Hutchinson.	

The Fishing Season

Is now open in Wisconsin and Michigan. First-class train service the Northwestern line during the fishing season. Free pamphlets, maps, and schedules at ticket office, 212 Clark street, or Wells Street Station.

NAMES OF STEEL TRUST STOCKHOLDERS PUBLISHED.

List of the Largest Owners of Shares, Given Out in Court, Shows That Some Directors Have Few of the Securities.

Trenton, N. J., June 27.—[Special.]—During the argument in the United States steel corporation bond case today the names of the largest holders in the trust with the number of shares were made public. All those in the list voted for the bond conversion plan, and it was to emphasize the insignificance of the opposition that the list was given out. Following are some of the best known names and largest holders:

	Number of shares preferred.	Number of shares common.
John Jacob Astor	5,120	5,250
George F. Baker	20,000	.....
Clark, Dodge & Co.	14,763	93,500
Bertram Cutler	122,975	35,300
Henry Clews	1,238	37,062
Thomas Dolan	10,000	4,473
J. T. Earl	60,000	.....
William Ekenborn	30,450	.....
H. C. Frick	100,000	50,000
A. R. Fullerton	16,000	.....
Fahnestock & Co.	15,762	11,622
Flower & Co.	8,102	7,004
John W. Gates	10,000	100
J. E. Geier	16,000	.....
H. S. Gurney & Co.	27,000	6,453
H. B. Hollins & Co.	10,000	20,581
C. I. Hudson & Co.	16,318	20,876
W. A. Jennings	20,000	21,078
C. H. Jones	62,191	9,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	41,318	81,480
Lounsbery & Co.	5,000	5,000
Francis T. P. Lowndes	13,851	1,300
D. O. Mills	1,000	4,000
Moore & Schley	37,000	37,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	5,191	13,500
Thomas Morrison	21,000	4,000
McIntyre & Marshall	24,119	21,910
J. W. Nichols	20,000	5,000
George T. Oliver	17,100	13,100
Henry W. Oliver	50,000	30,000
Alexander E. Peacock	24,500	2,000
Henry Phipps	120,260	73,900
Lawrence C. Phipps	20,000	25,000
Pratt & Flagg	28,000	24,000
D. G. Reid, as president of American tinplate company	17,000	2,750
Charles M. Schwab	50,001	5,000
Joseph E. Schwab	6,187	5,300
Schwartz, Dupee & Co.	14,000	.....
E. S. Sternam	10,000	.....
Francis Lynde Stetson	1,000	1,000
Strong, Scurgis & Co.	25,714	24,244
W. H. Singer	43,443	30,000
Talbot J. Taylor & Co.	60,529	76,350
E. H. Thomas	20,000	.....
Spencer Trask & Co.	9,964	13,500
Ullman Bros.	10,001	10,000
Van Emburgh & Atterbury	10,000	20,000
Webb & Prall	11,051	20,000
Wolf Bros. & Co.	9,900	26,000
J. & S. Wormser	5,000	25,000
Wm. Bucknell Mills & Co.	225,000	240,000

The above list is highly interesting for the light it throws on the distribution of the shares. One of the particularly interesting facts shown by the list is the foreign holdings. The name at the end of a London house which helped to float the issue abroad shows to what an extent foreign people bought.

The absence in the list of heavy holders of some of the incorporators, and present directors of the company, and the comparatively small holdings by the old steel and wire interest are somewhat noticeable. But the large holdings voted by Wall street commission brokers, reported in the above list, include holdings of private individuals not transferred on the company's books. It must also be remembered many large holders of corporation shares keep the stock in the name of clerks.

JURY HAS DYNAMITING CASE.

Judge Smith Orders a Sealed Verdict Returned in Case of Agreement During the Night.

The case of the union stone cutters, charged in Judge Smith's court with bowling up machinery in nonunion stone yards, went to the jury at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As the jury had failed to reach an agreement by 9:30 Judge Smith ordered a sealed verdict returned in case of an agreement in the night. The defendants are Michael Fitzgerald, George McFarland, and Lou Strolinzski. A stone planer in the yards of Ernst Heldmaier, Main and Cologne streets, was blown up on the night of Aug. 12, as was a planer in the yards of Patrick Edgeworth, Twenty-seventh street and Stewart avenue. Frank Hardy was caught running away from Heldmaier's yard. He confessed and implicated the others. He declared they had been employed to do the deed by George McFarland, then secretary of the Journeymen stonecutters of North America.

BABY SHOW AT COUNTY FAIR.

Last Performance for the Benefit of St. Mary's by the Lake Church.

A county fair is being held at Montrose avenue and Sheridan road for the benefit of St. Mary's by the Lake church. The closing performances will be given this afternoon and evening. Novelties for today are an automobile race, a balloon ascension, and a baby show.

Tones up the bowels—cures constipation—banishes the blues—pleasant to take—Alma-Bromo (effervescent) Salt.

Marvelous Escape from Death!

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Does a Wondrous Work for a Lady Who Was Almost Crazed with Pain and Suffering.

It is well known that terrible rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia cause more helplessness, acute suffering and agony, than any of the other diseases that afflict humanity. The great medicinal virtues of Paine's Celery Compound make it the only trustworthy specific for the cure of all forms of rheumatism and neuralgia. Thousands of strong testimonial letters from the most prominent people of the land, prove that Paine's Celery Compound has banished these terribly fatal troubles when all other treatment has failed. Mrs. Margaret Bethel, of Brainerd, Minn., after thirty years of agonizing tortures had a desire to end her life, if it was the will of Heaven; she almost prayed for the time to lay it down. Heaven-directed, she made use of Paine's Celery Compound, and is enjoying true life once more. She says:

"For thirty years I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in the head, and also with rheumatism in the whole body. I began taking Paine's Celery Compound and soon found I was much better. Before taking the Compound, my life was such a burden that I almost prayed to lay it down. I was bedfast every two weeks with horrible pain in the head, back, and neck, until I was almost crazed. I am able to do harder work and more of it today than for twenty-five years. I am really enjoying life again, thanks to Paine's Celery Compound. I am satisfied that my life has been prolonged many years by its use."

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The Bradbury Piano

"ONE OF THE OLDEST —AND BEST."

248 WABASH-AV.

DR. A. H. PARKER,

America's Leading Expert in the Treatment and Cure of

RUPTURE

Dr. Parker's office is at the address

High grade cameras, 5.75.
A 4x5 plate camera, perfect in every detail, beautifully finished — has achromatic lens, automatic shutter and carrying case—at **5.75.** *We sell other cameras and kodaks at prices ranging from* **80c** *up to* **$75.**

Mandel Brothers Daily Store News

Store closes at 5:30. Established in 1855.

Men's leather belts, 50c.
The exclusive haberdasher would ask you 75c and $1 for these belts—they've the high class finish, the kind that gives a suit its nobby appearance—gray, black, light and dark tans—all sizes—priced at **50c.**

Mammoth purchase Wilson Bros.' negligee shirts and half hose.

WE bought the surplus stock of these great manufacturers and importers at less than actual cost—that's why you buy $2 shirts today at **95c** and **$1.** Half hose at **25c.**

Men know what an announcement of this kind means, and we expect them to crowd this section today.

Never was a greater purchase made and never one so remarkable from the bargain standpoint. There are thousands of dozens of pairs of hosiery and over 500 distinct patterns from which to choose, all the combinations and weaves from which the most fastidious style followers could make selection. In shirts—cold weather prevailing day after day delayed orders and dulled business until thousands were left on their hands where hundreds were formerly.

But they're here now, just when hot days with their train of accompanying discomforts are at our doors.

The price saving is what will interest you most, as it's on a scale never equaled in the history of merchandising. Think of buying:

Wilson Bros.' $2 negligee shirts at 95c, and Wilson Bros.' $1 half hose at 25c.

Wilson Brothers' negligee shirts, all the newest ideas in high class madras-made plain negligees, two pairs detached cuffs, light and dark effects—plaited fronts, one pair cuffs—sizes 14 to 18, worth 1.50, 1.75 and $2—at **95c.**

95c **95c**

Positively the greatest hosiery sale ever inaugurated in the city of Chicago. Wilson Brothers' handsomest effects—made to sell for 50c, 75c and $1, but now offered in this grand parade of bargains at the low price, **25c.**

25c **25c**

Misses' and children's hats at ½.

Come and see the way we are closing out children's hats at half and less than half their real value.

Schools are closed, so every little girl can take advantage of this chance to get a handsome new hat.

Children's Cuban broad brim sailor hats, very light weight and just what every girl needs for the warm days to come—**75c.**

Children's dress hats, trimmed with flowers and ribbons, some have flop brims. Up to now $5 and $7—reduced to close at **2.95.**

500 women's and misses' ready-to-wear hats, made up from ends of trimming articles—$6 and $8 values on sale at **2.75.**

The Victor talking machine, $15.

You scarcely want to take your piano to your summer cottage—it's too much trouble, but a Victor talking machine costs very little and furnishes any kind of music you desire.

It sings and plays in any key, in the deepest bass or sweetest tenor — no music too difficult — no point in the scale too high.

It reproduces the best music, whether instrumental or vocal, with an accuracy that is marvelous.

It talks all languages—nothing from the "click, click" of the Hottentot to the softest Parisian accent can escape the delicate recorders used with the Victor talking machine.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Its tones are clear, loud and resonant, free from mechanical interference, and to listen to its execution of a musical composition is a pleasure without alloy.

It should be in every home, both as an educator and an entertainer. Prices very reasonable, good machines **$15—better ones up to $45.** Four hundred Victor needles, **25c.**

Send for list of latest Victor records.

Brokaw Bros.' and Mandel special clothing, the best in the world.

It's no idle boast, the best judges of dress frankly admit that this clothing is just as good as custom made.

But what a big difference there is in the prices.

Here you choose from a range of fabrics that no exclusive tailor can afford to carry and get just as good styles and just as good fit.

Business suits, $15 to $32.
Semi-dress suits, $20 to $40.
Dress suits, $30 to $50.

Special—Today we will place on sale 200 Brokaw Bros.' business suits, in plain blue and new rich effects, in tweeds, cassimeres, homespuns and worsteds—as good as your tailor would make you at $40—our price, **$20.**

Boys' clothing.

100 young men's suits, ages 14 to 20 years, selected from our regular stock—suits that have been selling all season at $12, $15 and $18—now marked to close—choice, **$10.**

300 boys' double breasted knee-pants suits, ages 7 to 16 years, 2, 3, 4 and 5 suits of a kind that are left from our great season sale—formerly sold at $5, $6, $7 and $8—your choice Saturday **3.75.**

Boys' $1 and $1.50 straw hats—all styles — to close—**75c.**

Boys' $1 Rob Roys and golf caps—plain blue and fancy plaids—**50c.**

The work on a Brokaw garment is done by graduate tailors, men who have served long apprenticeship making clothing to measure.

Outing suits, $10 to $30.
Overcoats, $15 to $38.
Trousers, $4 to $12.

Special sale of outing trousers, in flannels, worsteds and cassimeres—pants made to sell at $5—special for today, **3.50.**

Thin coats—all the suitiable materials — ranging in price from **1.50 to $10.**

Boys' clothing.

1,000 boys' washable sailor suits—ages 3 to 12 years—bought by us at 50c on the dollar.

This lot includes nearly every wash fabric, and the styles are just what boys like to wear—they're sensible juvenile garments in every sense of the word—not a suit in the lot made to sell for less than $3.50—your choice today **1.95.**

Boys' 1.25 negligee shirts—all sizes and latest effects—splendid bargains at the specially low price of **88c.**

Boys' 2.50 pure worsted sweaters—all colors—special, **1.50.**

Flags for the Fourth.

Next week comes the glorious Fourth, the birthday of our nation, and here are the flags with which to show your patriotism

The radiant folds of "Old Glory" will everywhere float boldly in the breeze, its 13 stripes and 44 stars speaking eloquently of our world-miracle of national growth.

Here at the store we've the greatest collection of United States flags, poles, and holders in Chicago and quote the lowest prices on them.

Imitation bunting United States flags, soft finish, fast colors and hemmed edges, all mounted on ornamental staffs, 24 inches, **10c;** 36 inches, **15c;** 48 inches, **25c.**

Mounted United States silk flags, 4x6 inches, **8c;** 7x10 inches, **12c;** 8x12 inches, **15c;** 12x15 inches, **20c;** 12x18 inches, **25c;** 16x24 inches, **45c;** 32x48 inches, **1.25.**

Printed United States silk flags with yellow cut silk fringed edges, mounted on staffs with gilt top, 4x6 inches, **19c;** 5x8 inches, **22c;** 7x10 inches, **25c;** 12x18 inches, **50c;** 16x24 inches, **95c;** 24x36 inches, **1.75;** 32x48 inches, **2.45;** 36x60 inches, **4.25.**

Heavy wool bunting United States flags, all well sewed, regulation number of stars, warranted fast colors; 6 feet, **1.15;** 8 feet, **1.50;** 10 feet, **2.75;** 12 feet, **3.25;** 15 feet, **6.45;** 18 feet, **7.90.**

Flag poles with wooden trucks, ball and halyards, 8 ft., **50c;** 10 ft., **60c;** 12 ft., **75c;** 14 ft., **95c.**

Flag staff holders, galvanized iron star 1¼-inch, **20c;** star 1¾-inch, **25c;** American 1⅝-inch, **95c;** American 2-inch, **1.25.**

Announcement.

In order to give our employes a well earned rest this store will be closed Friday, July 4, and Saturday, July 5. During July and August we will close Saturdays at 1 p. m.

Weather indications: Partly cloudy; possibly showers.

Mandel's editorial comment.

Saturday, June 28th, 1902.

More exclusive things for men can be found in this store than in most exclusive men's stores, and the prices we quote are so much lower that they make the scale of comparison swing still further in our direction. Each of the sections in which we carry men's goods is essentially a man's store in itself, but all are under one roof, and controlled by one organization. The natural result is a constant, unhampered improvement, which the men of Chicago and vicinity have been quick to appreciate.

Special announcement.

The final days are approaching of that great sale of men's $10, $12, $15 and $18 suits at

$7 and $5

The last shipment replenished the broken lines, and every man who visits our basement section today will share in the most marvelous bargains ever offered in Chicago.

In the basement clothing section.

Great manufacturer's sale girls' wash dresses and skirts.

An enormous purchase of girls' wash skirts and dresses, right in the height of the season, at less than the materials would cost you by the yard.

Protracted cold has been disastrous for the makers, and many of the largest orders fell back upon their hands.

These are all included in this great purchase of their surplus stocks, and an opportunity is thereby offered for supplying the girls' and misses' wardrobe at the lowest prices ever quoted.

Think of a handsome wash skirt at **75c,** a dress at **1.95** and a wool outing skirt at **7.95,** not cheap, ordinary garments, but stylish and well made and fit for any one to wear.

Manufacturer's entire line of wool dresses for girls offered you at less than cost of materials—they are in guimp and sailor styles in plain or striped ginghams, chambray, linen crash—all sizes 4 to 12 years, $3 and $4 values, at **1.95** and **2.50.**

Manufacturers' line of misses' wash skirts, all the newest effects, both as to material and style—not a skirt but what is worth nearly double—they come in chambray, linen, mercerized and white pique, in flare flounce and kilt effects, worth from 1.25 to $5, at **75c, 95c, 1.50, $2, 2.75** and **3.50.**

Box back reefers, all colors, lined and unlined in paca and cheviot cloth—this is the clearance sale of the season, best garments worth up to 12.50, at **3.95, $5, 6.75** and **7.50.**

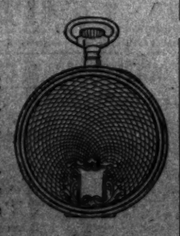
Girls' wool outing suits, handsomely made and trimmed, of brown and green wool crash cloth—considered an excellent 12.50 value—our price **7.95.**

Gold filled watches, 9.25.

150 of them at this extraordinary price, and American watches are going up in value all the while, too.

The new Jewelry stores mushroomed for just such unexpected announcements, and we have yet to hear of anybody who has complained that its goods didn't back up the statements.

This is a gold filled watch in the correct size for women (naught size), guaranteed for 20 years, with the old reliable Waltham works.



Ten styles of hunting cases to choose from—your selection engraved free of charge. It scarcely seems possible that a timepiece of such intrinsic value could be offered for **9.25.**

Men's solid gold watch, 14k. fineness—a very accurate timepiece and priced extremely low considering the superior quality, a value we are glad to call attention to, at **22.50.**

Modish neckwear, 25c.

The magnitude of our stock enables us to carry an assortment that will meet the demands of every customer.

All the jaunty stylish creations are here.

We show a charming variety of lawn and mull ties, madras and pique stocks; stock bows, four-in-hands and bows in the medium widths; also the extremely narrow designs—**50c** and **25c.**

A necessary adjunct to the correct evening toilette is the gauzy ruff, which lends such piquancy to the entire costume. Our collection contains some beautiful creations ranging in price up to **22.50.**

Fine toilet waters.

Toilet waters whose fragrance is most delicate and lasting.

The extent of our toilet goods orders gives us special price advantages.

Babcock's cut rose and honeysuckle triple waters—special demonstration—each **50c.**

Colgate's la France rose, violets, dactylis and lavender flower triple toilet waters—each **50c.**

Colgate's unmatchable violet or cashmere bouquet triple toilet waters, **74c.**

Roger & Gallet's eau de toilette, a la violette de Parme—4 ounce bottle, **78c.**

Roger & Gallet's eau de toilette, a l'iris blanc peau d'Espagne, or bouquet des amours—each, 4 oz., **80c.**

Roger & Gallet's eau de toilette—jockey club, peau d'Espagne, a l'iris blanc, blanc bouquet amours, heliotrope blanc, or vera violette—8 ounce, **1.27.**

Violet's eau de toilette—violette de Parme, very refreshing—6-ounce bottle for **83c.**

Violet's eau de toilette—ambre royal, extra violet, a la marechale—4-ounce bottle, each **92c.**

Piver's eau de toilette—le trefle incarnat, rosiris and azurea—6-ounce bottle, each **1.42.**

Violet's eau de toilette—violettes de parme—8-ounce bottles, **1.55.**

Violet's eau de toilette—extra violette and ambre royal—**1.85.**

Violet's eau de toilette—bouquet farinise, the perfection of the perfumer's art—8 ounces for **2.90.**

Houbigant's eau de toilette—le parfum ideal, an ideal toilet water, as the name implies—10 ounces for **3.35.**

Splendid bargains in women's low shoes.

We bought $50,000 worth of leather, sent it to America's foremost shoe manufacturers to be made up into colonials and Oxfords.

That's why you save a third and more on the season's favorite styles in footwear.

It was an unusual transaction for a retail house, but we're always on the alert for unusual transactions that will revert to the advantage of our patrons. In this case you secure the very best styles of the season, made by master shoemakers, at a third less than real value—**$3, 3.50** and **$4.**

At $3, 3.50 and $4.

They include the very popular and comfortable new and dull mat kid colonials, and Oxfords and colonials in patent, vici kid, plain vici kid and patent leather, with French, Cuban, military, medium, opera and common sense heels, remarkable bargains—**$3, 3.50** and **$4.**

98c **Basement: Special—just purchased** Batchelder & Lincoln's surplus stock of misses' and children's shoes at less than half—everybody knows the high character of the shoes made by this firm, and their children lines are specially desirable—the best juvenile styles in 2.50 and $2 shoes; box calf and vici kid at **98c.** **98c**

Sale of infants' apparel at half.

Through the exigencies of trade we procured at almost unheard-of concessions an immense stock of children's cloaks and dresses.

Mothers will hail this opportunity, for the saving is half in almost every instance.

Children's fine white dresses, that have readily sold for $3 to $5, slightly soiled, **1.85.**

Children's col'd dresses in long French waist or yoke effects—in stripes, checks and solid colors—best quality gingham, beautifully trimmed—1 to 3 year sizes, worth 1.50, 2.50 and 3.95, at **85, 1.15** and **2.15.**

Infants' hand quilted French bibs, lace trimmed, for 15c.
Infants' hand-knit woolen bootees in pink, blue & white, 25c.
Infants' kid bootees in 3 styles—pink, blue and white, 50c.
Infants' hand crocheted woolen veils at 25c.
Infants' hand crochet silk veils at 50c.
Infants' diaper supporters, sizes 6 mos. to 2 years, 25c.
Infants' dainty tucked mull bonnets, all sizes, 25c.

Children's reefers that are actually worth from $6 to $13.50—about 500 of them in 2, 3 and 4 year sizes—great variety of pretty broadcloths, venetian, French flannels, etc., with numerous handsome sailor collar effects of batiste, lace, embroidery, or of self elaborately trimmed with braid, lace, embroidery and silk applique—**6.85, 4.85, 3.85, $2.**

$2 **3.85**

DEATHS.

Advance or death notices will be cabled, in condensed form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, if parents so request, by writing on their notices, "Cable sending them in." "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

ARMSTRONG, Brooks K. | McMahon, Annie.
Arms, Albert B. | Merrill, Minnie.
Arms, Moses. | Moorman, Mary.
Carey, John. | Mueller, Anna.
Carey, Hattie. | Newhaus, Frederick.
Carey, Maurice. | Noel, Francis Ames.
Carey, Mrs. M. C. | O'Leary, Cecelia.
Crandon, Silas J. | Pettibone, Dr. Henry.
Dickson, William. | Paul, Ernest J.
Dickson, Charlotta. | Rogers, William H.
Ferry, Isaac. | Stucker, Elisabeth.
Ferry, Flora B. | Schimberg, John.
Fleischmann, Peter. | Schoenberger, Ernestine.
Fleischmann, Wm. Charles. | Schults, Mary.
Fry, Myrtle F. | Sweeney, Elizabeth.
Gaul, Charles A. | Thompson, Michael.
Gaines, Johanna. | Weeks, Mary Jane.
| Zuehlke, Florentine.

ARMSTRONG—Brooks Kent, son of Harold H. Armstrong, June 27, aged 19 years. Funeral Saturday, June 28, at 1:30 p. m., from his father's home, 159 W. 60th-st. Burial private.

AYRES—Albert B. Ayres, June 25, aged 52 years, at 278 Randolph-st.

ALTOMARA—Rosa, aged 11 years, daughter of Rocco and Kate Altomara. Funeral today from 56 N. Morgan-st. to church of the Assumption, thence by train to Mount Carmel.

BERRY—John Berry, at Hot Springs, Ark., aged 45 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

BRAINERD—Hattie Brainerd, June 27, aged 48 years, wife of Col. W. D. Brainerd. Funeral June 29, at 11 a. m., from 1339 W. 97th-st. to South Englewood Methodist Episcopal church, thence by train to Joliet.

CROWE—Maurice, son of Michael and Kate Crowe. Funeral June 29 from 5633 Normal-av, to St. Ann's church, by carriages to Calvary.

DU BO—Mrs. M. C. De Bo, June 26, wife of J. De Bo. Funeral today from 908 Armitage-av.

DEVENDORF—Silas J. Devendorf, aged 58 years, husband of Julia J. Devendorf. Funeral today, private.

EDMONDS—William Edmonds, father of F. G. and William Edmonds Jr. and Mrs. C. H. Weaver, aged 80 years. Funeral at his late residence, 406 West 60th-pl., 10:30 a. m. Saturday, by carriages to Chicago and Northwestern depot, 1 p. m. train to Rosehill.

EDMISTON—Charlotte Edmiston, June 27, wife of J. F. Edmiston, 44 Gross terrace. Burial at Harlem Springs, Ky.

EMERY—Isaac Emery, June 25, aged 71 years. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from 217 S. Peoria-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

FRANK—Flora B. Frank, mother of Mrs. C. Bernstein. Funeral June 27 from 3215 Vernon-av. to Waldheim.

FREUNDT—Rosa Freundt, June 25. Funeral June 29 at 2 p. m. from 802 N. Troy-st.

FREIMUTH—Peter Freimuth, aged 54 years, husband of Josephine Freimuth. Funeral June 29 at 1 p. m. from 1876 W. North-av. to St. Philomena church, by carriages to St. Boniface cemetery.

INWOOD—William Charles Inwood, aged 3 years, son of Charles A. and Della Inwood. Funeral today at 10 a. m.

JAT—Myrtle F. Jay at the Sherman hospital, Elgin, Ill., June 25, 1902. Funeral at Elburn, Ill., Saturday, June 28, at 2:30 p. m.

KATZ—June 27, 1902, Charles A. Katz, aged 50 years 11 months, at St. Luke's hospital, husband of Rose Katz, brother of Joseph D., Bernhard and Julius Katz. Funeral services from Furth's undertaking establishment, 2031 Cottage Grove-av., Sunday, June 29, at 1:30 p. m. sharp, by carriages to Rosehill.

KATHEA—Johanna, wife of Frank Mathea. Funeral June 29 at 9 a. m. from 209 N. Center-av. to St. Trinity church, thence by carriage to St. Trinity cemetery.

McMAHON—Annie, aged 3 months, daughter of William and Mary McMahon. Funeral today at 11 a. m. from 6025 May-st., by train to Mount Olivet.

MERRILL—Minnie [nee Ochs], June 27, aged 50 years, beloved mother of Mrs. Kittie Riechers and Margaret Merrill. Funeral from her daughter's residence, 1 Lexington-st., Monday, June 30, at 2 o'clock, to Waldheim.

MOORMAN—May, June 27, aged 7 years. Funeral today at 2 p. m. from residence to St. Boniface cemetery.

MUELLER—Anna, daughter of Charles and Anna Mueller. Funeral June 29 at 12:30 p. m. from 2491 Archer-av., to Concordia.

NEWHAUS—Frederick Wilhelm, aged 44 years, husband of Pauline Newhaus. Funeral today at 10:30 a. m. from 353 23d-st., by train to Mount Greenwood.

NOEL—Francis Ames, June 27, aged 4 years, son of W. C. and Ethel Noel. Services at the house.

O'LEARY—Cecelia, aged 3 months, child of Michael and Sadie O'Leary. Funeral today at 11 a. m. from 31 28th-pl., by carriage to Calvary.

PETTIBONE—Dr. Henry, of Crown Point, Ind., June 26, aged 80 years. Funeral from his late residence at 2 p. m. Saturday, June 28.

PAUL—Ernest M., aged 18 years, son of Ed M. and Isabella Paul. Funeral today at 3 p. m. from 257 Orchard-st.; interment at Warren, Ind.

ROGERS—At 5021 Wabash-av., June 26, 1902, at 4:30 p. m., William H. Rogers, brother of T. F. and the late Henry B. Rogers, formerly of Mount Vernon, O. Funeral services Saturday, 2 p. m. Interment at Mount Hope, Minneapolis, Wis.

STUCKER—Elizabeth, June 26, aged 60 years. Funeral June 29 at 1 p. m. from 123 Canalport-av. to St. Francis' church, thence by carriage to St. Boniface cemetery.

SCHIMBERG—John, son of Mrs. Teresa Schimberg. Funeral June 29 at 1 p. m. from 639 Orchard-st.

SCHOENBERGER—Ernestine, June 26, aged 77 years, widow of Charles L. Schoenberger. Funeral June 29 at 1 p. m. from 207 E. 63d-st.

SCHULTZ—Mary, June 26, aged 47 years, wife of Louis Schultz. Funeral June 29 from 32 Solon-court to Waldheim.

SWEENEY—Elizabeth Sweeney (nee Blondetta), beloved wife of Joseph Sweeney, at residence, 314 E. Randolph-st., June 27, 1902, 6 o'clock, June 29, to Mount Carmel.

THOMPSON—Michael, funeral today at 9 a. m. from 162 24th-pl. to All Saints' church, thence by carriage to Mount Olivet.

WYMAN—Jane, at Montfort, Wis., aged 88 years. Burial at Marion, Ind.

ZUEHLKE—Florentine, June 26, aged 54 years. Funeral June 29 at 1 p. m. from 827 Milwaukee-av. to Waldheim.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Aird, Mary, 28; 461 W. Taylor-st., June 25.
Altomara, Rose, 11; 153 N. Morgan-st., June 25.
Anderson, Engevard; 36; 1120 W. Superior-st., June 25.
Cuthbert, Laura, 45; 679 Larrabee-st., June 26.
Dicko, Mrs. Melinda, 45; 1124 Milwaukee-av., June 26.
Edmonds, William, 80; 436 W. 60th-place, June 26.
Ebert, Max, 42; 350 Orchard-st., June 26.
Fiorito, Flora, 20; 239 Illinois-st., June 26.
Frohmadt, Peter, 54; 1876 W. North-av., June 26.
Farmer, Abel, 28; 1329 S. State-st., June 26.
Hohniller, Fred, 54; 1742 George-st., June 24.
Hoffman, Anna, 67; 2346 W. 47th-st., June 26.
Hanckamp, Nicholaus, 24; 10023 Avenue N, June 26.
Heinlisant, Rosina, 24; no address given, June 24.
Hapkins, Jeff, 37; 3944 Dearborn-st., June 25.
Kaczynski, Wladyslaw, 45; 624 Holt-av., June 26.
Katz, Charles A., 50; 6045 Kimbark-av., June 27.
Kelly, Mary, 60; 1150 Taylor-st., June 24.
Krons, Lawrence, 45; 144 Michigan-st., June 25.
Lassen, Karen, 60; 257 Grand-av., June 26.
Lassen, Karen, 60; 257 Grand-av., June 26.
Lassen, Karen, 60; 257 Grand-av., June 26.
Le Grange, Magdalene, 84; 909 N. Kedzie-av., June 26.
Mansfield, Frederick W., 44; 353 23d-st., June 26.
Matesa, Joanna, 48; 259 Central-av., June 25.
Miller, Annie, 14; 2491 Archer-av., June 26.
Mortensen, Mrs. M. Emerton-av., June 25.
Montasan, Sabela, 26; 134 Austin-av., June 25.
Murdock, Herbert H., 40; 150 N. Hermitage-av., June 26.
Nanlen, Anna, 76; Irving Park-blvd. and Chicago river, June 25.
Neff, Ernest A., 18; 287 Orchard-st., June 26.
Schultz, Mary, 47; 32 Solon-place, June 26.
Schoker, Elizabeth, 61; 123 Canalport-av., June 26.
Selecht, Horathes C., 57; 971 Ogden-av., June 26.
Sperchak, Josephine, 1; 1 Throop-st., June 24.
Spesak, Walentin, 66; 689 Noble-st., June 26.
Schwartz, Frederick J., 24; 4063 N. Clark-st., June 25.
Sanders, John, 25; 1645 W. 22d-st., June 26.
Thompson, Michael, 73; 162 24th-place, June 25.
Trak, Frantisek, 53; 1152 S. Albany-av., June 25.
Winckel, Frida [You; 901 Hancock-p., June 25.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Oak Hill creamery association, Oak Hill; capital, $5,000; manufacturing butter and cheese; incorporators, G. H. Wiley, R. K. Kendall, F. B. Powell.

Greek-American sponge company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; mercantile and manufacturing; incorporators, L. L. Carlo, W. E. Gibbs, T. M. Curtis.

Orrell and Vegetable Shippers' association, Chicago; capital, $1,000; incorporators, C. S. Orrell, C. H. Bartlett, T. S. Ransford.

Christian Heinrick Deutscher Gegenseitiger Unterstutzungs verein, Chicago; benevolent; incorporators, Dora Haase, Marie Peterson, Lina Krause.

Theodora musical society, Chicago; social and musical; incorporators, William J. Shibbe, Edward Reichbrodt, John J. Ruff.

Providence Crittention anchorage, Chicago; home for fallen and destitute women; incorporators, Alice M. Bond, Mary A. Fulton, Matilda E. Kline.

Germania club, Chicago; social; incorporators, Emil E. Fischer, Albert F. Madlener, Walter R. Melville.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.

GOOD LAKE VIEW. | GOOD CHICAGO AVE. | GOOD 14TH ST | BAD HYDE PARK.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Division avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and 14th street, except the Forty-seventh street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street, except the Stock Yards. Forty-seventh Park station supplies the district from Division avenue north to the city limits.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

C. H. JORDAN & CO.,

SCOTT JORDAN. CADY M. JORDAN.
2111 AND 14 EAST MADISON-ST. CHICAGO.
135 EAST 35TH-ST., HYDE PARK.
T. M. C. A. BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

WHITTIER BUFFUM [20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan] and A. R. FERRIGO, undertakers, 1725 Wabash-av. Telephone South 953. Coffins and bearers furnished when desired. Private ambulance to all parts of the city.

FLORISTS.

[illegible] BRUNS, 1409 WEST MADISON-ST. Artistic floral designs at lowest prices.

MONUMENTS.

CHARLES G. BLAKE & CO., 718 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, [illegible] makers of monuments and mausoleums.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BURRAU, Washington, D. C., June 27.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois and Indiana—Rain Saturday and probably Sunday, fresh northeast winds.

Ohio—Rain Saturday and probably Sunday, variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

Lower Michigan—Fair in north, showers in south portions Saturday and probably Sunday, variable winds, becoming fresh east to northeast.

Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and Sunday, light variable winds.

Iowa—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and Sunday, light to fresh northeast winds.

Wisconsin—Fair in north, rain in south portions Saturday and Sunday, fresh north to northeast winds.

Nebraska and South Dakota—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

North Dakota—Showers Saturday. Sunday fair.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 27, 8 p. m.

	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	80	88	N.E.		....	Clo'dy
Albany	74	86	W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	68	68	E.		....	Fair
Atlanta	80	90	S.W.		....	Fair
Amarillo	84	96	S.E.		....	Clear
Battleford	56	68	Calm		.12	Fair
Bismarck	62	84	S.E.		.02	Fair
Buffalo	58	88	S.W.		....	Clo'dy
Boston	64	90	W.		....	Clear
Calgary	54	64	S.W.		....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	74	92	N.E.		....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	62	84	E.		.50	Clo'dy
Chicago	56	90	N.E.		.01	Fair
Cincinnati	70	72	S.E.		.04	Clo'dy
Cleveland	66	90	N.E.		....	Clo'dy
Concordia	60	90	N.E.		.02	Clo'dy
Davenport	58	90	E.		.18	Rain
Denver	62	90	N.E.		....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	62	96	N.E.		.14	Clo'dy
Detroit	62	90	S.E.		....	Clo'dy
Dodge	66	86	N.		....	Fair
Dubuque	58	86	N.E.		Tr.	Clear
Duluth	54	64	N.E.		....	Clo'dy
El Paso	84	96	N.W.		....	Fair
Edmonton	56	66	Calm		....	Fair
Galveston	84	94	S.E.		2.54	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	58	86	N.W.		....	Fair
Green Bay	60	90	S.E.		....	Clear
Havre	62	76	N.W.		....	Clo'dy
Helena	58	68	N.		....	Clo'dy
Huron	64	68	S.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	68	70	S.E.		.02	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	76	94	S.E.		....	Clear
Kansas City	70	76	N.E.		.06	Clo'dy
Leander	70	78	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Little Rock	74	88	S.E.		.01	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	68	74	S.W.		....	Clear
Marquette	50	62	E.		....	....
Memphis	78	90	S.W.		....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	56	62	E.		....	Clo'dy
Milwaukee	58	62	E.		....	Clear
Minnedosa	50	62	E.		....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	92	96	S.W.		....	Fair
Montreal	58	66	N.W.		.04	Fair
Moorhead	60	86	E.		....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	82	90	S.E.		....	Clo'dy
New York City	70	74	N.W.		....	Clear
Norfolk	76	84	S.E.		....	Fair
North Platte	68	68	E.		.18	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	76	88	S.E.		....	Clo'dy
Omaha	64	86	N.E.		.38	Clo'dy
Oswego	58	68	E.		....	Clo'dy
Palestine	72	80	S.E.		.02	Rain
Parkersburg	70	74	N.		....	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	70	74	W.		....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	70	74	N.		....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	78	80	S.E.		....	Fair
Qu'Appelle	54	62	E.		.18	Clo'dy
Rapid City	52	58	N.E.		.46	Rain
San Antonio	94	96	S.E.		....	Fair
San Francisco	52	60	W.		....	Clear
St. Louis	78	88	E.		.46	Clo'dy
St. Paul	60	68	E.		....	Fair
Salt Lake City	74	76	W.		....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	48	54	N.W.		....	Clear
Springfield, Ill	62	66	E.		.70	Rain
Springfield, Mo	80	86	S.		....	Clo'dy
Toledo	74	90	S.		....	Clo'dy
Washington	74	82	N.W.		....	Clo'dy
White River	52	54	N.W.		.02	Clo'dy
Wichita	74	90	S.		....	Clo'dy
Williston	54	66	N.W.		....	Clear
Winnipeg	56	64	N.E.		Tr.	Fair

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managase, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 66 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 66; 10 a. m., 66; 11 a. m., 64; 12 m., 63; 1 p. m., 62; 2 p. m., 62; 3 p. m., 61; 4 p. m., 61; 5 p. m., 62; 6 p. m., 62. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.89; 6 p. m., 29.49.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
James Awburn, Charlotte Rowley	32—23
John H. Carpenter, Catherine A. Conley	21—21
John A. Flanagan, St. Louis, Mo., Kittie Wise	23—23
Hugo G. Meyer, Martha Breitwisch	29—23
Chester W. Sayers, Sarah Koehler	30—21
Harry Arden, Christine Hansen	30—23
Eugene Philipps, Barbara Furth	27—22
Frank Braxton, Florence Sadowna	21—20
Joseph Skiffano, Lena Meyer	26—26
Edward E. Goggin, Mary Roach	21—18
Leonard C. Ash, Simona Popp	41—37
George B. Dake, Katie McFall	43—27
Samuel Hoth, Ettie Markenkowski	23—20
John Tyrrell, Margaret Bolling	25—23
John Svoboda, Rose Vana	25—21
William M. Albrecht, Augusta Barschinski	32—28
August Lehnert, Emilie Munts	24—23
Fred Lorenz, Johanna Lajek	34—25
William Fick, Olga Jantz	24—19
William Bruhn, Mary Nowack	27—26
William F. Selby, Nellie Delano	30—28
Michael Sheehan, Henrietta Clarke	30—27
Howard W. Hayes, Myrtle M. Fahney	25—23
James Mahoney, Dora Castenholz	30—27
Wolter Aerilunas, Annie Szczikinitia	36—31
Nils A. Davis, Annie M. Zander	34—28
John Pagel, Veronica Byrne	24—20
Emil Wesmer, Cecelia Carlson	30—29
John A. Moreen, Cecilia Geen	34—33
William Hansen, Anna Johnson	30—29
Henry C. Schnake, Grace Fletcher	23—23
Joseph Blair, Josephine Dahl	41—39
Harry De Line, Anna Dashen	29—23
Jacob Billow, Bertha Silverman	29—19
Charles Swatek, Amelia Stammer	30—28
Michael Yara, Mary M. Zitnik	24—21
Charles M. H. Holsworth, Anna Eidelmann	27—23
Harry Horshak, Rebecca Loskowitz	36—30
Otto Truernel, Martha M. Leverin	26—26
Fred Kraes, Anna E. Wagner	30—29
Carl O. Blongren, Elsie Painquist	25—19
Emil Hoffmann, Helen R. A. Ristan	29—18
August F. Vansiour, Ida M. Thiel	24—20
Frederick C. McDowall, Mildred M. Porteous	31—22
Frederick E. Froehl, Celina Ambroise	26—24
Joseph Parzeles, Lena J. C. Wiegandt	25—19
Michael Pahey, Della Brady	30—29
Henry Kuunerow, Amanda Gorscelotz	35—21
Nels P. Meyer, Rukia Johnson	29—23
Patrick Dowd, Elizabeth Hartnett	36—31
Frank J. Ottman, Frieda Ditzen	26—24
John J. Moloney Jr., Lottie Flensburg	24—16
John Gimble, Tillie Sobbein	24—20

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Friday, June 27, 1902:

Throop-st., 128 s of W. Jackson, 130 w of Throop, 178x120, April 1 [the City ice company, company to Louis P. Hart]..... $15,000

Wentworth-av., 196 n of 68th-st., e f, 86x 133, June 26 [H. S. Newhouse to Engelwood Masonic temple]..... 10,450

Monroe-av., n e cor 50th-st., w f, 200x188, June 23 [the Art institute of Chicago to the university of Chicago]..... 85,000

Vincennes-av., 50 n of 43d-st., e f, 50x 125, incumbrance $2,000, June 7 [Bertha Colchburn to Winfield Denton]..... 28,000

Harrison-st., 137, w of Morgan, s f, 22x150, incumbrance $7,500, June 17 [Ina L. Cooley to Rudolph Lechner]..... 11,000

S w cor Morgan and Harrison-sts., s f, 48x 102, and s e cor Sholto and Harrison-sts., n f, 102x108, June 20 [James W. Borden et al. to Oliver H. Shedd]..... 19,500

Ogden-pl., 53 w of Ogden-av., n f, 66x100, m. or l., incumbrance $10,500, June 20 [Lucile Ambler to Walter R. Taylor]..... 22,500

Carmen-av., 474 w of Evanston, s f, 40x150, June 23 [R. O. Connor to Signa M. Johnson]..... 5,000

Same prty, incumbrance $3,500, June 23 [G. M. Johnson to Henry F. Kausz]..... 2,000

N w cor Hermitage-av. and Irving Park-av., 160x165, incumbrance $3,000, June 9 [M. Matzdorf to John E. White]..... 1

Belmont-av., 350 e of Paulina-st., s f, 28x 125, June 14 [L. Kopp et al. to William C. Soderman]..... 3,500

Burling-st., 175 n of Dever-pl., w f, 25x 125, June 25 [A. Herbst to George A. Mueller]..... 3,700

W. Division-st., 148 e of Spaulding-av., s f, 25x130, March 20 [H. H. Gage to Charles J. Carper]..... 5,350

Milwaukee-av., 264 s e of Toll-pl., n e f, 24x100, June 18 [F. A. Stauber to Joseph C. Batter]..... 4,000

Warren-av., 416 w of Hoyne, s f, 25x124, June 20 [J. E. Scanlan to Henry C. Johnson]..... 3,000

S. Albany-av., 165 n of Jackson-st., s f, 24.2x 125, June 27 [J. Tuchbreiter to Rebecca E. Dudley]..... 2,800

W. Polk-st., 236 w of Francisco, s f, 24x 125, June 23 [W. E. Dickman to Barbara Weniger]..... 1

S. Peoria-st., 70 n of Monroe, e f, 75x125, June 18 [W. Brown to Joseph Wolfenstetter]..... 6,500

Peoria-st., 70 n of Monroe, e f, 75x125, May 16 [O. M. McNaughton to Parmelia Brown]..... 1

Hoyne-av., 144 n of 32d-st., s f, 24x124, May 26 [E. F. Biddeux to Anna Baker]..... 1,150

429-31-33 Rees-st., 155 w of Drexel-av., s f, 25x110, inc. $4,500, June 25 [C. Hempel to Hy and Lida Pagel]..... 7,000

Trasey-st., 72 s of 50th, w f, 24x118, June 25 [Western state bank to Geo. W. Sherman]..... 1,000

Clifton-pl., 75 n of Elizabeth, e f, 24x125, June 24 [B. Anderson to A. Freeman]..... 2,700

Green-st., 101 n of 71st, e f, 25x125, June 10 [C. Loud to Geo. J. S. McDonald]..... 1

Eggleston-av., 195 s of 69th-st., 27x120, June 10 [A. P. Loud to Emma McDonald]..... 1

66th-st., 263 e of Butler, s f, 25x125, Dec. 31, 1901 [H. Stemp et al., by M. in C., to Anna J. E. Hammond]..... 2,357

Ashland, land between 76th and 76th-sts. and Phillips and Crozier-sts., except alley, June 21 [R. R. Wallace to Chas. H. Fargo]

Farragut-av., 48 s of Clark-st., s f, 50x125, June 28 [W. Boldenweck to Oscar C. Anderson]..... 8,000

Kedzie-av., 125 n of Roscoe-st., w f, 25x 124, June 26 [S. Spanks to Carl C. F. Wagner]..... 1,400

S w cor Maplewood-av. and Diversey, s f, 125x135, June 12 [W. E. Gehrig to Lucy M. C. Rolfe]..... 1,400

Kedzie-av., 250 n of Noble, w f, 25x125, April 1 [S. W. Zander to Ewald Penzel]..... 2,086

N w cor Cortes-st. and Spaulding-av., s f, 125x100, June 17 [D. Chenzingsmith to Ella Maloney]..... 1,200

N. Troy-st., 225 s of Bloomingdale-av., w f, 24x125, May 31 [New Pk. Dearborn Co. to A. M. Sundberg]..... 2,050

Cortes-st., 119 w of Robey, s f, 24x125, June 20 [J. M. Rist to Chas. M. Leffler]..... 1,700

Austin-av., 292 w of Paulina-st., n f, 20x 100, June 10 [A. F. Loud to Emma McDonald]..... 1,200

Winchester-st., 12 n of 50th, w f, 24x124, [V. Skolka to Ignace Satava]..... 1

Garfield-blvd., 67 e of Maple-st., s f, 21.2x 147, June 11 [C. & T. C. to Annie Farrelly]..... 3,333

Armour-av., 466 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25 x98, June 10 [H. McLean to Theo. H. Harch]..... 1,750

S. e. cor. Champlain-av. and 86th-st., w f, 50x121, June 3 [C. H. Durand to Christian Wolsonholm]..... 1,050

W. 12th-st., 175 w of Union, n f, 25x100, May 14 [C. H. Dunn to Rose Halonski]..... 6,000

Laurier-av., 150 s of 75th-pl., s f, 50x125, June 26 [J. M. King to Mary King]..... 3,000

Milwaukee-av., 211 n of Wabansia-av., s w v, 24x100, and o. p., June 26 [L. Freudan

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[illegible] berg to Charles J. L. Kressmann et al., by M. in C..... 4,852

Land bounded by Robey and Lincoln-sts. and Belle Plaine-av. and o. p., June 24, stamps 85 [Jas. Rank to Margaret Rank]..... 1

36th-st., 250 e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x 125, June 11 [L. M. Leavitt to Theo. Kelly]..... 1,000

N. 40th-av., 239 s of Wabansia-av., e f, 25x 125, June 26 [J. R. Newcomb to James W. Stoltz]..... 1,200

N. 43d-av., 544 n of Irving Park-av., w f, 84x81 to 138, June 23 [F. J. Wilson to Ercolia Herman]..... 1,225

Seminary-av., 257 s of Diversey-av., e f, 25 x120, Sept. 25, 1901 [G. A. Boman to Maria K. Bomann]..... 4,500

Cuyler-av., 198 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 37x120, June 4 [C. Hadfield to Henry C. Ambrose]

Commercial-av., 57 e of Oakley-av., s f, 50x125, June 25 [F. C. Pearson to G. E. Sandsted]

Same prop., June 25 [G. E. Sandsted to Marie W. Pearson]..... 1

N. 64th-av., 84 n of Bradley-st., w f, 50x125, June 24 [M. E. Eggert to Willie R. Harmon]..... 8,000

George-st., 183ft w of Ridgeway-av., s f, 147x125, m. or l., June 28 [J. A. Dawson to Anton J. Jankowski]..... 1,250

S. s. cor. Wolfram and Wolcott-sts., s f, 29.96x125, May 1 [William Deering to Conrad Freise]..... 2,742

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER AVENUE.
3533—W. B. Funk.
3870—M. Marco.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.
2306—E. B. Richards.
Cor. 35th—C. E. Marshall.
2614—William Weber.
Corner 37th—
2901—Geo. H. Taylor.
Corner Vincennes—T. Patterson.
Cor. 41st—W. F. Moran.
4134—W. W. Blood.
Cor. 42d—
4300—Paul Wickert.
Feldkamp Drug Co.
5004—C. V. Simson.
3810 CHICAGO-AV.
6318—J. C. Johnson.

HALSTED STREET.
4139—Copelin & Co.
Cor. 69th—J. T. Linder.
Cor. 61st—W. F. Knoche.

STATE STREET.
Corner Harrison—
3801—Geo. Bollinger.
C. W. Green & Co.
4256—C. W. Marshall.
Cor. Archer-av.—
5037—E. F. Terhune.
O. A. Wreckler.
Corner 51st—
C. A. Castor.
2200—A. Schmerker.
C. E. Kraysser.
2727—Standard Phar.
Corner 50th—
3150—L. Holtmeier.
C. M. Kennedy.
Cor. 36th—W. Rankin.

INDIANA AVENUE.
Corner 25th—
Corner 43d—
John Lynch.
Siddall Drug Co.
Corner 29th—
Corner 47th—
H. Meyer & Co.
W. McDonald.
LAKE AVENUE—Cor. 50th—W. Bodeman.
MICHIGAN-AV.—2800—J. Simms.

PRAIRIE AVENUE—THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
223—G. W. Bonifon.
Corner Halsted—
Corner Calumet—
Henry Heine.
W. F. Herman.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.
Corner Forest-av.—G. G. Phipps.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET.
Corner Wentworth—
Corner Langley—
W. Packard.
W. Johnson.
Corner Lake-st.—
Corner Grand-blvd.—
J. S. McLennan.
Kenwood Hotel Phar.
Corner Lake-st.—
Cor. Evans—
John Conrad & Co.
C. U. Simon.
47th and Ellis—
Corner Champlain—
J. S. Jacobus.
C. P. Datin.
Cor. Union—R. Engel.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—151 E.—C. H. Crow.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.
Corner Madison-av.—
Cor. Washington-av.—
J. & W. E. Holland.
Lacey & Peterson.
Woodlawn.

GARFIELD BOULEVARD.
Cor Center-av.—Garnesh Pharmacy.

GRAND BOULEVARD.
Corner 434-st.—Frantz Pharmacy.
Corner 43d-st.—R. C. Christenson.

SIXTIETH STREET.
Corner Washington-av.—Portland Pharmacy.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET.
Corner Prairie-av.—
Corner Life-st.—
Max W. McCoy.
Allen & Raber.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.
612—A. P. Dewey & Co.
Cor. Stony Island-av.—
1223W. 63d—Max Schmidt.
Amphist.

SMITH STREET.
Corner Honore—S. H. Elliott.

SEVENTY-FIRST STREET—498—S. Hoyle.
SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST.—Cor. College-av.—Jones Bros.

SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.
Corner Normal-av.—Dyer.

WABASH AVENUE.
Corner Harrison—
Cor. 141st—E. J. Palmer.
Cor. May—
1961—Chas. Jungk.
1228-Am. Dist. Tel. Co.
1804—A. Patterson.

WENTWORTH AVENUE.
2458—C. M. Turnquist.
Corner 58th—
Cor. 51st—A. E. Hiss.
W. Lauderbach.
Cor. 39th—J. Dietz & Bro.
Cor. 41st—Geo. A. Rust.
Cor. 43d—Hisgen Bros.

WALLACE STREET.
Cor. 52d—R. H. Wheeler.
2000—C. & H. Steinkraus.
WEST RIDGE AVENUE—Cor. 76th—
VINCENNES AVENUE—7901—F. L. McQuillan.
VINCENNES ROAD—8056—H. D. Brock.

WEST DIVISION.

SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE.
Cor. Monroe-st.—
1901—J. Platt.
J. M. Byrnd.
4047—Chas. Jungk.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—2600—A. C. Dahm.

COLORADO AVENUE.
502—S. W. Slesion.

WESTERN AVENUE.
Cor. Wilcox-st.—
Corner Wrightwood—
Carle.
C. Dalgren.
Corner Belden-av.—
Corner Cornelia—
Bellack Bros.
C. R. Hoffman.
Corner Belmont—
2520—Frank Kreimer.
S. K. Shriener.

SHEFFIELD AVENUE—845—A. W. Ros.
SOUTHPORT-AV.—Cor. Roscoe—P. L. Berger.

BARRY AVENUE.
Corner Evanston-av.—
Cor. Racine—A. P. Bernhardt.
BELMONT AVENUE—1836—A. P. Bernhardt.
HALEWOOD-AV.—720—A. H. Schroeder.
HOYNE—Cor. Belden—Chas. Hirsch.

NORTH CLARK STREET.
Cor. Ohio—J. Bata.
Cor. Webster—J. Schrage
Corner Huron—
Cor. Halsted—A. Dalgren.
T. F. Cannon.
Cor. Addison—J. S. Orth.
Corner Chestnut—
Cor. Clark—
Phillips & Co.
1482—Alvin H. Lesser.
486—H. C. Brockamiller.
1750—Louis Marnitz.
Cor. North—Plaza—Av. Phar.

NORTH HALSTED STREET.
1748—W. W. Christenson.

NORTH AVENUE.
Corner Hudson-av.—
161—Herman Fry.
J. Bernaur & Son.
200—The Rose Pharmacy
Corner Sedgwick—Lawrence Hesselrotte.

CENTER STREET.
Corner Halsted—
Corner Larrabee—
F. E. Stolze.
H. Ladish.

CLYBOURN AVENUE.
Corner Larrabee-st.—
876 Dearing Pharmacy.
Dr. Edward Otte.
OAK STREET—Cor. Townsend—R. H. Barber.
STATE STREET—2024—Green & Weiser.

WELLS STREET.
Corner Ontario—
Corner Division—
F. H.
Corner Oak—
Corner Eugenie—
G. W. Hersburg.
Hoyt Bros.
Cor. Schiller—Geo. A. Mark.

WEBSTER AVENUE.
Corner Sheffield—Albert W. Schultz.

ASHLAND AVENUE.
Corner Addison—
Corner Graceland—
R. L. Brown.
High School Pharmacy
O. Van Nicel.

EVANSTON.
1579 Maple-av.—
John Cooper.
H. E. Chandler & Co.

SUBURBAN.
La Grange—
Highland Park—
W. M. Brown.
John Hartnoeft.
Ranvenswood—
Avondale—L. N. Fanna.
E. E. Bassett.
Downers Grove—
Dr. W. S. Gates.
W. S. Carpenter.
Winnetka—
Edgewater—
Garrison Bros.
C. F. Fischer.
So. Chicago—9157 Com.
Oak Park—
J. F. Martin.
W. W. Oaks.
Barrington—
Roscoe Park—
E. H. Schumacher.
Walter E. McCleas.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 1st EAST 35TH-ST.
ELEGANT MODERN HOUSES,
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TO RENT—MODERN STONE FRONT, NEAR Grand-blvd., 8 rooms; $25. LASHER & SON, 185 S. Water-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 9 ROOM BRICK, 206 LINcoln-st., near Jackson-blvd., $30.

North Side.

TO RENT— EDGEWATER RESIDENCES, $60, $100, $150.
A month; also furnished homes and flats for summer; $30 a month up.
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TO RENT—OAK PARK—307 AND 245 S. KENilworth-av.; fine double houses, 9 rooms each; hot water heat. OWNER, 308 Home-av., Oak Pk.

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TO RENT—LIST YOUR HOUSES AND FLATS with SOUTHARD & FRANKEL, 100 CONCORD-blvd. and 218 La Salle-st. Tel. Oak. 705.

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278 E. 65D-ST. OR WASHINGTON-AV.
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APARTMENTS IN THE VALKYRIE BLDG.,
71 to 77 E. 47TH-ST.
Elegant and spacious interior arrangements, beautifully finished in hard woods, complete modern HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS in Kenwood, one block from the Kenwood depot. Open for inspection. Rents $30 to $100 a month.
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TO RENT—
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 44TH-ST.
Hardwood floors and finish; hallways, sideboards, consoles, etc.; tile bathrooms, marble wainscoting, tapestry hung and electric lighted.
Rents $27.50 to $50. Open for inspection today.
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Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

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NEW APARTMENTS,
AND
COMPLETED JULY 1.
3723-25 Indiana-av. These high class, sun lighted rooms must be seen to be appreciated; beam ceiling in dining room, hardwood floors, etc.; open for inspection today. Agent at bldg.
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TO RENT—ELEGANT, COMPLETELY FURnished 4-room apartment for housekeeping; rare opportunity; only respectable, responsible people; fine bath; every convenience; choice neighborhood; quickest transportation; terms $30 month and board and lodging for young lady. Call evenings or Sunday. 3620 48th-st., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT — S. W. CORNER DREXEL-AV. AND 56th-st.
7-room corner flat.....$37.50
4-room flat.....22.50
Steam heat; hot water. Janitor service.
The Equitable Trust Co., 152 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HIGH CLASS 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS near elevated, facing park; near mineral water fountain; 5-minute walk to Illinois Central; something something really nice at reasonable figure. Call today cor. 51st-st. and Worrestville-av., owner's office, Dearborn-st., room 213.

TO RENT—6211 MONROE-AV.—NEW strictly first-class flat, seven rooms, extra fine and light, with extra closets; finished in mahogany and white; third floor, only one block from all transportations.

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TO RENT—CHOICE SIX ROOM CORNER LIGHT flat; hardwood floors; modern improvements; overlooks Lake Front park; can be seen any time. 276 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—COR. 61ST AND MADISON-AV. EXtra large nine room flats, interior practically new, most modern, and roomy flats on south side; rents only $45 to $55. owner on premises.

TO RENT—83 AND 85 EAST 21ST-ST., 5-ROOM flats, $15 to $20; steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc. Apply to janitor on premises or W. C. GRAY, 1730 S. Madison-st., 'phone Canal 1277.

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TO RENT—4061 CALUMET-AV., 2 AND 3 ROOM steam heated apartments; rental $10 and $12 per month. See janitor or
GEO. C. SANDON & CO., 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROO

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FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN— THE 12-ROOM GRAY STONE residence at 4420 Oakenwald-av., for $8,250, if sold at once. Cannot be duplicated under $12,000. East front, unobstructed view of the lake; asphalt pavement; stone front; building is finished with fine homes; most delightful residence section of the SOUTH SIDE; house in perfect condition; thoroughly decorated; open for inspection. Terms, $4,250 cash; mort., $4,000; can run 5 years, 6% per cent. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., Exclusive Agents, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, $8,500. 5421 GREENWOOD-AV. ONLY ONE LEFT; LOT 22X124 FT. 2-story, 8 rooms, every one having outside light; dining-room with beam ceiling and 6-ft. oak panels on side walls; bathroom in tile and white enamel; steam heat; electric and gas fixtures by Bagot; Louis XIV. mantels. This block is exclusively given to residences; terms easy; monthly payments if desired. Agent on premises. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— 25 LOTS, $150 TO $200 EACH. On Homan and Trumbull-avs., bet. 57th and 58th-sts. We have sold 20 of these lots in past two weeks. Don't wait, buy one or more. WATSON & BARTLETT, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. INGLESIDE-AV., nr. 54th..... $62.50 ELLIS-AV., nr. 55d..... 70.00 ELLSWORTH-AV., nr. 55d..... 70.00 DREXEL-AV., nr. 58th..... 80.00 LOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AVENUE BARGAINS JACKSON-AV., nr. 54th..... $54 per ft. DREXEL-AV., nr. 64th..... 55 per ft. WOODLAWN-AV., 54th..... 55 per ft. LOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SOUND INVESTMENT—STRICTLY modern 3 story stone front flat building, near 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; price $10,000; actual rental $1,440. GEO. BALLARD, 88 Washington, or janitor, 3235 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE— FOREST-AV. RESIDENCE. COST $9,000. PRICE $5,000. Pressed brick, 9 rooms, modern plumbing, h. w. floors, laundry, furnace, newly decorated. LOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 4035—2 STORY 8 rooms, steam heat, new and absolutely modern; investigate. F. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, 48 FT., opposite Quincy; cheap if taken at once; best block, south of block of 4 CONGDON & LIVINGSTON, 4745 State-st. Tel. Drexel 9191.

FOR SALE—$21,500; GREENWOOD-AV., NORTH of 50th, detached 12-room house; hot water heat; 2 baths; 2 toilets. HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT. BY 150 FT. TO ALLEY, N. w. cor. Grand-blvd. and 42d-st.; very choice; will sell at a reasonable price. OWNER, 3606 Indiana-av., Flat 7.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME ON 49TH-PL., near Grand-blvd.; elegantly decorated and finished in the interior; $10,000; a great bargain. GEO. H. GREBE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAIN. —MICHIGAN-BLVD., S. of 48th— Only $150 per ft. LOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—2020 DEARBORN-ST., 12-ROOM residence in the finest kind of order; rented for $40 per month; price only $4,200, ½ cash, bal. 6 per cent. DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6425 GREENWOOD-AV., NEW stone front, hardwood finish; furnace. Alley L; $4,750; little cash; monthly payments. BROWN, 2 Langley-pl.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., 25 feet, to all improvements; make offer. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—57TH-ST. AND LOWE-AV.; CORner brick house; bargain at $4,250. WILLIAM H. MOONEY, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN KENWOOD. Large list of good homes in this district. TROTTER & KIMBALL, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvard or in Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance bldg.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ELLIS-AV., 1 BLOCK south of Chicago University, 100x170 ft., at $56 a ft. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000, COST $7,000, TWO FLATS, stone, South Side; modern. A 295, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— THIS DAY, JUNE 28, 3 O'CLOCK, AT AUCTION— ON THE PREMISES, 950 and 961 W. Harrison-st., between Racine and Winchester-avs. Comprising two 2 story and cellar 8 room modern brick dwellings, lots 18x100 ft. each to alley; will be sold separately. GOODRICH, FRENCH & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF Daniel Hill, 797 W. Monroe-st., one of the most beautiful homes on the west side; lot 80x170; 000 to build; barn cost $6,000; lot worth $7,000; to a quick purchaser will sell this property for $13,000 on easy terms. For private view, or card to inspect see DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st., exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN— To close an estate we are offering 35 lots on Carroll and Austin-sts., near Campbell-av., at greatly reduced prices; streets are paved and all improvements paid for. For particulars apply to W. D. KERROOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— Great bargain, manufacturing or business, northeast corner Clinton and Fulton; lot 114x100; partly brick improvements. Apply to A. J. COOPER, 322 and 323 Adams Express building, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — WILL SACRIFICE CORNER IN manfg. district on Western-av., near 18 freight-houses and L road; owner. Address M 308, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—LA GRANGE — BARGAINS IN choice houses; building lots; easy terms. Will improve. Will show property free of all expense. La Grange Improvement Co., 1 Dearborn-st., room 712, Chicago.

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FOR SALE—WILMETTE, ALL EAST SIDE. 2 cottages, 50 ft. lots, $1,300, $1,400.....$1,950 8-r. modern, $3,150; 7-r. modern..... 3,000 WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—410 AND 412 WILLOW-av.; new stone front flat; 6 rooms each; oak finish. OWNER, 306 Home-av., Oak Park.

FOR SALE—$300 TAKES GOOD LOT IN BEAUtiful suburb of Desplaines; a bargain; easy terms. Address A 181, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—LA VERGNE, ON Q RD., 6-ROOM cottage; furnace; cor. lot, 57x130; $2,000. G. F. WITTERIND, 4600 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE CORNER QUARTER BLK AT MAYWOOD, $750 UPWARD; EASY TERMS. F. E. BALLARD & CO., 84 CLAK-ST., R. 218.

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FOR SALE—20X125, CHELTENHAM. $100 cash, $10 month; $24 foot. A 225, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—FARMING LANDS IN WOOD county, the garden spot of southern Wisconsin; near Wisconsin river and three miles from county seat of 6,000 people; in tracts of 80 acres or more, at $7 to $10 per acre; daily excursions free to buyers. J. M. SECRIST, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 7 MILES FROM WAUkon, Ia., on main traveled road; all fenced; ½ mile from school and p. o.; with running water and 25 acres improved; hay and pasture last year brought $150; price $20 per acre; a snap. Address OWNER, Box 17, Lock Box 17, Lodi, Wis.

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WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, 2 OR 3 flat building, north of Belmont-av., east of elevated; full particulars at once. CALLAN & VARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED; QUICK sale if reasonable. F. P. SCHULTZ, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMP. PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR saloon, worth $5,000 to $7,000. B. HONORE, 14, 117 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—LAND IN EXCHANGE FOR STOCK in first class co., owning Spindle Top oil land; finished gushery calling oil. A. A. TAYLOR, 150 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE—171 LOTS, $25,000, FOR west side flats or Austin and cash; will assume. Address A 236, Tribune office.

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LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY— Very large, favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans. E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

IF YOU HAVE A VACANT LOT WE WILL make plans to suit, and loan money to build and put in buildings complete. GUNN & CO., builders, 516, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $700, $800, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500. Chicago title and trust bldg. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

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INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, Bankers, 73 Dearborn.

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$200 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; will rent your property and guarantee to collect all your rents. A. C. TISDELLE, 145 La Salle-st.

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BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES; ALSO money to loan on improved Chicago real estate, $2,000 TO $200,000 AT 5, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT. Pay part or all of your present loan! If so, we can quote very advantageous rates. Clients with cash in hand are looking for bargains in REAL ESTATE. If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT. KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago real estate at lowest rates. THE COLONIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, FORMERLY ROSE & COMPANY, N. W. COR. LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY-BANK, 160 Jackson-blvd., MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

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MIN

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Daily, single copy ..... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy ..... 5 cents
Daily, per week ..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week ..... 17 cents
Daily, per month ..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month ..... 75 cents.

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DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

"EVERY SUNDAY."

THE TRIBUNE prints 2½ (two and one-half) times as much advertising as its "nearest two-cent competitor," and it has every Sunday from 50,000 to 75,000 more circulation than its "nearest two-cent competitor" claims in its own sworn statement.

"GOLDEN DOZEN" OF NEWSPAPERS.

The American Newspaper Directory (the highest journalistic authority in the United States) for December, 1901, gives some facts concerning the notable newspapers of the country. The American Newspaper Directory uses certain signs to denote the relative standing and merit of the whole field of newspaperdom which comes under its notice, and one of these signs is the mystic symbol (◎) denoting "golden," which stands for high quality, and is thus explained:

"Advertisers value this paper more for the class and quality of its circulation than for the mere number of copies printed."

Such papers are credited with a single symbol; but there is a higher grade, according to this standard authority, which have BOTH QUALITY AND QUANTITY, and require the DOUBLE GOLDEN SYMBOL (◎◎) to describe adequately their standing. This baker's dozen of "thirteen" famous newspapers" is named in the supposed order of their merit in the following list:

New York Herald.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York Times.
Buffalo Express.
Brooklyn Eagle.
New York Tribune.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
Washington Star.
New York Post.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Baltimore Sun.
Boston Transcript.
Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Without Consulting the People.

The Virginia constitutional convention has adjourned sine die after having been in existence a few days over a year. It takes longer to make a constitution now than in the "good old days." The new organic law of Virginia will go into effect on the 10th of next month, not by a vote of the people, but because the convention has so ordered it. The voters authorized the calling of a convention, but they did not so far surrender their sovereignty as to empower the convention to put its work into operation without consulting them. It was assumed, as a matter of course, that the new constitution would be submitted to them for approval or rejection. The right to pass on it has been denied them. There is often manifested a fine contempt for popular rights in a part of the United States where there is professedly the greatest uneasiness lest such rights may be encroached upon. Virginia orators frequently make speeches filled with remarks about "the consent of the governed," "the subversion of liberty," and "the undermining of free institutions," but they are quite unmoved by the spectacle of a constitutional convention usurping authority and imposing upon the people a frame of government to which they have not given their assent. During the disorderly revolutionary period constitutions were put in operation without popular sanction. There was some excuse for it then. There is none now, unless it be a fear of the people. There should be no such fear in Mr. Jefferson's state.

NOT OUT OF DANGER YET.

Americans have a vivid recollection of the false hopes of President McKinley's recovery they cherished for a few days—of his seeming improvement and his sudden collapse. Even if the bulletins of the medical men who have charge of King Edward were more sanguine than they are, no one who remembers how erroneous doctors' bulletins have sometimes been can have a lively assurance that the king will rise from his sick bed. It may require several days of continued improvement for the physicians to be able to say authoritatively that their royal patient is out of danger.

In the meanwhile Englishmen are in that state of nervous suspense in which Americans were when waiting for the next report of the condition of Garfield or of McKinley, and as Americans at such a time could not help thinking occasionally of Arthur or of Roosevelt, and what might happen if he became president, so Englishmen at this moment cannot help thinking of the heir apparent—the prince of Wales—and of what may happen if he shall ascend the throne now.

The death of a president may work important political changes. There have been instances where vice presidents have antagonized the parties which elected them. The death of a king of England can have no such consequences, but while a king is said to rule but not to govern, the personality of the monarch is a matter of much importance.

The accession of the prince of Wales to the throne would mean something more than a mere change from an Edward VII. to a George V. It would mean a king of 37 years old instead of one 60 years old. It would mean a king of whose character and disposition comparatively little is known. His father has been before the public all his life. He was born heir to the throne. The present prince of Wales is a second son. He was 27 when his brother died. During the earlier period of his life he was in the background. He was put into the navy. English princes, whether in the army or navy, are not apt to be subjected to severe discipline, but they get some, and are better off than if they spend all their lives the petted darlings of a court.

The prince of Wales may have none of the tact and social grace of his father, and yet have higher and more kingly ideals of duty. But Englishmen are not eager for a change of rulers. They earnestly desire to see King Edward recover, and Americans hope their desire will be granted them.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS AND CUBA.

If the sentiments of the republicans of Michigan concerning the Cuban question are correctly stated in the platform adopted by their state convention the republicans of that state are in sad need of enlightenment. The platform says:

We congratulate both the president and congress upon the successful establishment of the new republic of Cuba, thus fulfilling to the letter the sacred pledge of the nation.

This is not true. The republic has not been successfully established, for it is based on the unstable foundation of a beggared community. The United States has endowed with industrial distress and consequent social disorder the government it has set up. Whether the pledge of the nation has been fulfilled "to the letter" is a matter for wranglers over words to dispute about. The pledge has not been kept to the spirit. The failure to establish closer commercial relations between the two countries is a breach of the spirit of the national pledge. Not all the casuistry of the beet sugar logicians can do away with that fact.

The delegates to the convention pledge their sympathy and support to President Roosevelt. That pledge would count for more if they did not commend warmly their representatives in congress for their "zealous and able work in behalf of Michigan's important industries"—meaning thereby the beet sugar industry of the state, which is in good part controlled by the sugar trust. The work for which the representatives are specially applauded is the defeat of that reciprocity with Cuba which is desired by the majority of the republicans in congress, by the president, and by the republicans in all the states thus far heard from except Michigan. The Michigan state convention is in a mocking mood, or is seeking to ride two horses, when it agrees to support both the president and the men who have been laboring "to put the president in a hole."

It is to be hoped that the real opinions of the rank and file of the republican party in Michigan, so far as Cuba is concerned, are not set forth in the platform adopted day before yesterday.

WHAT ARE "GOO GOO EYES"?

Not long ago certain judges had a hard time trying to define the word "drunk." At just what stage does a man cease to be "mellow" and become "rotten"? This was a perplexing question. Was a man to be punished for being "drunk and disorderly" simply because he thought he was the sultan of Turkey, although he didn't try to bowstring anybody? All such speculations are now seen, however, to have been but poor and insufficient tests of a judge's legal acumen. Vice Chancellor Pitney, sitting in Jersey City, in a suit for maintenance, has had to define "goo goo eyes." For a judicial dignitary, who naturally moves in the higher spheres of thought and action, the vice chancellor showed a creditable acquaintance with the ways of illegal humanity.

"Goo goo eyes," said he, "are attentions without intentions." This may be more of an epigram than a definition, but it comes pretty near the mark. It would be interesting, though, to find out what other judges and, for that matter, what other people not judges would say if asked for their opinion. The term "goo goo" spread over the United States with great rapidity and was picked up by everybody without too long or too severe a scrutiny and often without any formal introduction. It is only too likely that what is "goo goo" to one person is not "goo goo" to another. There is no difficulty in understanding Keats' line about the "nymph of the sidelong smile and downward glance," but when the whole device is compressed into "goo goo eyes," there is great latitude left for individual opinion.

There is only one way out of the difficulty. Yet the case goes to the supreme court. A decision on "goo goo eyes" will get the court more fame than any number of decisions on our island dependencies. Islands are far away and strike the imagination but feebly. "Goo goo eyes" are always with us. What are they?

HOUSE AND SENATE PHILIPPINE BILLS.

Conferees have been appointed to reconcile the differences in the house and senate Philippine bills. The two measures differ radically on three principal points; the date of the establishment of a lower house, to be elected by the Filipinos; the size of the land grants which may be made by the government of the archipelago, and the standard of the insular currency. The tendency has been to magnify the importance of the first at the expense of the other two. The debate, subject to direction by an opposition which was not seeking the best bill for the Filipinos, but the confusion of the majority, was devoted solely to this phase of the question. The oratory delivered on both sides was largely irrelevant. The senate bill vests the legislative power in the commission, composed, as at present, of five Americans and three Filipinos, appointed by the president, so to continue until a census of the archipelago shall have been taken and the commission has certified that the time is ripe for the establishment of a lower chamber, to be elected by the Filipinos. The house bill provides that the election of the lower chamber shall take place as soon as the commission can provide for it. Governor Taft favors the house bill because he believes the establishment of this chamber will act as a safety valve. The senate believes the mass of legislation yet to be enacted for the islands is so large that the commission should not be hampered by an untutored lower house. In any event, the difference in the time of its establishment as provided by the two bills would not be more than a year or more and the Filipinos have nothing to lose by delay.

The two other points of difference are more serious. The senate, in defiance of the express recommendation of the commission, has provided for a continuance of the silver standard in the archipelago. The house bill provides for a gold standard, the unit of value to be an American dollar, worth two silver pesos or Mexican dollars. The pesos and other silver coins are to be of such weight and fineness that their bullion value will be enough lower than their face value to prevent their shipment from the Philippines in case of a rise in the price of silver. In size and appearance they will so closely resemble the present coinage that the natives will have no hesitation in receiving them. The senate bill benefits the two great English banks which control the money market of the far east at the expense of the Filipino and American exporter and importer. The rate of exchange between the Philippines and New York or London is fixed by the banks at an exorbitant rate. The heads of the banks urged the retention of the silver standard upon the commission, but privately in Hongkong expressed surprise that the United States should permit the Philippines to depend upon China for the rate of exchange, when the business of the islands is with Europe and America.

The senate bill provides for larger grants of land to corporations than the house bill. Only one-fourteenth of the land in the archipelago is tilled. There are fifty million acres of arable soil in the possession of the government, most of which is fitted for raising hemp, sugar, or tobacco. The machinery for the preparation of these crops for the market is expensive. Judge Taft is of the opinion that the grant provided by the senate, large as it is, is not large enough to bring capital into the islands for agricultural investment. A population which occupies only five million acres and is ignorant of all modern agricultural methods will benefit by large grants to corporations. It is not reasonable to suppose that on the most liberal terms more than a small portion of the fifty million acres will be taken up. It seems to THE TRIBUNE that the advice of the commission is sound; that the islands need a stable currency and capital to develop their resources. If congress provides for the currency and the introduction of capital the other question will solve itself in a short time. The best features of the two bills should be combined and the president enabled to abandon the fiction that he is ruling under his war power and to proclaim the existence of peace in the Philippines.

MORE MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The rottenness of the government of another American city has been laid bare. Today Minneapolis is attracting the attention which a little while ago was devoted to St. Louis, Philadelphia, or some other community where the vices of local self-government were much more conspicuous than its virtues.

The mayor of Minneapolis has been indicted. An ex-detective, himself under indictment, has made a confession in which he charges many city officials of high and low degree with complicity in corrupt practices. The police and detective forces appear to have been used not so much for the protection of life and property as for purposes of blackmail. The municipal government has been corrupt. It seems to have been the desire of most of the men connected with it to imitate to the best of their ability the Tammany police methods of raising money. They were more clumsy than the better trained and more experienced Tammany people and got caught.

The repeated disclosures of the seeming inability of the voters in American cities to elect trustworthy councils and executive officers, except by fits and starts, ought to have an effect on the men who are demanding "the municipal ownership of all public utilities," but it does not. They wish to intrust to aldermen and to mayors the control of street railroads and gas plants, and overlook the important fact that in "this land of the free and home of the brave" city officials are not invariably honest and efficient.

It is unnecessary to inquire why the application of democratic theories in American cities often has such disagreeable results. That there are such results is not denied. The municipal scandals which are of such frequent occurrence prove that at certain times and in certain places Americans cannot govern themselves satisfactorily. If the public utilities men were not the victims of a fixed idea they would see that it is unwise to give municipalities more powers until they have made it clear that they will always make a good use of the powers they already have.

THE SPORT OF PRESIDENTS.

The annual Yale-Harvard boat race has been stamped with presidential approval. Last fall the votaries of football proclaimed to the weak kneed critics of the game that the champion of the "strenuous life" had, by his presence on the side lines, answered the charge of brutality. Since then the noble art of self-defense and cross country galloping have both tempted the head of the nation from his sanctum. Not long ago some one said that Theodore Roosevelt had done more for the physical upbuilding of the race than any man since the founding of the republic. The frantic applause of the head of the nation, perched high in the rigging, as two boatloads of breathless brawn sped by him, will inspire the small boy from Seattle to Key West to harden his thews and develop his chest as no teacher's sermon could.

There will be some who will lament the decay of the old college spirit when young men dropped faint from burning the midnight oil and not after four miles grueling, gasping fight to see who should first force the bow of a small boat over a given line. The critics are fewer than they were. It is not long since people were shocked to read of a justice of the supreme court and a senator profanely batting a little ball round a golf course. Before the war statesmen patronized the track, and one chief magistrate is said to have admired a battle between gamecocks beyond any sport. The change is for the better. In those days they betted more and sweated less. Men were content to watch beasts exercise, while now they exercise themselves. There never was such an outpouring of people at a university boat race as on Thursday, when many came to see Roosevelt see the race. It has long been the custom of royalty to grace the Derby with its presence. If Theodore Roosevelt will make an annual pilgrimage to New London, he may live to hear it said that the sport of presidents serves the race better than the sport of kings. Certainly it costs the participants and the public less.

SORRY WE CAN'T ACCEPT.

It was natural that western turfmen should take some pride in Wyeth, Lucien Appleby, and Aladdin. It was natural that eastern turfmen should feel some chagrin about Heno, Pentecost, Arsenal, and Hermis. The west has been "fanning itself with conquest's crimson wing." The east has put in a large order for sackcloth. These things being so, it was about time for some retort courteous or quip modest from New York. It comes finally in the New York Tribune. Will Wyeth, Lucien Appleby, and Aladdin please come down east and snuff the salt breezes of Long Island? If they will, New York will give them a hearty welcome for their pains and also a fair opportunity to see if they are as nimble in the east as they are at home. In other words, will the west play a return match?

In reply the west will have to say that "previous engagements and circumstances over which it has no control will prevent its accepting New York's most kind invitation." Most of the good western horses are booked for the rest of the season. If they were free they would like nothing better than to snuff a few Atlantic breezes and find out whether or not breezes of that kind agreed with them. Nor is it only to New York that they would like to go. Buffalo is also a desirable place and Buffalo has urged the retention of the silver standard upon the commission, but privately in Hongkong expressed surprise that the United States should permit the Philippines to depend upon China for the rate of exchange, when the business of the islands is with Europe and America.

The senate bill provides for larger grants of land to corporations than the house bill. Only one-fourteenth of the land in the archipelago is tilled. There are fifty million acres of arable soil in the possession of the government, most of which is fitted for raising hemp, sugar, or tobacco. The machinery for the preparation of these crops for the market is expensive. Judge Taft is of the opinion that the grant provided by the senate, large as it is, is not large enough to bring capital into the islands for agricultural investment. A population which occupies only five million acres and is ignorant of all modern agricultural methods will benefit by large grants to corporations. It is not reasonable to suppose that on the most liberal terms more than a small portion of the fifty million acres will be taken up. It seems to THE TRIBUNE that the advice of the commission is sound; that the islands need a stable currency and capital to develop their resources. If congress provides for the currency and the introduction of capital the other question will solve itself in a short time. The best features of the two bills should be combined and the president enabled to abandon the fiction that he is ruling under his war power and to proclaim the existence of peace in the Philippines.

MORE MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The rottenness of the government of another American city has been laid bare. Today Minneapolis is attracting the attention which a little while ago was devoted to St. Louis, Philadelphia, or some other community where the vices of local self-government were much more conspicuous than its virtues.

The mayor of Minneapolis has been indicted. An ex-detective, himself under indictment, has made a confession in which he charges many city officials of high and low degree with complicity in corrupt practices. The police and detective forces appear to have been used not so much for the protection of life and property as for purposes of blackmail. The municipal government has been corrupt. It seems to have been the desire of most of the men connected with it to imitate to the best of their ability the Tammany police methods of raising money. They were more clumsy than the better trained and more experienced Tammany people and got caught.

The repeated disclosures of the seeming inability of the voters in American cities to elect trustworthy councils and executive officers, except by fits and starts, ought to have an effect on the men who are demanding "the municipal ownership of all public utilities," but it does not. They wish to intrust to aldermen and to mayors the control of street railroads and gas plants, and overlook the important fact that in "this land of the free and home of the brave" city officials are not invariably honest and efficient.

It is unnecessary to inquire why the application of democratic theories in American cities often has such disagreeable results. That there are such results is not denied. The municipal scandals which are of such frequent occurrence prove that at certain times and in certain places Americans cannot govern themselves satisfactorily. If the public utilities men were not the victims of a fixed idea they would see that it is unwise to give municipalities more powers until they have made it clear that they will always make a good use of the powers they already have.

THE SPORT OF PRESIDENTS.

The annual Yale-Harvard boat race has been stamped with presidential approval. Last fall the votaries of football proclaimed to the weak kneed critics of the game that the champion of the "strenuous life" had, by his presence on the side lines, answered the charge of brutality. Since then the noble art of self-defense and cross country galloping have both tempted the head of the nation from his sanctum. Not long ago some one said that Theodore Roosevelt had done more for the physical upbuilding of the race than any man since the founding of the republic. The frantic applause of the head of the nation, perched high in the rigging, as two boatloads of breathless brawn sped by him, will inspire the small boy from Seattle to Key West to harden his thews and develop his chest as no teacher's sermon could.

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A SPINSTERS' CONVENTION.

There was recently held at Butler, O., the annual convention of "the old maids of Sycamore valley," seventy-five strong. It was a notable gathering, and the seventy-five, arrayed in their best bibs and tuckers, had a "perfectly lovely" time. The convention seems to have lasted two days. The first day was given up to gossip and games. The ancient maidens discussed the affairs of their respective localities and the goings on of the married sisters, and swapped dress secrets and cake and sauce recipes in the forenoon. In the afternoon they became giddy and played croquet, and pingpong, and postoffice, and pillow without forfeits, and ring around the rosy, and in the evening they guessed conundrums, told proper stories, and played word games until the hour for retiring, when they saluted each other with maidenly decorum and parted for the night.

On the second day the ancient maidens settled down to business. In the forenoon a kind of experience meeting was held. Each spinster narrated the details of the various attempts which had been made to woo and win her, how she had repulsed some outright and given them the cold mitten, how she had contested the matter with some and outargued them, and how nearly she had come to yielding to some wooer handsomer, richer, or more importunate than the others, but how she had triumphed over her natural promptings and compromised by promising to be a sister to him. When each maiden had related her experiences all passed a resolution of thankfulness that they had escaped from the nets laid for them by man. The afternoon services were on the same general lines as those of the morning, but they took the form of prayers for the foolish sisters who had weakly yielded to masculine importunities and become wives. Then the maidens adjourned for another year, convinced that they had had "a perfectly lovely time." But will all the seventy-five spinsters gather together a year hence? May there not be a vacant chair? For, as Montaigne observes: "Is not marriage an open question when, it is alleged, from the beginning of the world, that such as are in the institution wish to get out and such as are out wish to get in?"

CONGRESS hopes to be able to shoot off all its firecrackers by July 3.

WHAT Evanston needs is some feasible plan for segregating its chiggers.

THERE have been a great many impromptu vacations on water this season.

POOR King Alfonso! He may not even choose his own wife.

THE oldest inhabitant refuses to commit himself further than to say that this is the rainiest season since '60.

ALONG the river bottoms it is reported that there is no bottom.

THE boxer senators are proceeding upon the theory that there is no hereafter.

MR. BRYAN made a quick pickup and throw of the ball sent in his direction by Batter Cleveland, but he didn't put anybody out.

LORD KITCHENER is on his way home, ready to sign with the management for any other war that may need him.

IT will be a hazardous occupation merely to be an American citizen until the fourth of July is over.

CONCERNING the seeming failure of Cuban reciprocity it is to be observed that peace hath her defeats, no less infamous than war.

THE Zion City beard has now reached the currycomb stage.

BUT our duty to Cuba is as plain as ever.

RAIN, with occasional showers.

AND thunder storms.

Or cooler.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Trying to Shift the Blame.

Anxious Father—"Do the best you can for him, doctor. That is all I can ask. If it is the will of providence—"

Surgeon—"Don't try to place the responsibility on providence in this case, Mr. McJones. You bought the toy pistol for the boy yourself."

What Cares He?

Meanwhile your Uncle Grover goes
Serenely on his way.
Let Col. Hank and Col. Bill
Upbraid, and scold, and howl their fill.
He's safe at Buzzard's Bay.

As Being More Seasonable.

"Squilgee can't be making much money out of his summer garden this season."

"O, but he is! He has turned it into a winter palace."

Friendly Suggestion.

"My boy Sammy," said the neighbor, "worries me almost to death with his somnambulism."

"You ought to take it away from him," said Mrs. Lapsling. "He'll kill himself with it some day."

Patriotic Shame.

"When I think," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "how quick the people of this country are to respond to the call of distress, how generous they are with the weaker nations around them, and how fair, and square, and manly they are as a nation, it makes me so infernally ashamed of congress!"

The Little Dears.

They met at a Lincoln park lagoon—the little girl in the pink silk and the little barefoot girl in the blue gingham.

"So you've just moved into this part of town, have you? Well, I suppose I'll see you at school one of these days."

"Indeed you won't! I shall go to a select private school."

"O, you will, will you?"

"Yes, and I think you'd better go right home and put on your shoes and stockings."

"I will if you'll go home and put on your good manners."

Recanted.

"I understand you said I wasn't worth powder enough to blow me up. I want you to take that back!"

"I will. You are worth just about enough powder to blow you up."

Her Kind Friends.

Maud—"Irene hasn't got her automobile suit yet, has she?"

Mabel—"No, poor dear! She wants it so bad she can wake up in the night and taste it."

No Wonder.

"This," said the doctor, exhibiting it, "is the hat a patient of mine was wearing when he was stunned by a stroke of lightning the other day."

"Shocking bad hat!" exclaimed the professor.

The Line-o'-Type Man.

O, the Line-o'-Type Man—the one what we
Read in THE TRIBUNE—ol' B. L. T.
Ain't he a go'in to come back no more,
An' make us laugh till we're a'moo' sore?
I tell you I can't laugh when he's gone away.
Gee! But I wisht he'd come back today
'N' write about all what's happening
All over the world; 'n' how's the king.
Let him come back an' in soon's he can,
He's such a funny ol' Line-o'-Type Man.
Ain't he a funny ol' Line-o'-Type Man?
Line-o'-Type, Line-o'-Type, Line-o'-Type
Man. F. P. A.

Taking No Chances.

The David B. Hill presidential boom keeps on feeling its way.—Atlanta Journal.

CUT THIS OUT AND PUT IT IN THE PORTFOLIO WITH THE PICTURE.

A SCENE IN LINCOLN PARK.

Description of the Nature Study Picture Given Free with Today's "Tribune."

Lincoln park, a scene in which is the nature study in THE TRIBUNE today, is the oldest, most highly improved, and perhaps the most popular of Chicago's breathing grounds. It is certainly the most numerously attended. It forms the northern terminus of a girdle of parks and boulevards more than thirty miles in length, which extend completely around the city, forming what is considered the most beautiful system in the world.

The ground, or a portion of it, now occupied by Lincoln park was formerly a cemetery, but in 1864 the city acquired sixty acres of what was then Lake park; in 1865 the city council appropriated $10,000 for improvements; in 1869 the state legislature provided for a board of commissioners to have control of the park, and in 1871 the governor was given authority to appoint commissioners. Up to that time the city of Chicago had spent $140,000, and the park commissioners $180,000 in improving the grounds as they were then. At present the park consists of 250 acres, extending two and one-half miles along the shore of Lake Michigan. The southern entrance to the park is about three miles from the center of the business district. One hundred and fifty-eight acres are given to lawns, forty acres to seven miles of driveways, ten acres to ten miles of walks, and twenty acres to lakes. A large ball ground occupies the southeast corner of the park.

The floral displays supplied from expensive conservatories in the park are worth going far to see, and the grounds are abundantly provided with statuary, the most notable being the Lincoln memorial, which cost $40,000, the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, and the Indian piece. It may be said, however, that the greatest attraction is the zoological museum, which is the peculiar feature of Lincoln park, no other pleasure ground in the city containing living animals. The water supply is furnished by two artesian wells and a steam pumping plant, the first pumping 300 gallons every minute and the latter 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

It is estimated that more than 2,000,000 people, which is nearly the number of inhabitants in Chicago, visit Lincoln park annually. During the late spring, summer, and early fall it is crowded with men, women, and children taking advantage of the cool, shady spots, swings, tennis and other grounds, boating or watching the animals. The elephant and cub lions seem to receive the greatest share of attention from both children and adults.

The park is supported entirely by taxes and assessment upon the city, about $150,000 being spent yearly for its maintenance—much less than 10 cents per capita. Lincoln park is also quite a fishing resort along the outer breakwater. It is reached by the north side cable lines and by steamers in summer.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1902, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

LEO XIII. has withdrawn his protection from his godson, the young king of Spain, and the vatican is quietly repealing those peremptory orders which it issued to the clergy in Spain, prohibiting them from giving any countenance or support to the Carlist cause.

Relations between the court of Madrid and the holy see are most strained and the pontiff, who sent a special embassy to London for the purpose of conveying his good wishes to the unfortunate King Edward on the occasion of his coronation, and who was even represented by a special mission at the coming of age festivities of the Protestant Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, was the only one of the sovereigns and rulers of the old and new world who did not dispatch any special embassy to Madrid last month in connection with the attainment of the majority of Don Alfonso XIII.

Even the presidents of the United States, of France, of Mexico, and of Brazil dispatched special envoys to bear their congratulations to the young king. The pope alone abstained from paying any such compliment to the youthful monarch, although the latter is his godson.

By some this affront, indicating as it does a condition of conflict and even of hostility between the young king and the aged pope, will be regarded as full of promise for the future welfare of Spain. Others, however, see therein a most grave danger to the king and to his throne. In Spain, especially in the rural districts, the clergy are wonderfully influential, and exercise an authority almost amounting to despotism over the peasantry.

For the vatican to encourage the parish clergy and the episcopacy of Spain to withdraw their support from Don Alfonso and to give it to Don Carlos, means the conversion of the rural population of the peninsula to carlism, and considering that the urban population is largely republican and socialistic, it will readily be seen that the situation of the young King Alfonso is thus rendered critical in the extreme.

As in the neighboring kingdom of Portugal, the conflict between the vatican and the crown has arisen largely through the determination of the government to restrict the subsidies paid to the clergy and religious orders and to devote the money thus economized to the cause of education, which in both countries is in a lamentably backward condition. Moreover, the governments of both Spain and Portugal have announced their resolve to subject the clergy, and especially the religious orders, to the same legal obligations and to the same obedience to the laws of the land as ordinary citizens.

By degrees the religious orders and the clergy in Spain, as well as in Portugal, have acquired so much power that the authorities did not venture to enforce the laws where they were concerned, and in the same way they managed to obtain exemption from all taxes and imposts, the effect of which may be imagined when it is borne in mind that the religious orders own not only immense tracts of land but likewise vast industrial and commercial enterprises in the peninsula.

Naturally they are fighting to retain these privileges and prerogatives, and have managed to enlist the support if not of the pope himself at any rate of the vatican in their behalf.

The situation is aggravated by the entire absence of tact and "savoir faire" of the papal nuncio at Madrid. If ever there was a square peg in a round hole it is certaintly Mgr. Rinaldini. As a general rule papal diplomats are conspicuous for their discretion, their tact, the delicacy of their understanding of their profession, for their perfect manners, and for their "finesse." The papal nuncio at Madrid is the antithesis of all this. His lack of breeding and his absence of tact, which already distinguished him at Rome and at Brussels, have grated on the nerves of the Hidalgoes at Madrid, and instead of promoting the friendship between the vatican and the court of Madrid, which was so intimate at the time when Cardinal Rampolla left Spain, he has, on the contrary, contributed in no small measure to increase the friction between the two courts.

It may be added that an unfortunate attempt has been made by the holy see to induce the young king to visit his godfather, Leo XIII., at Rome. When, however, the Spanish government learned that the pontifical court required Alfonso to hold no communication whatsoever with the reigning house of Italy during his stay in the eternal city, to ignore completely King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, and not to go near the quirinal it at once notified the papacy that there could be no question of King Alfonso visiting the pontiff under such circumstances, and that sooner than subject the Italian court to such an indignity the king would remain away from Rome. That this course on the part of the Spanish crown and government was appreciated warmly by the Italian king is best shown by the fact that he dispatched a special embassy to Madrid for the coming of age festivities of King Alfonso, thus rendering more marked the absence of any special mission from the pope.

How little regard is shown in continental Europe for the laws against dueling is strikingly illustrated by the combat of this nature which has just taken place at Rome between Sig. Prinetti, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, and Sig. Franchetti, one of the members of the chamber of deputies who had taken exception to some remark on the part of the minister. The duel was fought with swords and resulted in the minister of foreign affairs slicing off a piece of the ear of the deputy.

Among the witnesses of the encounter were Sig. Bacelli, minister of public instruction, and Sig. Biancheri, the president of the chamber of deputies. Yet nowhere in Europe are the laws against dueling more stringent than in Italy. I may add that Italian duels are far more serious affairs than those in France, being much more frequently attended with serious consequences.

Every now and again one hears that the chief magistrate of the French republic has presented to one foreign ruler or another Gobelin tapestries. President Loubet having sent some magnificent specimens to King Alfonso on the occasion of his coming of age last month, and having likewise given some fines ones to Emperor Nicholas during his recent visit to Russia.

The Gobelin tapestry works are like the porcelain manufactory of Sevres, French state institutions, and are run by the government. The tapestries owe their name and their origin to a dyer, Jean Gobelin, who, in 1450, established himself on the banks of the Bievre, which was then a river and not a foul metropolitan ditch or sewer, as it is now. He was so successful in his work that jealous rivals charged him with using the blood of young children for his red dyes, and of employing magic.

His sons extended the dye works to the manufacture of tapestries, and the concern continued and prospered until the reign of King Louis XIV., who was persuaded by his finance minister, Colbert, to purchase the entire business, and to transform it into a crown concern.

Every successive government that has wielded power in France—namely: the "terror," "consulate," the "empire," the Orleans monarchy, and the three republics—has fostered and protected these works, realizing that they constituted a source of profit and of artistic fame to the state; and, indeed, the Gobelin tapestry works may be regarded as one of the most stable and oldest of government institutions in existence in France.

Must Have Been Paregoric.

[Washington Correspondence New York World.]

"This search of the democrats after an issue in the Philippines," said Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania, "reminds me of a client of mine the necessities of whose large family, recently augmented by twins, made him poor. He came to me joyfully one day and said he had found oil flowing from a spring on his land.

"The bottle containing the sample which he brought me had evidently been family use, but I forwarded it to an expert for analysis. The reply dashed to the earth the hopes of my client and myself. The expert said:

"'Find no trace of oil. Think your friend has struck paregoric.'"

PROFESSIONAL PICKUPS

FOR twenty-five years Sam Bolter was, in the technical phrase, an "Uncle Tommer." In plain English he earned a living by acting in Mrs. Stowe's famous play, most of the time in the little role. Now Samuel has retired from active work on the stage and spends his afternoons taking up the tickets at the

"WHAT? HEAVEN? NO PLACE FOR A LAWYER."

entrance of the 10 cent gallery at the Chicago opera house.

"Years ago," says Sam, "we came to the Grand opera house in Chicago to play Uncle Tom. You remember just before the dying scene of Tom, when little Eva is ascending through the clouds and they're singing a gospel hymn in the wings—well, just before that they let down a drop, and Marks, the lawyer, goes on to give the boys time to set for the allegory. He's way out at the front of the stage, you understand, and it's his job to hold the audience until they get the dyin' scene set behind the drop.

"Well, this night everything went all right until Marks, the lawyer, got out in front. Somehow he staid there too long and the stage hands got a little mixed over it. I was lyin' there behind the drop, with little Eva up in the sky above. Suddenly the choir begins to sing and the drop rolls up leavin' everything in plain view of the audience. But Marks, the lawyer, hadn't gone off yet. There he was, standin' out in front, an' the audience commenced to grin. But it took more than that in them days to rattle an old Tommer. Marks, the lawyer, give one look at the audience. Then he looks back at the transformation scene. It was all I could do, lyin' there dead, to keep my face straight, and I could see the corners of little Eva's mouth twitchin'. But Marks, the lawyer, never smiled.

"'What's this?' he says, lookin' out at the house an' then up at little Eva again. 'What's this? Heaven? No place for a lawyer,' says he, an' runs off into the wings. And say, that audience ain't done laughin' yet.

"They used to call me the original Uncle Tom, but that wasn't so by a darn sight.

"WAKE UP! IT'S 4 O'CLOCK."

But I played Tom all over the country. Used to star me even up with—what's that this great Topsy's name is? Well, never mind. And in every country town we come to the printer 'd run off the bills with my name spelled wrong.

"They called me Sam Bolter, an' Sam Polter, an' Sam pretty-much-everything-else, an' I stood for it all. 'Till finally we got to Saint Louey. The day I got in the manager showed me the bills—big two-sheets. 'Sam Poultice,' it said, 'as the Faithful Old Slave, Uncle Tom.' And that was where I drew the line. 'Naw,' I says to him, 'that don't go. If I can't draw without bein' billed as a poultice, why, I'll quit the biz.' An' he killed them two sheets."

"Do you ever talk French nowadays, George?" asked a friend the other evening, who knew that George Romain, stage manager of "The Storks," is a native born Parisian.

"Well, I should say not," replied the stage manager in approved American slang. "I'm trying to forget all about it. The last time I talked French it cost me two-eighty.

"I was traveling on a local train up in the factory district of New England. All through that section, you know, there are a great many French-Canadians. I had nothing to do on the train and I noticed that a little boy in the seat in front of me was talking to his mother in French. I joined in the conversation and finally asked the little fellow to come back and sit with me. He accepted the invitation

DIPLOMAS TO 233 YOUNG TEACHERS

All but Nine of Normal Graduates Come from the Chicago High Schools.

MUST SERVE AS CADETS.

More Winners of Medals and Prizes Among the Grade Pupils of the City.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones delivered the commencement address before a class of 233 young teachers who graduated from the normal school yesterday. All but nine members of the class entered the normal from the Chicago high schools, and their graduation entitles them to teachers' certificates and a chance to become teachers in the public schools after proving their ability by serving as cadets for a year. The nine who entered from the county schools will receive certificates as county teachers from County Superintendent Orville T. Bright.

Following are the graduates:

Ida Abrahamson,	Julia Loeffler,
Agnes Albert,	Lena R. Lovell,
Ida May Aldrich,	Claire C. Land,
Ethel J. Allen,	Mabel R. Loucks,
Jane S. Anderson,	Florence Lusher,
Ella M. Applegard,	Helen A. Lynch,
Jane C. Bally,	Sara H. MacCarthy,
Lillie S. Baker,	Mary M. Mackey,
Virginia F. Bassett,	Katherine Marsh,
Lady E. Banks,	Annie L. Marshall,
Jane Bartmes,	Emma M. Martens,
Jeanette Banghman,	Miriam Martin,
Jessie Beckwith,	Mae J. Mayer,
Mabel J. Beggs,	Mary M. McCaffrey,
Emma A. Berg,	Eda H. McCollister,
Lulu Berkheimer,	Adaline C. McCoy,
Grace A. Boland,	Lillian M. McCullough,
Valentina Bonfield,	Laura D. McDermott,
Frances J. Brabeny,	Lora McDill,
Ina S. Brand,	Nora McGrath,
Laura K. Brennan,	Clementina McIntyre,
Annie Broderick,	Mary A. McKillop,
Julia Bruggeman,	Mary Agnes Meaney,
Catherine Buckley,	Mary H. Meaney,
Laura J. Burke,	Lillian Meehan,
Florence Burns,	Henrietta S. Merten,
Florence M. Bush,	Lillian Metcalf,
Katherine Burtch,	Henry Michael,
Anna M. Byrne,	Margaret H. Miller,
Ina Callahan,	R. Fay Milner,
Lillian H. Cahill,	Ella M. Mines,
Mary G. Canif,	Alice Moore,
Janet Carroll,	Mabel C. Moore,
Nellie L. Carroll,	Ida Moran,
Laura G. Cashin,	Phebe Morse,
Ida B. Clark,	Margaret Mortell,
Mary Coleman,	Agnes V. Mountain,
Gertrude Connery,	Anna M. Murphy,
Rose Copeland,	Mary E. Murphy,
Nellie Coppa,	Kathryn Murphy,
Josie La Cronis,	Mary Mulvihill,
Jessie Cullen,	Mary T. Nash,
Loretta Darby,	Mabel E. Nicholson,
Ella Burke,	Joseph J. Nevotny,
Alice W. Deane,	Mary Agnes O'Brien,
Clara Dempsey,	Dielma Olsen,
Florence M. Dennison,	Helen O'Neil,
Rosie O. Dillon,	Ella C. Preeler,
Mary Donahue,	Cora B. Reardone,
Nellie M. Dowling,	Katherine Phillips,
Irene A. Dunn,	Edrena Pickley,
Laura D. Earnisse,	Rose E. Pidcock,
Margaret E. Edwards,	Mary Powers,
Alice Eklund,	Mary A. Quinn,
Katherine J. Fahey,	Franklin Rabel,
Alice K. Fay,	Hulda L. Ramdorf,
Jane M. Fergus,	Dorothy E. Ray,
Alice M. Figg,	Louis Reeder,
Jessie L. Fiskin,	Mary E. Reynolds,
Leonora V. Flemming,	Rosalind Reynolds,
Augusta Foulke,	Fanny Reeve,
Estelle Frank,	Ethel Richards,
Margaret J. Fraser,	Hilda Riefstool,
Ella Frerichs,	Francis Low Riz,
Ida Maria Frende,	Hanna M. Rosaler,
Rose Friedman,	Marie A. Rohrer,
James S. Gaffney,	Leah Rosenberg,
Mary Rose Galvin,	Sadie Ross,
Nellie M. Ganey,	Jacob L. Roth,
Margaret Gavin,	Minnie Rothschild,
Honor J. Gehan,	Margaret M. Ryan,
Catherine A. Gleason,	Nora Sampson,
Blanche P. Gill,	Katherine M. Sanders,
Nevia Goarens,	Catherine Schneider,
Nellie Goldstein,	Clara Schubach,
Teresa Goldstein,	Gertrude Schwartz,
Mary J. Goodyear,	Priscilla Seechermann,
Nellie Grace,	Ethel N. Shafer,
Elizabeth Grady,	Agnes M. Shannessy,
Anna J. Greaney,	Mary E. Shannon,
Alma Greene,	Mary Sheridan,
Nellie Greney,	Katherine Shaughnessy,
Mary C. Guilfoyle,	Walter Shea,
Joseph P. Haggerty,	Mary Sheehan,
Blanche Hamilton,	Frances R. Sheehan,
Nora Hanson,	Ella Sheehy,
Julian J. Hart,	Helen L. Sherman,
Ella Hayden,	Theresa M. Shortall,
Helen Herem,	Bessie M. Shoup,
Annie L. Hoover,	Katherine A. Stanton,
Alice Howe,	Anna Steelke,
Ruth M. Hueston,	Julia N. Sundstrom,
Mabel Hughes,	Mary J. Sweeney,
Ruth Hunt,	Margaret Taylor,
Ruth N. Hurd,	Mary Torpey,
Blanche Imler,	Helen Twohig,
Agnes Johnson,	Ethel H. Vail,
Josephine E. Johnson,	Julia M. Vanderpoel,
Nelly Kane,	Salina Mary Vornlid,
Josephine E. Keim,	Agnes E. Wagner,
Nellie Kelly,	Hannah B. Waldie,
Nellie Kennedy,	Mollie V. Walker,
Alice F. Kilroy,	Grace L. Wallis,
Ethel C. Kirby,	Lillian Wanner,
Alice M. Kimball,	Frances Warren,
Wasilovia Korlen,	Anna J. Webster,
Mary A. Kriston,	Jennie J. Weinland,
Anna Kulow,	Edessa Weinnedt,
Sophia P. Lenard,	Lucy A. Wernicke,
Marion H. Leopold,	Susie E. Willson,
Florence Lochner,	Florence B. Winchell,
	Katherine Yirsa.

ENTERED FROM COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Syria Eckland,	Alice Remington,
Ella Grader,	Elizabeth Stalp,
Agnes Hohbein,	Mary Stith,
Alma M. Lytton,	Katherine Williams.
Anna Nelson,	

Win Honors in Grade Schools.

Following are more of the grade schools at which the Victor F. Lawson patriotism medals and the Foster diplomas were awarded. The winners are:

Skinner school—Cora A. Osenberg, Sadie F. Albright, and Mary E. Alderson, diplomas; Walter S. Hubbard and Clara A. Osenberg, medals.

Brainard school—Louise Lohmann, diploma; Edith Jentzsch and A. Louise Neuberger, medals.

Polk street school—Benjamin Lotsoff and Isidore Levin, diplomas; Benjamin Lotsoff and Joseph Levin, medals.

Jacob Beidler school—Nellie Merrill, Jessie Suthard, Maggie McEntee, and George H. Ralph, diplomas; Alexander P. Miller and George H. Ralph, medals.

King school—Irene C. Clancy, Evelyn Colby, and Sadie Manley, diplomas; Evelyn F. Colby and Ina Riley, medals.

Chase school—Frances Swanson and Fannie Hellman, diplomas; Adeline Herrick and Wilfred Hubbard, medals.

Hayes school—Ethel Miller and Agatha Greeley, diplomas; Ermyn Bliss McKinyher and James H. Bowlby, medals.

Mitchell school—Mabel Fritz, Eva V. Doolittle, Nina Cutting, Leonard Goodman, Mabel Smith, and Glen Simon, diplomas; Eva V. Doolittle and Charles Davis, medals.

Hancock school—Alice M. Doyle, Eva C. Lawson, and Lillian M. Cox, diplomas; Mabel Bird and Winfred Kavanagh, medals.

Brown school—Milton Rich, Ethel Shields, Fannie Butcher, Grace Stephens, Blaine Brickwood, and Ollie Hansen, diplomas; Ethel Shields and Ina Evans, medals.

R. H. Belding school—Olive R. Cook and Grace A. Willett, medals.

Arnold school—Hannah Lyons and Andalusia Armstrong, medals; William Stupp and Minnie J. Isendorf, diplomas.

Wins a Special Medal.

Jones school—Rebecca Celia, the Brenan medal; Joseph Simon, diploma; Remolpolodo Pieroni and John Wesley Diamond, medals.

Henry H. Nash school—Emma V. Rankin, Elsie A. Waith, Hannah E. Swanson, and Julia E. Holmes, diplomas; Maud Muriel Fiomerfelt and Asa T. W. Mill, medals.

Jefferson Park school—George Dines, Raymond J. Peacock, diplomas; Kenneth E. Conn and Mattie H. Reydell, medals.

Emerson school—Mary E. McLeod and Florence Harris, diplomas; George C. Havens and Florence Harris, medals.

Montano school—Louise C. Taylor and Florence J. Swanson, medals; Hulda E. Broden, Axel R. Olson, Inga C. Rurup, Alfred Peterson, James Bertok, diplomas.

Medley school—Olga N. Kjerseif and Charles Wilson, diplomas; John W. Sinnott and Rebecca Medley, medals.

Sherwood Park school—Sidney Kirschner, diploma; Raymond Smith, medal.

Pullman school—Harold Campbell Martin and F. F. Collins, medals; Edna Peterson and Mary Sherry, diplomas.

Julia Ericsson school—Stjou Moffatt and Stanly Merritt, medals; Florence McAdams, Jeannette Ellis, Irene Murphy, diplomas.

Fuller Pullman school—Irene Stebbins and Millie Bowen, diplomas; Mary B. Johnson and Allie Bowen, medals.

Medill school—Annie Dalling and Patsy Agnew, medals; Joseph Lamke and Dora Jacobson, diplomas.

Calhoun school—Anita Doshen and Margaret Coyne, medals; Eugenia Palmer, Bessie Mabel Barclay, Carl Mosier, Helena Bessie McCall, Eunice Holden, Irene Mary Donnelly, and Rose White, diplomas.

Prescott school—Helen M. Dangel and Matilda M. Dangel, diplomas; Helen M. Dangel and Thomas J. Ryan, medals.

Monroe school—Arthur Verzetis, diploma; Florence Fidel du Houx and Mabel Frances Conrad, medals.

Thomas E. Willard school—Thomas C. James and Lee Mason Pease, medals; Ada Hopkins and Rose Ralston, diplomas.

Lowell school—Sylvia B. Bechner and Myrtis M. Hagman, medals; Marie McMaster, diplomas.

Shields school—Goldien Pederson, diploma; Pearl Julia Bolden and John Coyle, medals.

Logan school—Gertrude Hill and Marcus McMullan, medals; Martha Meier, Agnes Tamillo, and Marcus McMullan, diplomas.

Secures Citizenship Prize.

Carter H. Harrison school—Ella Schuetze and Winnifred Davies, diplomas; Louis De Cicco and Maggie M. Madigan, medals. The citizenship prize presented by Mayor Carter H. Harrison was awarded to Alma Wacker.

Carpenter school—Thorstein Bjertnes and Charles Marellus, medals; Thorstein Bjertnes, Helen Wighs, Ellen Kindler, Gertrude Byrne, Maranda Mickelsen, and Sarah Erickson, diplomas.

Herman Raster school—Olive A. Gustavson and Julia Helfrich, medals; Olive A. Gustavson and Julia Helfrich, also, diplomas.

Goodrich school—Jacob Snider and Annie Kats, medals; Lillie Conrad, Rebecca Cohen, and Edith Redding, diplomas.

Grant school—Sigmund W. David, Edith M. Spendlove, Theodore Edwiora Shull, and Dorothy Pennington, diplomas; Sigmund Walker David and Theodore E. Shull, medals.

Eugene Field school—Alice Babbitt and Miriam Webster, medals; Louise Mathews, Henry Frisbe, Helen Bickford, and Marjorie Bradley, diplomas.

Hendricks school—Mary V. Conley and Patrick J. Cooney, medals; Mary Ellen Dwyer and Minnie K. Gerhard, diplomas.

Schiller school—Lillian A. P. Bigger and Frieda Kretchmer, medals; Ida R. Levin and Frederick H. Heinberg, diplomas.

Clarke school—Annie J. Mahaffey and Harry Y. Victor, medals; Johanna Bowman and Annie J. Mahaffey, diplomas.

Thomas Hoyne school—Ozzie D. Young and Margaret A. M. Thul, medals; Ozzie D. Young, Ella Goetz, and C. Neely Adolf, diplomas.

George Howland school—Loretta Salmon and Josephine Olschner, medals; Linda Shaw, Oliver Kline, Josephine Eske, Emma Walsh, and Hattie Kluge, diplomas.

Robert Morris school—Faith Chamberlain and Clara Penner, medals; Elsie Meyer, Clara Penner, Elvira Erickson, Carrie Weber, and Mary Schluter, diplomas.

Robert Burns school—Glessie Pearl Marquis and Ralph Spencer Waterbury, medals; Miss Marquis, diploma.

Farren school—James W. Costello and Flora H. Houghton, medals; Margaret T. Hunt, M. William Cormorsan, diplomas.

Three Extra Medals Awarded.

Thomas Brenan school—Mary Epperson and Mary Hines, medals; Katie Geier, diploma; the Thomas Brenan medal to Ignatius Szeszycki; the Henry Stuckart medal to Frank Wohlrad; and the class of 1902 medal to Charles Gylling.

Kenwood school—Verna G. Lee and Margaret M. Hunt, medals; Frank Jones and Hattie Roys, diplomas.

Austin Grammar school—Lilburn C. Harvey and Florence M. Johnson, medals; Leland Neeres, Olga Lind Logen, Minnie Kaiser, Rose Abbott, Louise Pettibone, Anna Sheahan, diplomas.

Harvard school—Zella G. Douglass and Frank G. Douglass, medals; Frank G. Douglass, diploma.

Moseley school—Hazel Skinner and Fritz Wilhelms, medals; Myrtle Martin, diploma.

Walsh school—Margaret M. Ryan and Bertha A. Drelle, medals; Hattie Rosengarten, diploma.

David Swing school—Alma Alfath, diploma; Albert Weber and Louis J. Jaffee, medals.

Edward Jenner school—Frank L. Hesgar and Elizabeth J. Williams, medals; Nannie Olson, Effie Easterberg, and Violet Olson, diplomas.

Winfred S. Schley school—Ormond Olsen and George Schein, medals; William Anderson, Osmund Olsen, Jacob Schepp, Hattie Olsen, and Erick Landblad, diplomas.

Throop school—Albie Albert and George Hajek, medals; Arthur Ters, Charles S. Zack, Anna Barnes, and Emma Herda, diplomas.

A. H. Burley school—Jennie M. Walters and Lena Siewertsen, medals; Sarah Burdull and Lena Siewertsen, diplomas.

Yale school—Olive Moak and Ethel Harris, diplomas.

Louis Nettelhorst school—Sanger Steel and Clarence Ascher, medals; Sanger Steel, John O'Conner, Gertrude Helnbach, Fred Riebow, Le Roy Poeter, and Walter Edwards, diplomas.

Tennyson school—Ruth E. Gunderson won both medal and diploma, and Mary Elizabeth Gibbons won a medal.

Talcott school—Ellen B. Holley and Libbie C. Meehan, medals; Judith Anderson and Blanch Cordell, diplomas.

Bryant school—Mabel Stofer and Rose J. Kubat, medals; Frank Barta and Jerome Galla, diplomas.

Pickard school—William Johnston and Emery Smith, medals; Louise Quitmeier and Elsie Meyer, diplomas.

Awarded Brenan Medal.

McAllister school—Louise Marie Oury, the Brenan gold medal; William J. Sammon and Louise M. Oury, medals; Ida Donner, diploma.

Huron street school—J. Booth McClane and Mary Conley, medals.

Roschill school—Claud A. T. Bonner and Frederick H. Miller, medals; Arthur Schuttler, diploma.

Marquette school—Linda Kassowitz and Harriet D. Eddy, medals; Ellen Ahern, Alfreda Anderson, Mabel Gardiner, Gertrude Kasthalm, Helen Pierce, and F. L. Smalley, diplomas.

Daniel J. Corkery school—Lucy M. Wein and Lizzie May Waring, medals; Louise C. Hein and Ellen E. Keohane, diplomas.

Audubon school—Arthur W. Bohnsack and Charles A. Wells, medals; Edward Dahlgren, Arthur Bohnsack, and Elm Akerhelm, diplomas.

Park Manor school—Howard Robinson and John W. MacKinnon, medals; and Howard Robinson and Margaret Essroger, diplomas.

Headley school—Peter F. Thomsen and Grace Hubscher, medals; Lillie Kaines and Emma Domarms, diplomas.

Alice L. Barnard school—Percy Thomas and Charles E. Vear, medals; Charles E., Vear and Mae M. Sadler, diplomas.

J. N. Thorp school—Joseph Unwin and Selma Carlson, medals; Clara Nass and Clara Magnussen, diplomas.

W. C. Goudy school—Nellie Dearborn and Sylvia Lorber, medals; Loraine Smith, Ucarjone Muddlekouff and Milton J. Blair, diplomas.

Garfield school—Jennie Bahner and Frieda Blumberg, medals; Lillian Drichen, Ida Drichen, Frank Passpechal, and Walter Forestor, diplomas.

Douglas school—Robert L. G. Eliel and Ethel Peck, medals; Irene Crioler, Melvin J. Adams, Lucy M. Toothill, and Miriam E. Gellner, diplomas. The Brenan gold medal was presented to Helen Margaret Kent.

Anderson school—Harry Kohn and Clara Winfred Stanger, medals; Amanda Thoms, Agnes Key, Ora Moller, Viola Listman, Ida Stern, and Minnie Grambarth, diplomas.

Two Silver Medals.

Lincoln school—Norma Ahlstrand and Pauline Zoeckler, medals; Frederick Allen, William Letterman, Erwin D. Berlinheimer, Marie Doesmari, Pauline Zoeckler, and Allan Archer, diplomas. The silver medals presented by Mrs. Alice J. Whitney were awarded to Lucile Grunewald and Selma Gielch.

Lafayette school—Walter Ernest Burr and Sarah Landrigan, medals; Mabel Munro, Frank E. Anderson, Margarette Engmann, Pearl C. Lanquist, Alive H. Urheim, Lillie G. Peterson, and Walter Ernest Burr, diplomas.

Ward school—Charles A. Kelley and Charles Edward Anderson, medals; Anna L. Guhr and Charles Edward Anderson, diplomas.

Tilden school—Claire V. Cudney and Albert W. Whitney, medals; Claire V. Cudney, Robert Purlong, Madge McWilliS, and Yoda Boltze, diplomas.

Brownell school—Mildred Clifton and Carl Banta, medals; Beasie Robson and Stella M. Nelson, diplomas.

Herman Felsenthal school—Ines O. Wilson and Grace McAffee, medals; May Fifield and Grace McAfee, diplomas.

Stony Island avenue school—Victor Warner and Arthur Brown, diplomas; Walfrid Warner and Monie McGary, medals.

Mulligan school—Rosina Anna Koetschau and Lottie Brucks, medals.

Ray school—Emily P. Smith, Helen F. Riggs, Marion Woods, and Marion Mills, diplomas.

Oakland school—Robert Hudson Gregory and Walter H. Brown, medals; Robert Gregory, Carrie Elmstrom, and Frank Collings, diplomas.

Chalmers Gold Medal.

Thomas Chalmers school—Howard Gunton and Marguerite Mason, medals; Frank Dobs, Howard Gunton, Mamie Klobucher, and Irving Berndt, diplomas. The Thomas Chalmers gold medal for highest scholarship was won by Frank Dobbs.

Goethe school—Nanna F. Hansen and Myer Gladstone, medals; Amy C. Johnson, Myer Gladstone, Henrietta Ross, and Nanna Hansen, diplomas.

Rogers school—Joseph Bernstein and Leone R. Berlin, medals; Edna Miller, diploma. The school prize of a gold medal went to Miss Miller.

Bernard Moos school—Gretchen R. Lange and Bertha J. Eisenshimel, medals; Frida Paulsen, Bertha Eisenshimel, and Gretchen Lange, diplomas.

Ambrose E. Burnside school—Florence H. Hollenbeck and Catherine MacIntyre, medals; Rose Nichols and Williamina Larsen, diplomas.

Prescott school—Ernst Ruff and Hattie Roth, diplomas.

Perkins Bass school—Minnie Hornburg and Mabel A. Munro, medals; Mary E. Koslu, Hugh A. Norman, and Lucy S. Sullivan, diplomas.

George Dewey school—Frank Guinea and Harry Weiss, medals; George Mitchell, Alice Jenson, Margaret Bull, Mamie McQuaid, and Ethel Reynders, diplomas.

Whittier school—Morris Siegleman and Mary E. Hutchinson, medals; Frederick G. Seldensticker and Leslie O'Connor, diplomas.

Horace Mann school—Fred M. Rosseland and Daisy F. Carter, medals; Don P. Hay, Emma M. Klaus, and M. A. Flett, diplomas.

McLachlan Gold Medal.

George William Curtis school—Myrtle Willete Clayton and Ruby Leah Clayton, medals; Nellie Isherwood, Annie Anderson, and Marie Koopman, diplomas. The McLachlan gold medal went to Nellie Isherwood.

McCosh school—Burdick V. Burtch and Harriette A. Swift, medals; Annie Buckley, August Dolan, and Anna Moran, diplomas.

Woodlawn school—Jennie Mooney and Llewellyn Carnahan, medals; Elizabeth Wennerblad, Lydia Coetles, and Eleanore Fryxinger, diplomas.

Darwin school—Edison Wheeler and Jean Watson, medals; Anna Derich, diplomas.

Myra Bradwell school—Robert Gillies and Gladys Hill, medals; Vera Hofgren, Hulda Peterson, Mengo Graefe, diplomas. The Brenan medal for best record in mathematics went to Hugh Robertson.

Mark Sheridan school—Lillian C. Murray and Patrick M. Carey, medals; Alexander Robertson, diploma. The Mark Sheridan gold medal was awarded to Christina Suhr.

Harvey Medical Commencement.

The annual commencement exercises of the Harvey medical college were held last night in the banquet hall of De Jonghe's. There were twenty-eight graduates. After the awarding of the diplomas a banquet was held, which about 200 students attended.

CRUEL CHILDREN MAY BE ILL.

Prof. H. L. Stetson Says Toxin in the Blood, Not Degeneracy, Is a Probable Explanation.

Toxin in the blood or an imperfect nervous system is often the cause of cruel tendencies in a child, according to Prof. H. L. Stetson of Kalamazoo college. The statement was made yesterday at the summer school of the university.

"If a young child shows a disposition to torture animals or to abuse other children it does not follow that the boy or girl is a degenerate," declared Prof. Stetson. "It may be due to the presence of toxin in the blood.

"One may say that the best method of training a child is to let it alone. It is a mistake to crowd a boy into some line of study or work that he shrinks from. Guide, suggest, and restrain, but let him feel that when he is being developed the credit is due to himself and that the work is all his own. In no way are boys and girls little men and women. They are children, and they have the wants of children. What the adult thinks may be best for them may be the worst possible advice."

A plea against sensationalism in the pulpit was made by the Rev. W. M. Lawrence of the Second Baptist church in his lecture in the afternoon.

William Dean Howells was characterized as the greatest of American writers by Hamlin Garland in his lecture on "The American Novel."

"This is an age of American women," said Mr. Garland, "and Howells has depicted American women as they are."

"CAPTAIN" STREETER ON TRIAL.

Responsibility for Murder of Henry S. Kirk to Be Determined in Judge Kavanagh's Court.

"Capt." George Wellington Streeter of the "District of Lake Michigan" is on trial in Judge Kavanagh's court for the murder of Henry S. Kirk. On trial with him for the same offense are his henchmen, "Billy" McManners, Henry Holdtke, and William Force.

Kirk was killed at dusk on Feb. 11 during an attack upon the cabin of the Pine street land company at the north end of the "district" by the Streeter crowd, in which many shots were fired from rifles. McManners, Holdtke, and Force are said to have made an attack on the cabin. A bullet passed through two walls of the cabin and killed Kirk. Capt. Streeter had no share in the attack on Cooper's cabin, but is said to have instigated the crime.

The work of selecting a jury began yesterday morning. Only four jurors were secured. The jury will be completed this morning.

CASH GIRL IS SUING A STORE.

Rebecca Bernstein Alleges She Sustained Permanent Injuries in Accident Three Years Ago.

Rebecca Bernstein, formerly a cash girl, is suing the Boston store to recover damages for an injury which she says she received in 1899 while working in the store. The girl says she was hit on the head by a falling box, and that the accident caused a permanent injury. There are many witnesses to be heard on both sides, and much expert testimony will be taken. The case is on trial before Judge Clifford.

$1.00 to Island Park and Return.

Special excursion July 4 via the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. Grand celebration First Regiment Rough Riders. Best appointed picnic ground adjacent to Chicago. Ticket office, 181 Adams street and Dearborn Station.

MOTHER AND SON GRADUATE TOGETHER.

MRS. HELEN CLARKE BALMER. E. C. BALMER.

Mrs. Helen Clarke Balmer, 1327 Hollywood avenue, Edgewater, is probably the first woman who was ever graduated from a university in the same year with her son. Mrs. Balmer has just completed a three years' course in literature at the Northwestern university, while her elder son, Edwin C. Balmer, took the full course, completing it in three years. Helen Pratt Balmer, her daughter, has just finished her junior year, and a younger son enters the sophomore class in September. Mrs. Balmer is a Vassar graduate and took the course so that she might be with her children in their studies. She is the author of the Bellevue sketches and devoted the proceeds of her literary work to the domestic science department of the Northwestern university settlement, where she has had classes in sewing and housework for the last two years. She is also an officer in the North End woman's club. Mrs. Balmer is 40 years old, but says the younger students treated her as one of them. The son who graduated is 18 years old and earned the highest marks in his class.

POLICE TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETING.

Impending Bankruptcy of the Pension Fund Prompts Gathering of Entire Force.

WANT CHANGES IN LAW.

Beneficiaries of Present System in Secret Conference Favor Its Revision.

Fearful of the police pension fund becoming bankrupt through the illegal drains being made upon it, a number of the beneficiaries under the present system held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon at 155 Washington street "to discuss the situation." As a result of the meeting it was decided to hold a public meeting in the near future, open to all the present members of the police force and all those now on the pension rolls, to formulate a number of amendments to the present pension law for presentation to the next legislature.

Those present at the meeting were former Capt. William Dollard, former Capt. William Ward, former Chief Michael Brennan, former Capt. Charles H. Larsen, former Capt. Wheeler Bartram, former Capt. August Blettner, former Capt. Robert C. Montgomery, former Capt. Charles E. Koch, and Inspector John Wheeler. All except Inspector Wheeler are listed on the police pension rolls and receive large annuities.

Favor Complete Revision.

In an informal discussion of the present condition of the pension fund and the defects in the present law a strong sentiment developed in favor of practically a complete revision of the pension act. Longer terms of service before becoming eligible to pensions, a maximum rate, a limitation on the amount of pension to be awarded widows, and a more searching examination of those applicants for pensions under the disability section of the law will be favored.

Throughout the discussion all were of one mind on the advisability of cutting down some of the large pensions, which have become a serious drain on the fund. A maximum rate will be favored, which probably will have the effect of reducing the pensions of some of the former policemen present at the meeting.

"If the pension fund had $9,000,000 in it at the present time it soon would be gone," declared Inspector Wheeler. "The pension rolls have been loaded down with persons clearly not entitled to its benefits. It has been regarded as a soft place for politicians, and the present system is an outrage on every policeman of the force. The big pensions must be cut down and a stop must be put on pensions to young widows who married old policemen just before their deaths in order to succeed to their annuities."

Fund an Object of "Graft."

The most outspoken critic of the present pension law and the policy followed in its enforcement is Inspector John Shea, one of the oldest members of the police department.

"When the police pension fund was first started," he declared, "it was regarded as legitimate 'graft,' and it has been the subject of loot ever since. Three chiefs of police in my time have permitted the fund to be gouged for political reasons. There are scores of persons on the pension rolls who have no right there. Men have been added to the rolls after they had been discharged from the force. There is not a word in the pension law authorizing the continuation of Colleran and Duffy as pensioners. Any taxpayer in Chicago could go into court and restrain the payment of pensions to either of those men.

"The pension fund has been a field for graft ever since it was established, and yet every policeman on the force contributes to the fund out of his wages. Taking the Colleran pension, for example, every policeman in Chicago contributes 50 cents a year towards his support, assuming that the assessment on the individual could be considered as applied in that way.

Holds Pension Boards Responsible.

"There are many other cases of the same kind. How did they get there? Why, the composition of the pension boards is responsible. No chief of police, no matter how honest he is, can deal with the applicants for pensions without prejudice. Political pressure will be brought to bear on him. Through politicians an applicant can reach a city clerk, a city controller, a city attorney, or a city treasurer, and then, presto, the applicant begins to draw a pension for disability or some other old reason.

"The board should be composed of the two oldest judges on the bench and the mayor. Then politicians will have no show to get their favorites on the pension rolls for 'disabilities.' Each case will be decided on its merits. No pensioner should receive to exceed $1,000 a year, no matter what his rank. A widow of a deceased officer should not receive to exceed two-thirds of the pension drawn by her husband while alive.

Too Many "Young Widows."

"Some way should be found to prevent the abuse of the fund by the 'young widows.' I know of four or five old policemen, 65 to 70 years of age, who recently have married women 30 to 35 years of age. As soon as the old men die their widows will get on the rolls, and be there about forty years.

"A more strict physical examination should be made of all applicants for pensions for disabilities. Too many are now on the pension rolls as the result of a certificate from some second-rate doctor who wanted to earn a fee. The examinations should be made by staff physicians from some of the recognized hospitals of the city. I do not care who I hit, but the present pension system permits of political graft, and nothing more. Under the present law I, or my widow when I die, would be able to draw $1,400 pension. But that is too much and too large a pension to be paid to any one. The whole law must be amended and a new pension system devised."

Policemen to Hold Meetings.

"Policemen over the city favor a new law," declared John Dammann, vice president of the Policemen's benevolent association. "They are planning to hold meetings at the different police stations and express their views on the pension subject, and to select a delegate to meet with representatives from the other precincts. Then a formal statement or petition will be drafted to be presented to the next legislature asking for the necessary relief. The big pensions should be out down to reasonable figures. Every policeman I know favors some action that will better the condition of the fund."

EDGAR W. KIRK IS ARRESTED.

Man of Many Recent Troubles Now Faces a Charge of Embezzlement.

Edgar White Kirk, who has figured in the courts recently, was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzlement. John B. Kirk, the brother from whom he has been estranged for years, furnished bond of $3,000 for his appearance on July 5. The charge is that Kirk embezzled $1,425 from the Harrisburg match company, by which concern he has been employed as agent. Five years ago Kirk was worth $160,000, which he had inherited from his father. A few months ago he became a bankrupt.

New Green Lake Service.

Through parlor cars to Green Lake via Chicago and Northwestern, 3 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Café car (à la carte) service. Through Pullman sleeper leaves Chicago 4 a. m., Sunday only, arriving Green Lake 9:30 a. m. (ready for occupancy 9:30 p. m.). Returning leave Green Lake 12:30 a. m., arrive Chicago 7:30 a. m. Monday. Low rate tickets on sale daily. Special rates every Friday and Saturday. Tickets, 212 Clark-st.

Bargains in rates to California, Pacific Northwest, Utah, Colorado. Personally conducted parties. Judson-Alton Tours, 349 Marquette Bldg., Chi.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!

One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one Tag from "STAR," "HORSE SHOE," "SPEAR HEAD," "STANDARD NAVY" or "J. T." Tobacco.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH INSURES IN NATIONAL MUTUAL.

Lets Contract for All Risks to Company of Which J. B. Hobbs Is President—Examination of National Life of the United States of America—Loss to Underwriters on the Market Street Fire Will Be $100,000—List of the Policies.

The recent general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south appointed a board of insurance to arrange for covering all church property. This has just concluded a contract with the National Mutual church insurance company of this city. This concern charges the regular rates and returns all over losses and expenses in dividends, taking notes for deferred premiums. The company promises the church representation on the directory in proportion to the amount of business secured. J. B. Hobbs is the president of the company.

John A. Kelly, superintendent of agencies of the Scottish union, has resigned after twelve years' service, and on Aug. 1 will become New York agent for the Fire association.

The examination of the National Life of the United States of America, which has been in progress for several weeks by the Illinois insurance department, will be concluded today, so far as the office work is concerned. The policy valuations have to be brought down to May 31, and it will be a month before the report is issued.

The loss to the insurance companies on the Market street fire of yesterday morning will be nearly $100,000. The loss on the wholesale clothing stock of John G. Miller & Co. is estimated at 30 per cent, on the Columbia knitting mills stock at 10 per cent, and on the E. Rothschilds clothing stock at 50 per cent. Joe Fish, the adjuster for the assured, has been given the settlement of the Rothschild loss, and a dozen companies, in accordance with their rule when that is done, yesterday served notice on the firm that all their policies were canceled, subject to the adjustment on this loss. The insurance follows:

BUILDING OWNED BY M'NEILL BROS.

L. & L. & G.	$30,500	Germania	2,500
L. & L. & G. N.Y.	5,000	Amer. Central	2,500
Ætna	10,000	National, Ireland	2,500
Prov. Wash.	5,000		
Royal	5,000	Total	$81,500
Phenix, N. Y.	7,000		

JOHN G. MILLER & CO.

Northern Eng.	$ 5,000	Philadel. Und.	1,250
Phenix, Hartf'd	2,500	Concordia	2,500
Royal	2,000	German Amer.	2,500
Citizens' Mo.	2,500	Manchester	5,000
Westchester	2,500	Conn. Fire	1,500
Hanover	2,500	Kings County	1,500
Fireman's Fund	2,500	American Cent.	2,500
Mich. F. & M.	2,500	Delaware	2,500
Detroit F. & M.	2,500	Thuringia	2,500
National, Hart.	2,500	Mercantile	2,500
Phenix, N. Y.	10,000	Newark	1,500
London and Lan.	2,500	Continental	2,500
New Hampshire	2,500	German Alliance	2,500
Firemen's Balt.	1,750	Com. Union	5,000
N. Y. Und.	2,500	Hamilton	2,500
Boston	2,500	Home, Ball.	2,500
Ætna	5,000	Western, Pitts.	2,500
Orient	2,500	Security, Balt.	1,000
Norwich Union	2,500	Commonwealth	2,500
Niagara	2,500	National Union	1,000
New York	2,500		
North British	7,500	Total	$125,000

COLUMBIA KNITTING MILLS.

Nat. Standard	$ 2,000	Atlas	2,500
Royal	1,500	German Amer.	1,000
American	5,000	Mechanics', Phil.	1,000
Home	5,000	German Am., Pa.	1,000
Royal Exchange	4,500	National H.	1,500
St. Paul	2,500	Globe & Rutgers	1,000
Westchester	2,500	Com. Union, Eng.	1,000
Lafayette, N. Y.	2,500		
Assur. Co. Lim.	1,000	Total	$34,500
National Union	1,000		

E. ROTHSCHILDS & CO.

National Union	$ 1,000	Queen	1,000
State of Ill.	1,500	Transatlantic	2,000
Union, Phil.	1,000	Mechanics', Phil.	1,000
United States	1,500	North Ger., N. Y.	2,500
Phenix, N.	2,500	Westchester	2,500
Mich. Millers	1,000	Equitable	2,500
German Alliance	1,000	German, Peoria	2,000
St. Paul F. & M.	1,500	Home, N. Y.	2,500
North German	2,500	Royal	2,500
Anchor

WHEAT IS RULING QUIET.

FAIR STRENGTH ON RAINS, BUT NOT MUCH ACTIVITY.

Trade in Corn Still Closely Watching the Operations of the Bull Leaders and Those Supposed to Be Entangled in the Web Being Woven by the Bulls, but Not Securing Much Information of Benefit—Oats Continue Strong.

Continued wet weather throughout the western states made a firm opening in the wheat market yesterday, but long before the close the strength gradually oozed out of it and when trading ended the situation was easy as to the near deliveries and only quotably steady on the deferred. As compared with the previous day there was a net loss of ¼c on July, which at no time reached a higher point than on Thursday, when it sold at 73¾c. It dipped a trifle lower, however, selling at 72¾-⅞c. The September, which opened today at 72¼@72½c, sold up to 72¾-⅞c, and then dropped gradually to 72c, the low point, closing at 72½c, unchanged from the day before.

Sept. Wheat Range.

The weather map, one of the potent influences in the market, showed cloudy and showery conditions about everywhere and rains throughout Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, the Ohio valley, and the northwest. The crop reports which came on to the early market were, as usual, on the bull side. Minnesota sent down messages of grasshoppers so bad in the Hill river district that the state entomologist had been obliged to join hands with the farmers in a war of extermination. On these showings a brisk demand was created for wheat which put the price up to 73¾c and 73¾-⅞c on July and September respectively.

But the high prices failed to hold. The early advance had brought with it moderate profits on lines which showed a considerable aggregate, and a good deal of it was thrown in the pit in the way of realizing. The selling became quite general. The Modern Miller was about a standoff, reporting the quality fairly good, but the weight light.

Receipts Running Light.

There is nothing at all bearish in the showing made by receipts at various points. Chicago, Minneapolis, and Duluth had 295 cars, against 318 cars a week ago and 288 last year. Minneapolis and Duluth fell off, while Chicago showed a slight increase. The total at all primary points was 529,000 bu, against 457,500 bu a year ago. Trading throughout the session was not in particularly large volume. The Harris-Gates people appeared to be on both sides of the market, alternately buying and selling, and doing the bulk of their business through Breesman, Wrenn let go some July, and southwestern traders, as a general thing, were on the selling side of September.

Bradstreet's made a rather indifferent showing on the week's exports, which were 3,883,000 bu, against 3,860,000 bu, although in the total from July 1 to date there was the substantial increase over last year of 34,180,000 bu. Argentine wheat shipments for the week were small, 240,000 bu, as against 736,000 bu a year ago. The Argentine visible is now down to 816,000 bu, whereas a year ago it was 3,104,000 bu. The seaboard cleared 361,000 bu. Export sales were only 2 loads.

Nearby Corn Is Higher.

A new record was made on the year's price on July corn, which sold at 69¾c. The close was only ¼c less than this and 1¼c over the Thursday price. Trade in this delivery was comparatively small, the demand coming apparently from shorts. Armour was one of the largest buyers, with Ware-Leland a close second. The Harris-Gates people also took some July. Knight-Donnelley doubtless led the July selling. Trade in December was on a large scale, the Harris-Gates people being the big buyers and selling May against it. There was the same uncertainty as to the "deal" everybody hasarding a guess or an opinion as to what the "big fellows" were doing, and two opinions rarely agreeing. The Armour purchases of September were mainly around 61¼@61¾c. Late in the day he was a seller. The Harris-Gates sales of September were put down at about 1,000,000 bu. The December delivery closed unchanged.

Corn receipts continue light and are more or less of a help to the bull side of the market. There were but 109 cars here, 26 of which were contract. Private houses made 52 cars, much more than usual, but still the supply is short. Estimated today is 205 cars. The sample market was greatly unsettled, opening strong and higher but reacting.

Shorts in July Oats Excited.

Oats furnished a good deal of bull excitement early in the session, a wild scramble on the part of shorts to cover taking place in the new July, and the price of that delivery advancing to 47c in the first hour or so of trading, a gain of 5c in two days. The advance was considered remarkable because of the general character of the trade. There was no particular leadership to the bull movement. It seemed to be all a case of scarcity. Cash oats were still in limited supply, and few July oats were to be had in the pit until the price proved tempting to holders with profits. Patten was credited with selling out a good sized line on the advance, and others followed suit. These offerings served to relieve the tension somewhat, and in the last the price reacted to 45½c, closing at 45¾c@46c, or 1½@1¾c better than on the day before. The feeling in September was not nearly so bullish as in the nearby delivery, largely because it is thought new oats will be moving freely by that time. Early in the day while the excitement in July was on the new September sold to 33¾c, but local traders were inclined to sell freely, and it afterwards reacted to 33c. The close was at 33¼c, a gain of only ⅛c for the day. The situation in cash oats was the same as it has been all along of late. Offerings on the sample market were small, and shippers were taking all they could get their hands on, paying big premiums. Cash sales were 150,000 bu. No. 3 white sold at 39@39¾c on local billing. Weather was most unfavorable, it being cool and wet all through the west. Such conditions will tend to delay harvesting, and keep the movement small. Receipts here yesterday were 144 cars.

Trade in Provisions Slow.

Provisions opened firm, but trade was dull, and after the first hour the market was inclined to weakness. The close showed a moderate loss for everything on the list. At the outset the mood was influenced by the strength in grain, but liberal selling by the Milwaukee-Cudahy interests tended to turn prices in a downward direction, especially as the market was given little or no support. Hogs were about steady. Trade at the yards was reported slow. Receipts in the west were 59,900, against 70,000 last year. Shipments of product were liberal, meats 2,871,000 lbs, against 2,359,000 lbs last year, and lard at 883,000 lbs, against 712,000 lbs last year.

Rye was again neglected, trade being in limited volume and at steady prices. July sold at 57¼c and September at 54¼c. A choice car of No. 2 sold free on board at 61c.

Barley was firm, largely in sympathy with the strength in oats. Mixers were buying freely of everything offered in their line. Thin barley for mixing sold at 67@69c. Screenings were salable at 50@68c. Good to choice malting salable at 69@70½c.

Timothy was about lifeless. A few bag lots sold on a range of $4.60@5.25 per 100 lbs. Futures were entirely nominal, September about $4.45. Clover inactive. Cash lots quotable at $6.00@8.00 per 100 lbs.

Flaxseed was dull and easy in tone. Cash No. 1 northwestern sold at $1.73. September was $1.40 bid and $1.42 sellers; October, $1.35½ bid and $1.36¼ sellers. Receipts only 1 car.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Closed June 26.	Sat.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed June 28, 1901.
June ...	72¾	....	....	....	73¾	68
July ...	72¾	73¾	73¾	72¾	73	69¾
Sept ...	72¾-⅞	72¾-⅞	73¾	72¾	72¾-⅞	69¾
Dec ...	72¾-⅞	73¼	73¼	72¾	73¼	68¾

CORN.

June ...	69¾	....	....	....	69¾	42¾
July ...	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	43

Sept ...	67¾-¾	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	44¾
Dec ...	45¾	....	....	....	46¼	39¾
May ...	45¾	....	....	....	46¼-⅜	42¾

OATS.

June ...	45¼	....	....	....	45¾	29¾
*July ...	33¾	46¾	47¼	45½	46¾	29¾
†July ...	33¾	46¾	47¼	45½	46¾	....
*Sept ...	30¾	....	....	....	33¼-⅜	24¾
†Sept ...	33¼	33¼	33¾	33	33¼	....
*Dec ...	29¾	....	....	....	30¼	24¾
†Dec ...	29¾	33¼-¼	33¾	33¼	33¼-¼	....

*Old. †New.

MESS PORK

June ...	18.20	.....	.....	.....	18.20	14.85
July ...	18.30	14.30	18.17½	14.30	18.20	14.62
Sept ...	18.05	18.15	18.15	14.42	14.42	14.75
Jan ...	16.05	16.75	16.80	16.00	16.00	.....

LARD.

June ...	10.57½	.....	.....	.....	10.52½	8.00
July ...	10.57½@.60	10.62½	10.70-.72½	10.55	10.55	8.00
Sept ...	10.02½-.05	10.20	10.25	10.00	10.00	8.07½
Jan	9.52½	9.50	9.55	9.37½	9.37½	8.07½

SHORT RIBS.

June ...	10.75	.....	.....	.....	10.87½	8.00
July ...	10.75	10.77½	10.87½	10.67½	10.67½	8.00
Sept ...	10.05	10.07½	10.07½	10.00	10.00	8.12½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total cars.
Winter wheat	19	9	3	31
Spring wheat	...	...	...	...
Corn	29	71	13	109
Oats	11	60	37	144
Rye	1	1	2	4
Barley	...	...	...	...
Totals	61	175	89	325

Inspected out: 115,500 bu spring wheat, 11,700 bu oats. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: 1 car winter wheat, 17 cars and 59,000 bu spring wheat, 83 cars and 190,000 bu corn, 1 car oats.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Market unchanged. Winter patents, southern, $3.80; straights, $3.60@3.70; spring, special brands, $4.20; hard patents, $3.75@3.90; winter rye, bris, $2.85@3.05.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull and weak. Sales free on board: No. 3 red (new), 76c; old, 70½c; No. 2 red, 75¾c; No. 3 hard, 73½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Market quiet and easy. Sales in store: 75,000 bu of No. 1 Northern at 73¼c. Sales free on board: No. 4, 69@71½c; No. 3, 73¾@74c.

CORN—Unsettled, closing easy. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 68½c; No. 2 yellow, 68½c; No. 3, 63c; No. 3 yellow, 64c, and 25,000 bu on p. t.; No. 4, 61½c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 62¾@63c; No. 3, 62½@64c; No. 2 yellow, 63½@65c; No. 2, 68¾c; No. 2 yellow, 68¼@68¾c; No. 3 white, 64c. Billed through: No. 3, 60¼@61½c; No. 3 yellow, 61¾@63c; No. 3 white, 61¼@62¾c.

OATS—Demand active and prices averaged stronger. Sales in store: 75,000 bu of No. 4 white and 80,000 bu of white clipped on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 51¼@53½c; No. 3, 46@47c; No. 3 white, 52@54c; No. 2, 46¾@49c; No. 2 white, 53½@54c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 50¼@52½c; No. 3, 45½c; No. 3 white, 52¼@53½c. At the river: No. 4 white, 48½@52c; No. 3 white, 51½@52¼c; No. 2, 46½c.

RYE—Steady. Sales free on board: No. 2, 61c for choice.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Cash lots mess pork, $18.20@18.25; lard, $10.47½@10.50; ribs, $10.62½@10.72½.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.30.

COOPERAGE—Demand fair. Pork bris, 77½@90c for ash, and 80@82½c for oak; lard tcs, $1.02½@1.05.

HAY—Receipts, 475 tons; shipments, 33 tons. Feeling firmer, with more demand for choice. Sales on track: No. 1 timothy, $13.00@13.75; not graded, $10.00@11.50; No. 1 prairie, $8.75@10.00; No. 2, $7.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 205 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs 18,000.

There were messages here yesterday from the east asking bids on oats to ship west, the New England trade being of the opinion the demand west of Chicago will soon be better than it now is in the east. That the New England trade is getting tired of paying high prices for the white oats is shown by an increasing call for oats mixed with rye as a means of cheapening the price. There has not been much of this mixing done recently.

The indications point strongly to trouble in the Milwaukee privileges market and possibly a severance of the relations between the houses in this and that city which have heretofore been doing this character of business. The charge is made in several directions that the Milwaukee market is manipulated against the Chicago operators. The instance of the Thursday market is cited as supporting this theory. Calls on corn in that market were 60c. Our close was 60¾-61c, and the market conditions strong. The Milwaukee price was crowded down to 59½c without apparent reason, other than to secure a little roll of Chicago money. It is no secret that there is no wheat or corn market in Milwaukee except as it is made here. This was always the case prior to the time Milwaukee was made the clearing house for Chicago privileges. They were half a minute or so behind, but up or down, as Chicago set the pace. Now, if a Chicago buyer goes into that market the price is raised on him, or if a seller he finds it impossible to get the market. The Chicago commission man is by custom obliged to stand behind the privilege trade and frequently has to pocket a loss which the customer refuses to stand. There is an increasing number of houses which are refusing to do this and the dissatisfaction is so great as to indicate the early abolition of the entire business.

The Modern Miller says: "The threshing returns from winter wheat harvest reveal that most of the disappointing yields are in the southwest and southeast and the best returns in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. The weight of the soft winter wheat is less than last year, but the quality is excellent. A steady increase in the movement of wheat to market is looked for."

Statistician Prime says the first winter wheat threshed in Kansas made about 9 bu to the acre; it was more or less damaged by rain and hail and fit only for hog feed. Everybody is loading up with old wheat flour and millers are doing a land office business.

Ten days ago the elevator people were bidding 1¼c over July for new winter wheat, shipment to July 10. Their bids now are the July price. The old winter wheat has lost fully 3c of its premium in that time.

The official German crop report brings grain conditions down to June 15. Winter and spring wheat and winter and spring rye improved during this month from 2-10 to 8-10. All grain crops were reported better June 15 than upon corresponding date for any of last nine years. Reports from the Argentine indicate crop prospects are favorable.

The Orange Judd Farmer says: "Reports from fully a third of the corn belt show a general average well above 90. Winter wheat promise at time of harvest in all states higher than a month ago, with yield larger than expected and well up to average. Rain damage at harvest not serious. Spring wheat less favorable. Distinct lowering of oats promise, result of excessive moisture at period of filling and ripening and complaint of too rank growth and lodging is widespread."

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour. bu.	Corn. bu.
This week	3,383,000	190,000
Last week	3,860,000	111,000
Last year	4,346,000	2,465,000
Since July 1	244,067,000	36,523,000
Previous year	215,458,000	175,461,000

COMBINE OF MISSOURI MINES.

J. P. Morgan Said to Have Arranged to Absorb All Big Collieries in the State.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—All the big coal mines in Missouri are to be absorbed by a syndicate controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, according to R. G. Rombauer of Kirksville, Mo., a coal operator.

"An effort was made about a year ago by Mr. Morgan's Chicago representative to organize a syndicate in Missouri," said Mr. Rombauer. "The negotiations were not successful, but a new plan of absorbing the Missouri mines has recently been proposed, and the indications now are favorable for the consolidation of the most important mines.

"The Missouri operators have had so much trouble with labor unions and with railroads that many good mines can be bought for reasonable prices."

Mr. Rombauer asserted that the plan to consolidate Missouri mines by eastern capitalists was only part of a plan to form a trust to control the coal output of the United States.

South Haven Special.

Commencing Friday, June 27, the Michigan Central, in connection with the Pere Marquette and South Haven and Eastern railroads will run a special train leaving Chicago Fridays and Saturdays at 2 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations and arriving South Haven 6:55 p. m. Returning, to leave South Haven 6:05 p. m. Sundays and 6 a. m. Mondays. This is in addition to the regular service leaving Chicago daily, except Sunday, at 7:15 a. m. and 12 noon.

City ticket office, 119 Adams street.

PROPOSE TO OUST OSGOOD.

COLORADO FUEL CLIQUE IS ANGERED OVER THE DIVIDEND.

Gates-Lambert-Blair Element Say the Agreement Has Been Broken—Now Control a Majority of the Stock—Bankers' National Directors Increase Dividend Rate to 6 Per Cent and May Double the Capital Stock—Not to Lose Temple Bond Premium.

Passing of the quarterly dividend on the common stock of the Colorado fuel and iron company means the beginning of a fight for the displacement of J. C. Osgood as chairman of the board of directors and in practical control of the company. John W. Gates and other eastern directors are understood to contend that they control a majority of the stock. They assert they have been badly treated by the western directors in that the dividend was discontinued when it had been agreed payments should be made out of the surplus fund.

The board of directors consists of twelve members, seven of whom, with Mr. Osgood as leader, control the action of the board. The western members are J. C. Osgood, Dennis Sullivan, W. H. James, D. C. Beaman, John L. Jerome, A. C. Cass, and J. B. Grant. The Chicago and New York directors are John J. Mitchell, John Lambert, John W. Gates of Chicago, and James A. Blair and J. E. Hemerdinger of New York.

The New York-Chicago crowd went into the Colorado fuel and iron company with the understanding that they were to have a majority of the board. They treated with J. C. Osgood. When it came to the annual election Mr. Osgood declined to give the eastern crowd majority representation and things have not been pleasant since.

Last year it was agreed that the dividend rate should be continued, although earnings would not be equal to the payments. On the strength of this understanding John W. Gates got his steel friends into the company as stockholders. He sold 10,000 shares to one friend and went into the market to buy back what he had disposed of.

Charge of Bad Faith.

When the talk a few weeks ago became current that the dividend rate would be suspended Mr. Gates and his friends asserted an agreement had been broken and that they proposed to control the company at the next annual meeting. They charged that Mr. Osgood went short on the stock, or at least sold his holdings, when the shares were above par and then passed the dividend in order to buy the stock back. This Mr. Osgood denies.

Meantime, Harris, Gates & Co. have been large buyers of the shares. There is no doubt the eastern directors and their friends own a majority, but they will be obliged to wait until the annual meeting before being able to have any voice in the affairs of the corporation. If they continue to hold their certificates up to that time they will be able to control the board and displace Mr. Osgood as an executive officer, but it is hardly probable they can keep him off the board of directors.

Colorado fuel and iron stock was active yesterday. It closed on Thursday at 89 and opened yesterday morning at 86@87. It gradually sold off to 85 and then recovered, selling as high as 88¾, but closing at 87¾.

Stock and Dividend Increase.

Directors of the Bankers' national bank yesterday increased the dividend rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable on July 1, to stock of record on June 27.

The board also decided to recommend an increase in the capital stock of the association from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The directors will recommend that the shares be issued at a price of 150. A meeting of stockholders will be called for on Aug. 5 to vote on the proposition. There is no doubt it will carry.

The directors also voted to place $40,000 to the surplus account which until yesterday was $160,000. At date of the last statement to the controller there were undivided profits of $154,068. The capital and surplus now stand at $1,000,000 and $200,000 respectively. The bank has deposits of $13,500,755. Along with other institutions the bank has prospered in the last five years.

Railway Earnings.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Colorado Southern:			
3d week June	$ 143,400	$ 127,515	$ 15,885
From July 1	5,886,031	4,660,453	738,578
Georgia Central reports for May:			
Gross	556,744	470,075	86,669
Op. ex. & taxes	473,650	401,244	87,212
Net	83,358	68,804	*546
From July 1:			
Gross	7,191,827	6,443,614	748,213
Op. ex. & taxes	5,350,112	4,587,901	762,421
Net	1,841,715	1,855,923	*14,208
Georgia Central:			
3d week June	128,790	117,120	11,670
From July 1	7,584,007	6,783,474	800,533
Detroit United railway:			
3d week June	65,416	59,242	6,174
From Jan. 1	1,501,358	1,283,537	217,721
Rapid railway system:			
3d week June	7,075	7,075	*40
From July 1	396,666	.....	.....
St. Louis and San Francisco:			
3d week June	373,987	317,092	56,205
From July 1	1,090,246	941,927	137,239
From July 1	20,273,854	18,039,639	2,234,225
Rio Grande Southern:			
3d week June	12,008	9,939	2,069
From July 1	557,393	522,032	35,361
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis:			
3d week June	297,502	466,602	12,279
From July 1	18,256,756	17,359,841	837,213
Peoria and Eastern:			
3d week June	44,551	53,220	*8,679
From July 1	2,440,327	2,436,200	23,197
Chicago Terminal Transfer:			
3d week June	32,724	30,168	2,556
From July 1	1,934,622	1,391,301	193,322
Norfolk and Western:			
3d week June	297,747	296,361	1,386
From July 1	17,580,772	15,334,171	1,246,602
Toledo, Peoria and Western:			
3d week June	23,939	19,031	4,908
From July 1	1,112,509	1,130,021	*17,512
Twin City Rapid Transit:			
3d week June	69,502	63,487	5,815
From Jan. 1	1,563,845	1,362,662	200,683

*Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange was dull yesterday, closing at the following prices:

SELLING.

Check, Paris	515¾—1-16
Check, London	488¼
Check, London	487¾
Check, Berlin	95⅜—1-32

BUYING.

60 days, London, bankers'	485¾
60 days, London, documentary	485¼
8 days, Hamburg	95 7-16
8 days, Antwerp	517½—1-16
60 days, France	519¾
8 days, Holland	40¾
60 days, Holland	39¾

Following were the closing quotations in the New York curb market:

	Bid.	Asked.
American can	12¾	13
Do pfd	54¼	54¾
American hide and leather	7	8
Do pfd	40	41
Bay state gas	2	2¼
British Columbia copper	5	5¼
Compressed air	8	10
Electric boat	26	28
Do pfd	40	47
Electric Vehicle	6	7¾
Do pfd	15	16½
Electro pneumatic	1¾	1¾
General carriage	47	50
Havana commercial company	19¼	20¼
Do pfd	61	62
Illinois vehicle	4	5
National city bank	338	340
Nat. enameling and stamp company	30	30½
Do pfd	84	85
N. Y. electric vehicle trans	12¾	13¼
Northern securities company	104¼	104⅝
Otis elevator company	32¾	33
Do pfd	103	105
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	36¼	36½
Royal baking powder pfd	104½	105½
Seaboard air line	24¼	25¼
Do pfd	44¾	45
Standard oil	654	658
St. Louis transit	30¾	31
United railways of St. Louis pfd	82¾	84½
Do 4s	87	87½

Dividends Declared.

The John B. Stetson company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its preferred stock and an interim dividend of 5 per cent on its common stock, payable July 15. Books close July 9 and reopen July 16.

The Little Schuylkill navigation, railroad and coal company has declared a dividend of $1.50 per share, payable July 11.

The Consolidated traction company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent, an increase of ¼ per cent over the last payment. The dividend is payable July 15. Books close June 30 and reopen July 16.

The Philadelphia and Erie railroad company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock.

The Rutland railroad company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock for the last six months, making 3 per cent for the fiscal year. The company paid 4 per cent on its preferred in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable July 21. Books close July 3 and reopen July 21.

R. L. Day & Co. were awarded $135,000 Northampton (Mass.) 3½ per cent fifteen year semi-annual sewer subscription bonds at 101.367.

Financial Notes.

It is announced that minority stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway have appointed a permanent committee and authorized immediate proceedings against the lease of the road to the Rock Island.

At the annual meeting of the United States cast iron pipe and foundry company P. J. Goodhart, David Gates, and W. T. Carpenter were elected new directors. Among the retiring directors was John R. Walsh of Chicago. Gen. Samuel Thomas retired from the presidency, and George B. Hayes, formerly first vice president, was elected to succeed him.

Several corporation loans have been placed on the market by N. W. Harris & Co. An issue of Dayton and Northern traction company 5 per cent bonds, secured by a first mortgage on the suburban line from Dayton, O., to Greenville, O., are practically all disposed of, while today they begin to receive subscriptions for $850,000 Equitable gas and electric company of Utica, N. Y., gold 5s. These bonds are a lien on all the gas, electric light, and power properties in the city of Utica, which have recently been merged and control the entire field. In addition to the above an issue of Saginaw Valley traction company first mortgage 5s on the interurban property connecting Saginaw, Mich., and Bay City, Mich., will be offered for subscription next week.

Members of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint 4s underwriting syndicate have been notified that the syndicate will be dissolved on July 1. The circular leaves in doubt whether all the bonds have been sold. A short time ago there was talk of continuing the syndicate.

According to the forecast wired from New York yesterday today's bank statement should show a gain of $2,908,100 in cash. The stock market closed cheerful, presumably on the bank statement and improved condition of King Edward.

May Not Lose Premium.

It is probable that the directors of the Masonic temple fraternity association will not seek to deprive bondholders of the 2½ per cent premium, even if they present their called bonds later than July 4. According to the terms of the mortgage and the bonds themselves the right to claim the premium expires three days after the date of call, which, in this case, is July 1. It is not deemed fair that persons absent from the city should, by reason of such fact, be deprived of privileges which accrue to others who may be able to avail themselves of the time limit.

Colorado Springs Mining News.

The United States smelting company, which is backed by the United States reduction and refining company, announces it will immediately build a $1,000,000 smelter at Colorado City to handle the by-product of zinc-lead derived in smelting gold and silver copper ores. The new plant will have a daily capacity of 700 tons and will turn out 30,000 tons of zinc-lead pigment annually in addition to the production being made by this company's smelter at Cañon City. The new smelter will employ a patent process whereby the white lead fumes are automatically collected during the process of smelting, thereby permitting a great saving over the old method, wherein the lead and the zinc were manufactured separately and afterwards mechanically mixed. The United States smelting company has a monopoly on the new patent.

At the annual election of officers for the Colorado Springs mining stock association, held this week, D. V. Donaldson was elected president; J. A. Hayes, president of the First national bank, first vice president; E. P. Shove, second vice president; and J. R. McKinnie, president of the Exchange national bank, third vice president; W. P. Kinney, secretary and treasurer.

David T. Day, formerly of the United States geological survey, is spending several weeks in Colorado in search of mines yielding platinum ores. This metal is much sought after because tungsten acid is derived from it, which is used extensively in the hardening of steel. The supply of platinum is far below the demand at the present time.

Among the Banks.

The board of directors of the Western State bank are not a unit in willingness to sell their shares to the Metropolitan Trust and Savings bank. A controlling interest in the stock in favor of the sale at 135 is reported. In consequence of the difference of opinion among members of the board decision to sell has not been agreed upon, contrary to the report in La Salle street on Thursday. It may be that friction in the board will prevent the consummation of the deal. The directors stand elected until the end of the bank year, and lack of harmony for so long a period would not be desirable. So far as the claims of the leading interests in the bank go the position of the management is a little like that on Colorado fuel and iron. The control of the stock doesn't at this time carry with it control of the board.

Deposits of the state banks show general steadiness, if not a slight increase. City business has not made demands upon local institutions. There is no great speculative interest in Chicago requiring use of deposits. As noted yesterday, however, country banks are drawing down somewhat their balances with national banks.

It is understood deposits of the Federal Trust and Savings bank are now approximately $2,000,000. Friends of the institution have offered to place heavy balances, but permanent business has instead been sought.

The plan of the Chicago Savings bank of taking deposits through express company offices is causing a growing volume of savings business from all parts of the city.

Business in new bank stocks was again slow yesterday and prices were easier than the previous day. Following were the quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Federal trust and savings bank	135	136
National bank of North America	148	149
Central trust	138	139

There was a sale of twenty-five shares of Western state at 135.

The annual statement of the Credit Lyonnais of Paris states that its profits for 1901, after deducting all charges, were $5,500,000. Dividends of $10.00 per share upon its 500,000 shares absorbed $5,000,000, leaving $500,000 for surplus account. The value of bills passing through the bank for discount was $2,350,000,000, an enormous business.

In the local stock market the principal activity was in Street's common. The stock sold at 28. The present management has seen the price of Street's common and preferred both advance slowly but steadily in the last two years.

Pneumatic tool sold at 100. There was little of consequence doing.

Chicago union traction common was weak, closing at 17. As was pointed out several days ago the road will make a poor showing for the current year. The preferred sold at 50, the low price in several months.

Sales on the Chicago stock exchange:

Stocks.	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. can com	300	12¾	12¾	12¾
Am. strawboard	160	36½	36	36½
Chicago city ry	...	207¾	207¾	208
Chicago title and trust	240	132	131	131¾
Chicago union traction	875	17¾	17	17
Do pfd	50	50¾	50¼	50¾
Diamond match	26	135	135	135
Lake street elev	100	10¼	10¼	10¼
Natl. biscuit (ex div.)	35	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	10	106¾	106¾	106¾
Natl. carbon	50	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	20	96¾	96¾	96¾
Northwestern elev com	50	26	26	26
Pneumatic tool	50	100	100	100
Quaker oats	5	68	68	68
Do pfd	200	93¾	93	93¾
South side elev	105	111	110	110
Street's com	600	26	27½	28
West Chicago	11	98	97½	97½

BONDS.

$21000 Lake st. deb	103	$ 1000 U elr r 5s	114
1700 do	103¼	1000 W. C. con 5s	100
200 do	103	2000 Knick. ice 5s	94
		5000 do	94½

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 27.	June 20.
New York	$206,579,327	$250,030,261
Chicago	26,087,416	20,309,462
Boston	21,062,857	20,703,443
Philadelphia	20,310,526	20,444,651
St. Louis	10,178,773	7,942,954
Baltimore	4,189,150	3,603,571

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, before clearings, 15c premium; after, par. St. Louis, 25c discount.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 27.—[Special.]—Closing bid quotations:

Acacia	9	Last Dollar	40
Calera	10	Lexington	2½
Cripple Creek cons.	6¼	Little Bessie	2½
C. K. & N.	57½	Little Fuch	2½
Doctor Jack Pot	11¾	Mollie Gibson	12¾
Elkton	65¾	Moon Anchor	16
El Paso	85¾	Pinnacle	1¾
Findley	7¼	Portland	180
Golden Cycle	60	Progress	4
Gold Dollar cons	3¾	Sunset-Eclipse	3
Gould	4	Vindicator	90
Isabella	25½	Work	8½
Jack Pot	3		

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of the Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Flour—Receipts, 21,285 brls; exports, 4,680 brls; unchanged and about steady.

Wheat—Receipts, 108,675 bu; sales, 1,975,000 bu futures, 16,000 bu spot; spot dull; No. 2 red, 79½c elevator; No. 2 red, 80@81c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 81½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c f. o. b. afloat. Close: July, 79c; September, 77¼c; December, 78½c.

Corn—Receipts, 9,450 bu; exports, 3,170 bu; spot easy; No. 2, 68½c elevator and 69¼c f. o. b. afloat. Close: July, 67½c; September, 64½c; December, 52¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 109,900 bu; exports, 9,345 bu; spot stronger; No. 2, 54c; No. 3, 53½c; No. 3 white, 58c; track white, western, 55@60c; No. 2 white, 58½c; track mixed, western, 52@54c; track white, state, 55@60c.

Provisions—Beef—Dull; family, $15.50@16.00; mess, $13.50@14.00. Cut meats—Firm; pickled shoulders, 8¾c. Lard—Easy; western steamed, $10.85; June closed $10.80 nominal; refined easy; continent, $10.90; S. A., $11.50; compound, 8¼@8½c. Pork—Steady; short clear, $19.50@21.50.

Eggs—Market strong; receipts, 5,428 pkgs; state and Pennsylvania, 19½@20c; western candled, 18½@19c; southwestern, 15½@17½c.

Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¼c; molasses sugar, 2½c; refined dull; crushed, 5.15c; powdered, 4.75c; granulated, 4.65c.

In the Cotton Market.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9¼c; middling gulf, 9½c. Sales, 1,035 bales. Futures closed barely steady; June, 8.85c; July, 8.55c; August, 8.21c; September, 7.89c; October, 7.76c; November, 7.70c; December, 7.69c; January, 7.69c; February, 7.69c; March, 7.71c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash elevator, 70½c; track, 71@78c old, 71¾@72½c new; July, 70 3-9@70¾c; September, 70½c; No. 2 hard, 74@75c: Corn—Weak; No. 2 cash, 65½c; track, 65¾@66c; July, 65½c; September, 56¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 46½c; track, 47@48c; July, 35½c; September, 29c; No. 2 white, 50c. Rye—Higher, 60c bid. Pork—Lower; jobbing, $18.35 old, $18.75 new. Lard—Lower, $10.25. Lead—Steady, $3.97@3.97½. Spelter—Steady, $4.75. Poultry—Steady; chickens, 10½c; spring, 15@17c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, 6½c; geese, 4@4½c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 17@22½c; dairy, 17@19c. Eggs—Higher, 15c

STOCK TRADING IS LIGHT.

MARKET IS PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER AND DULL.

Weakness Is Developed in Colorado Fuel and Iron and American Ice Because of Passing of Dividends—Railway Shares, Particularly St. Paul, Illinois Central, and Union Pacific, Display Some Strength—Money on Call Is Easy.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—The professional character of the stock market was more clearly apparent today than for some time past. Trading was even lighter than yesterday, and consisted chiefly of the evening up of contracts. This gave the market an appearance of irregularity, but the tone in the railway list was mainly strong. But for the development of weakness in several of the industrial shares, for specific reasons, the market would probably have shown greater activity all around, and a higher range of prices. Five issues, four railway and one industrial, furnished more than half of the total dealings.

The decision of the Colorado fuel and iron directors to suspend dividends on the common stock of the company and devote the money to payment for the Pueblo improvements exerted a depressing influence upon the stock, which was second in respect to activity. American ice issues, on comparatively small sales, also declined sharply on the suspension of the dividend on the preferred stock.

Distilling of America issues were dealt in to only nominal extent, but the preferred lost 1¾ per cent. The particularly strong feature of the market in the morning was St. Paul, which rose an extreme 1¾ per cent, reaching the highest price on the present upward movement, while Missouri Pacific, which again led the entire list in volume of dealings, and Illinois Central displayed special strength in the afternoon. St. Paul retained nearly a point of the early improvement. Missouri Pacific attained the highest record of the movement, but left off only fractionally higher. Illinois Central scored at the close an improvement of 1¾ per cent, after an extreme rise of over 2½ points. The only railway stock that reached fair activity other than those mentioned was Union Pacific.

Amalgamated copper was fairly active and covered about half of an extreme decline of 1¾ per cent, closing nearly a point lower than yesterday. The money market continued easy, thus failing to bear out the predictions that had been made of a flurry immediately in advance of the July disbursements.

The railway bond market was firm on about the recent average volume of dealings. The features included Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint 4s, Colorado fuel and iron convertible 5s, and Union Pacific convertible 4s.

The curb market was quiet, but in the main steady. San Francisco issues were inactive, but the 4s displayed firmness. Northern securities was fairly active and showed steadiness. Cuban 6 per cent bonds of 1896 sold off 5¼ per cent. Greene consolidated copper was strong, touching 29¼. There were sales of Hackensack meadows company at 8¼ and of North American lumber and pulp at 4¾. Havana commercial preferred changed hands at 61.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Today's stock market fell into profound neglect. Except for the sallings in one or two stocks which were scened by the supporters of the market for their sustaining effect, there was almost nothing doing. St. Paul was again the leader and there was a spurt in Illinois Central during the day, which had no news to explain it. Missouri Pacific continued in good demand, but its rise did not extend to a point at any time. The industrials were weak in spots, but were even more neglected than railroads. The passing of the dividend on Colorado Fuel caused a drop of 4 points in that stock on brief selling. The stock fluctuated feverishly all day and closed at a net loss of only 1¾.

Close: Money on call steady at 3@4 per cent, closed offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾ for demand and at 485¼@485¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 486@486½ and 488½@489; commercial bills, 484¾@485¾; bar silver, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 42½; government bonds weak; state bonds heavy; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Jn. 27.	Jn. 26.
Am. sugar	800	136¾	136	136	135½
Am. locomotive	100	32	31	31¾	32
Do pfd	400	94	93¾	94	....
Am. smelting pfd	600	98¾	98	98¾	99¾
Am. bicycle	100	77	77	77	....
Am. car found	2,500	32¾	31¾	31¾	32½
Do pfd	100	91	91	91	....
Am. ice	4,800	41¾	41¼	41¼	42½
Do pfd	1,600	44	43½	43½	44½
Atchison	5,700	82½	81½	82½	81½
Do pfd	2,500	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Amconda	100	106	106	106	106
Am. copper	20,900	64¾	62	63¾	64¾
Am. grass twine	400	37	37	37	37
Brook. Rap. Tr.	100	46½	46½	46½	46¾
Balt. rapid trans	300	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Balt. tr. tract	1,100	117¾	117	117¾	117¾
Balt. & Ohio	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Do pfd	100	74½	74½	74½	75
C. & A. & P.	32,200	176¾	175	175¾	174¾
Do pfd	100	251	251	251	251
C. B. & P.	100	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾
C. T. terminal	100	36	36	36	36
Canada Pac.	1,100	131¾	131	131¾	131¾
Canadian Pac.	1,100	139¾	139¼	139¼	139¼
Can. tob. pfd	200	122¾	122¾	122¾	123¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	82	82	82	82
Do pfd	100	102	102	102	102
Chesapeake & O.	1,100	57¾	57¼	57¼	57¾
Chi. & Alton	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do pfd	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
C. & E. I.	100	124	124	124	124
Do pfd	2,000	122	121½	124	121
C. & E. I. 2d pfd	200	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
C. & E. I. 3d pfd	700	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
C. & E. I. 4th pfd	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
C. & E. I. 5th pfd	300	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾
C. & E. I. 6th pfd	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Cent. (Ill.)	1,500	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾
Chi. & N. W.	41,200	194¾	193¾	194¾	194¾
C. R. I. & P.	100	114	114	114	114
C. R. I. & P. pfd	200	163	163	163	163
C. St. L. & N. O.	100	103½	103	103½	103
Do pfd	100	95	95	95	95
Chi. Term. Trans.	1,000	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Chi. Term. pfd	1,000	155½	155½	155½	155½
Chi. Un. Trac.	100	56½	56½	56½	56½
Chi. Un. Trac. pfd	100	90½	90½	90½	90½
C. C. C. & St. L. 3 pf	100	90	90	90	90
Colo. Fuel & Iron	4,300	51¾	49¾	50¾	54¾
Colo. Southern	100	55	55	55	....
Do 1st pfd	100	84	84	84	....
Do 2d pfd	200	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
Con. Gas	1,000	201	200	200	201
Del. & Hud.	200	177¾	177¾	177¾	178
Del., Lack. & W.	200	56	56	56	56
Den. & R. G.	1,000	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¾
Do pfd	1,900	91¾	91¼	91¼	91¾
Detroit Southern	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Do 1st pfd	200	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do 2d pfd	2,200	68¾	68¼	68¼	68¾
Dis. Sec. Corp.	100	68	68	68	68
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	90
Erie	1,500	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¾
Do 1st pfd	200	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do 2d pfd	1,500	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¾
Fort Wayne	100	178	178	178	178
Gt. North. pfd	100	211	211	211	211
Gt. North. ore ctf	1,500	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Hocking Valley	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do pfd	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	1,500	147¾	146¾	147¾	147¾
Int. Paper	1,000	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
Do pfd	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Int. & Gt. North. pfd	100	220	220	220	220
Iowa Central	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
Do pfd	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Kan. City Southern	900	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	300	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
L. Erie & West.	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Do pfd	100	89	89	89	89
Lake Shore	4,900	230	229½	229¾	229¾
Long Island	1,500	88½	88½	88½	88½

*Ex. div. 2½ per cent.
Total sales of stocks, 236,600 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	197	United States	114½
American	225	Wells Fargo	196

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s, reg.	107¾
U. S. 2s, reg. coup.	108¾
U. S. 3s, reg.	107
U. S. 3s, coup.	107
U. S. new 4s, reg.	134¾
U. S. new 4s, coup.	135¼
U. S. old 4s, reg.	112
U. S. old 4s, coup.	112
U. S. 5s, reg.	103
U. S. 5s, coup.	105

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO P. M.

$1000 Atch gen 4s	103¼@¾	10000 K C Ft S-M 4s	94¾
1000 do adj	94¾	5000 L N col tr 4s	96¾
5000 do stamped	92	5000 L & N gen 6s	121¼
1000 Am Spir 6s	91	10000 L N gen 6s	119
1000 Am Tob 4s	87	2000 Mex Cent 4s	70¾@¾
2000 B-O Stge	97¾		94¾@¾
1000 do 4s	107¾	10000 do 4½s	96¾
10000 do S W 1st	91¼	15000 do 1st inc	32¾
2000 PL S W Va 4s	96	35000 do 2d inc	22¾@¾
2000 do Mon R 5s	114¼	5000 M-St L 4s	100
1000 Can So 1st	107	1000 Met St 1st	113¾
1000 do 2d	106¾	17000 Mil Gas 1st	95¾@¾
40000 Cent Ga 1st (m)	95¾@¾	2000 M K-T ex 4s	100
16000 do 2d inc	35¾@¾	5000 do col 4s	89¾@100
5000 Colo So 4s	86	14000 do 2d inc	70¾@¾
1000 Del Rac 4s	102¾	35000 do St L div 4s	96¾@¾
17000 C-O gen 5s	108¾@¾	3000 do As of Tex	107¾
2000 do con 5s	120¾	3000 Mo P 5s 1917	109
3000 Con Gas Chgo 5s	105¾	5000 N Y C & St L 4½s	107¾
1000 C-N W deb 5s	107¾	1000 N Y C & St L 4s	97¾
3000 C-A 5s	95¾	21000 do Pocahontas 4s	96¾@¾
1351000 C B-Q joint 4s	96¾@¾	2000 N & W gen 6s	130¾@¾
7000 C-M I S P 6s	111¾	11000 N Pa 3s	74¾@¾
4000 C R I-P 4s	113	10000 O S L con 6s	118¾
20000 do coll 4s	97¾@¾	10000 do 4s	104¾@¾
1000 C St P mod 6s	135¾	57000 Or nav 5s	100¾@¾
5000 C St P-C-St P 1st	107¾	3000 Or S L con 6s	118¾
2000 do 2d 6s	107¾	7000 R G W 4s	102¾
1000 do D W-U 4s	103¾	17000 St L S W 1st 4s	96¾@100
1000 C F I gen 5s	106¾	2000 Seaboard A L 4s	96¾
345000 Cons Tob 4s	87¾@88¾	8000 do P 4s	92¾
6000 D-R G 4s	104	15000 S Pac 4s	92¾@¾
2000 Det Gas 5s	99¾	74000 do inc	82¾@¾
25000 Det So 4s	86¾@¾	2000 Tenn Sett 5s	98¾
3000 Erie con 4s	101¾@¾	5000 Third Av con 5s	118¾@¾
7000 Erie Pa 4s	103¾	47 P of C 4s	101¾@¾
9000 F W-D C 1st	113¾	236000 do conv 4s	106¾@¾
9000 G H-L-A 1st	113	4000 do inc	107¾@¾
10000 H-S F gen 4s	93¾	1000 Wab 1st	113
40000 G B-M D	20¼@¾	70000 do deb B	70¾@¾
60000 H-St Jo con 6s	118¾@¾	8000 do Omaha div 2d 5s	110¾@¾
2000 G H-H 1st	113	2000 W-L E con 4s	97
1000 Int Paper 6s	108¾	24000 Wis C 4s	93¾@¾
11000 Kings Co E 5s	106¾	5000 W N Y-P gen 5s	96¾

Total sales of bonds, $2,035,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—[Special.]—The principal feature of the local trading today was the heavy dealing in Boston United gas seconds, which sold up nearly 4 points to 75. The buying was of a scattered character, and was in anticipation of favorable developments in connection with the status of the bonds under the local gas reorganization plan. Speculation in Massachusetts gas common and preferred was quieter than on preceding days of the week, the common easing fractionally to 30¾ and the preferred to 96. New England gas and coke 5s were once more in fairly brisk demand, selling as high as 60¾. The copper stocks, with the exception of Amalgamated, which was apparently sold by the New York clique, were fairly steady in tone, although price changes, as a rule, were not important. Amalgamated lost ground to the extent of slightly more than 1 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	2,200	64	64¼	63¾	63¾
Adventure	100	25	25	25	25
Allouez	118	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Arcadian	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Atlantic	100	28	28	27¾	27¾
Am. Tel.	500	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾
Atchison	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do pfd	130	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Am. Sugar	250	136¼	136¼	136	136¼
Agi. Chem.	90	25	25¾	25	25¾
Am. Woolen	30	13	13	13	13
Arnold	100	50	50	49¾	49¾
Bingham	130	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾
Copper Range	1,150	54	54¼	53¾	53¾
Calumet	10	583	583	581	582
Centennial	50	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Chic. Junct. pfd	20	135	135	135	135
Daly West	150	40	40	40	40
Dom. Steel	400	31¼	32	31	32
Dom. coal	140	134¼	135	134¼	134¾
Franklin	100	10	10	10	10
Gen. Elec.	5	306	306	306	306
Guanajuato	200	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Isle Royale	100	12	12	11¾	11¾
Mass. Mining	150	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Mohawk	350	43	43	42	43
Michigan	140	10¾	10¾	10	10
Mont. & Bost	150	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Mass. Elec.	75	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼
Mex. Tel.	100	10	10	10	10
Mex. Cent.	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
N. Eng. Tel.	6	147	147	147	147
Osceola	215	93¼	94	93¼	93¾
Old. Dom.	250	20	20¼	20	20¼
Old Colony	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Parrot	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Pneumatic	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Pullman	25	235	235	235	235
Phoenix	75	4	4	4	4
Rutland pfd	100	75	75	75	75
Quincy	35	129¾	129¾	129	129
Shannon	255	13	13	13	13
Shelby & Co.	646	121¾	122	121¾	121¾
Tennessee	30	15	15	15	15
Trinity	100	13	13	13	13
Tri-Mountain	5	62	62	62	62
Un. Shoe Mchy. pfd	21	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Utah	75	19½	19½	19	19
U. S. Mining	310	19¾	20	19¾	19¾
Un. Fruit	184	112	113¾	112	113¾
U. S. Oil	700	15¾	15¾	14¾	15¾
Un. Pacific	100	105¾	105¾	105	105
Victoria	100	5¾	6	5¾	6
Winona	1,700	8¾	8¾	8	8¼
Wolverine	10	55	55	55	55
Wyandot	1,100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Western Tel. pfd	55	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾

BONDS.

$ 6000 Am Tel 4s	99½	$ 2000 C Junct 4s	100
2000 Atch 4s	102¾	22000 CB&Q new 4s	94¾@¾
15000 Bos. Un. Gas 5s	74¼@¾	2000 KCM&S inc. 5s	91¾
75000 do 2d 5s	74¼@74¾	2000 NY&NE 7s	107½
7000 KCFt&M 6s	125¾		

IN THE BOSTON MINING MARKET.

Movement of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Lambs, and Horses, with the Range of Prices.

Included in the receipts of 2,000 cattle in Chicago yesterday were about 300 Texans, leaving but 1,500 natives and nothing whatever on the prime order. Three loads of $7.60 cattle were the best of the day. A heavier run of hogs than was expected congested trade, and with the exception of a few early sales trading was done on a basis of a decline of 10@15c. The estimated run yesterday was 25,000, with an indifferent quality. About 5,000 sheep were reported yesterday and they were mostly of a poor quality.

Receipts of sheep for the week show a gain of about 9,000, compared with last week and about the same number as a year ago. Receipts of cattle for the week are 50,000, a decrease of 2,000 from last week, and a decrease of 4,000 compared with the corresponding time a year ago. The total number of hogs received the first five days of the week was 144,000, a gain of 6,000 over last week, and an increase of 25,000 over the same time last year.

Estimated receipts today: 200 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 1,000 sheep.

Receipts and shipments for the five days, with comparative figures:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 23	16,949	847	38,859	12,000
Tuesday, June 24	4,015	2,180	25,494	11,502
Wednesday, June 25	10,350	1,307	35,186	17,943
Thursday, June 26	7,557	409	31,987	12,000
Friday, June 27	7,000	300	32,000	7,000
Week thus far	50,178	4,513	144,119	74,079
Cor. time last week	53,740	5,657	165,961	65,114
Cor. time last year	54,223	3,960	119,491	74,460
Shipments—				
Thursday, June 26	3,833	33	4,945	1,499
Friday, June 27	2,000	7	2,500	4,233
Week thus far	14,250	161	15,445	6,232
Cor. time last week	15,067	282	19,776	4,008
Cor. time last year	17,486	172	24,466	5,381

Receipts of live stock at Chicago for the year to date, with comparsons, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902	1,227,904	4,840,633	1,885,192
1901	1,360,728	3,871,189	1,710,476
Increase	369,447		22,340
Decrease	55,823		473

Receipts at the six principal markets and for periods indicated are:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	25,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	500	10,000	500
St. Louis	1,200	2,000	3,500
St. Joseph	500	5,000	1,200
Sioux City	300	3,000	
Totals	6,500	51,000	12,200
Same day last week	5,800	44,100	12,100
Same day last year	9,000	56,800	12,000
Week thus far	103,400	304,200	133,600
Same time last week	115,700	351,300	114,500
Same time last year	130,300	308,900	106,300

YESTERDAY'S HOG PURCHASES.

Armour	7,600	Linton	1,050
Anglo-American	2,900	S. & S.	1,400
Boyd & L.	1,500	Butchers	1,600
Continental	1,547	Shippers	2,000
Hammond	904		
Morris	1,500	Total	25,502
Swift	4,500	Left over	10,000

Cattle.

There were no prime cattle on the market yesterday, the bulk of the 2,000 run being made up of about 500 Texans and the rest mostly common stuff. There is nothing significant in the light run, as Wednesday's break has had no effect on the country movement. The market for steers was in quiet tone and what little business was done was transacted on a basis of Thursday prices and a good clearance was effected.

While there were no really prime cattle, the market is quotably steady on the select grades, with a firm demand for well finished offerings. On anything grading below choice the market shows an uneven decline. Choice grades of 1,200@1,300 lbs that brought $8.00 at the high time are quoted 10@15c lower, while those that sold at $7.75 and lower are fully 25@35c lower. The heaviest decline is on the medium, half fat, grassy steers.

The market has developed a wide spread in prices between the prime and plainer sorts, and there is likely to be a more severe discrimination and breaking prices on anything below choice grades whenever the receipts are slightly in excess of the immediate demand for dressed beef cattle. Strictly prime steers are still quoted at $8.00@8.40, with other grades unevenly lower. Quotations:

Choice to fancy beeves	$7.90@8.40
Good to choice beeves	6.85@7.85
Poor to medium beeves	5.25@6.80
Stockers and feeders	2.75@5.40
Cows	1.60@6.00
Canners	1.40@2.60
Heifers	1.50@7.00
Bulls	2.25@5.80
Calves	5.50@7.50
Texas fed steers	4.50@7.00
Texas grassers	3.50@4.35

Hogs.

Fresh receipts of hogs were augmented by 11,578 head of holdover stuff, making a total of about 36,000. These heavy supplies furnished a basis for an unsatisfactory market. There was a small early trade in the best hogs at yesterday's steady prices, but the bulk of the supplies were of an indifferent quality and had only the regular packing trade for an outlet. There was an indifferent shipping demand and buyers generally were inclined to play a waiting game to force prices down.

Bidding was mostly at a decline of 5@10c lower. Top kinds of hogs were around 10c lower than Tuesday, the best on hand selling at $7.85. Mixed packing sold slow at $7.25@7.45 for common to fair droves, averaging 200 lbs and under. A few lots of rough stuff sold as low as $7.15@7.25, and inferior mixed light weights as low as $7.00. Prime butchers' stock commanded $7.55 for 230 lb hogs and $7.45 for 200@220 lb sorts. Quotations:

Mixed and butchers', 195 to 245 lbs	$7.20@7.85
Good to choice, heavy, 250 to 300 lbs	7.70@7.85
Rough heavy	7.15@7.45
Light, 160 to 190 lbs	7.15@7.45
Bulk of sales	7.25@7.55

Sheep and Lambs.

The receipts of sheep were light and the quality was decidedly poor. The market for the desirable grades was steady to strong. Some Idaho ewes sold at $5.50, while mixed yearling ewes and wethers at $4.60. The spring lambs below choicest quality sold 15@25c lower. Coarse heavy ewes were in large supply, and they sold with difficulty at the lowest prices of the week. The market for heavy rams was also dull, with most of the offerings selling around $2.00. Feeding ewes, $2.25@2.60; western feeding sheep, $2.75@2.90. Quotations:

Good to choice wethers	$4.60@4.80
Good to choice mixed	4.25@4.75
Fair to medium mixed	2.75@4.00
Western sheep	3.50@4.25
Native lambs, clipped	5.00@6.50
Spring lambs	5.00@7.00

Horses.

Practically all the desirable offerings on the horse market were closed out at Friday's auction, leaving but a few holdovers to be closed out at retail. The total number of arrivals for the week will foot up about 1,500, which is 1,000 less than the official receipts of the corresponding week a year ago. With such light receipts and fairly liberal orders from all quarters a steady tone has been maintained all week. A number of new orders yesterday from the northwest added a "bracer" to the market. Local consumers have furnished a good outlet for medium grade offerings of 1,200@1,300 lb weights at a range of $60.00 to $125.00. The market closes with quotations practically unchanged from the opening day on Monday.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,767. Market slow, prices steady. Steers, $5.00@8.20; oxen, $3.50; bulls, $3.00@5.35; cows, $2.00@5.00. Cables quoted live cattle steady at 13¼@13c per lb; dressed weight; sheep steady; refrigerator beef selling at 11¼@12c per lb. Exports, 810 cattle, 1,015 sheep, and 2,760 quarters of beef; tomorrow 802 cattle and 6,400 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 356; market lower; veals, $4.50@6.75; tops, $7.00; buttermilks, $2.50@3.25; 17 head unsold; city dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb; extra, 11c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,420; good sheep firm; lambs moderately active; prime to choice strong; medium and common steady; sheep, $2.50@4.25; choice and export, do, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $5.75@7.00; culls, $5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,281; market lower; state hogs, $7.75; mixed western, $7.35@7.45.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 natives, 900 Texans, 400 calves; choice export and dressed beef steers, $7.50@8.25; fair to good, $5.00@7.20; stockers and feeders, $2.85@5.50; western fed steers, $5.85@6.15; Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@6.50; Texas cows, $2.35@4.25; native cows, $2.00@5.25; native heifers, $3.20@5.50; canners, $1.50@3.00; bulls, $2.20@4.40; calves, $3.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; steady to 5c higher; closed easy; top, $7.85; bulk of sales, $7.60@7.75; heavy, $7.15@7.85; mixed packers, $7.60@7.80; light, $7.30@7.65; yorkers, $7.55@7.65; pigs, $7.00@7.55. Sheep—Receipts, 800; steady; lambs steady to strong; native lambs, $4.65@6.45; western lambs, $4.50@5.80; native wethers, $4.75@4.90; western wethers, $3.60@4.70; fed ewes, $4.20@4.60; Texas clipped yearlings, $4.30@4.80; Texas clipped sheep, $3.40@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; market active, strong; native steers, $5.00@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.75; western steers, $4.30@5.85; Texas steers, $4.40@5.60; canners, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.00; calves, $2.00@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,800; market steady; heavy, $7.50@7.67½; mixed, $7.45@7.55; light, $7.30@7.50; pigs, $6.00@7.25; bulk of sales, $7.45@7.65. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market slow, lower; fed muttons, $3.00@3.50; western, $2.75@3.65; ewes, $2.50@3.30; common and stockers, $2.00@2.85; lambs, $4.00@7.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500, including 900 Texans; dull, steady to lower; native shipping and export steers, $6.00@7.40, with fancy worth $8.00; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.50@7.00; steers under 1,000 lbs, $5.50@6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@5.35; cows and heifers, $2.25@6.00; canners, $1.75@2.85; bulls, $2.90@4.00; calves, $4.00@6.00; Texas and Indian steers, $3.10@6.75; cows and heifers, $2.80@3.95. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; steady; pigs and lights, $7.10@7.50; packers, $7.35@7.60; butchers, $7.50@7.87½. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; steady; native muttons, $3.00@3.50; lambs, $4.75@6.60; culls and bucks, $2.50@4.00; stockers, $2.00@2.60; Texas sheep, $3.10.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 650; steady; natives, $5.00@8.25; cows, heifers, $1.75@6.50; veals, $3.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,100; steady; light and light mixed, $7.45@7.65; medium and heavy, $7.00@7.60; pigs, $4.25@6.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; steady; top shorn lambs, $6.00.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Butter of All Grades, Poultry, and Metals.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—Dry goods—Bleached cottons have again been in good request, and the market generally is now in a clean condition. Brown sheetings and drills are dull and irregular, home demand indifferent, and bids for export too low. Coarse colored cottons generally steady. Prints and ginghams firm. Print cloths dull and tone of market easy. Linens are quiet but firm. Burlaps are advancing, foreign markets strong on unfavorable reports of growing jute crop.

Range of Coffee Prices.

Coffee—Bull traders were disappointed in the poor response foreign markets made to yesterday's local firmness, and were not active supporters of the market this morning, prices starting a partial 5 points lower. Offerings were light, however, and shorts soon bid the whole list up even with last night, at which level the market ruled without feature to the close, final prices being net unchanged and the tone quiet. Total sales were only 16,750 bags. Receipts were up to the usual average, ports having 26,000 bags and interior Santos towns 17,000 bags. Local spot supplies were practically unchanged and the market dull, with Rio No. 7 quoted at 5¼c; Cordova, 8@11¼c. Coffee cables: Rio—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4, $150; exchange, 11¾d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 642,000 bags. Santos—Steady; receipts, 17,000 bags; stock, 888,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 p. m. was net unchanged; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; sales, 25,000 bags.

Butter of All Grades.

Butter—Creamery, extras, per lb, 22c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20¼c; thirds, 19@19½c; state dairy, tubs, fancy, 21c; firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 18½@19¼c; thirds, 18c; state dairy, tins, etc., 18@20¼c; western imitation creamery, fancy, 19½c; good to choice, 18½@19c; lower grades, 17@18c; renovated, fancy, 19½c; common to prime, 17@19c; western factory, firsts, 18@18½c; seconds, 17@17½c; thirds, 16@16½c; packing stock, 16½@17½c.

Poultry, Alive and Dressed.

Poultry—Alive—Broilers, 30@35½ lbs to pair, per lb, 19c; 24@28 lbs, 17@18c; small, 15@16c; fowls, per lb, 12c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 12c; ducks, western, per pair, 70@80c; southern and southwestern, 60@70c; geese, western, $1.00@1.12; southern and southwestern, 75@90c; live pigeons, 30c. Dressed—Turkeys, hens, average best, 14@15c; western toms, average best, 13@14c; poor to fair, 8@11c; broilers, western, dry picked, 3½@4 lbs average to pair, per lb, 18@20c; western, scalded, 3@4 lbs average to pair, per lb, 16@18c; under 3 lbs average to pair, 13@15c; fowls, western, 12@12½c; southwestern, 12@12½c; western, poor to fair, 10@11c; old cocks, 8½c; squabs, prime, large, white, per doz, $2.25@2.50; mixed, $2.00; dark, $1.25@1.50.

In the Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Metals—The London metal markets remained closed today. The New York markets were lower for the leading metals. Tin was about 25 points off and copper went off ⅛c on certain grades, with all grades ruling in favor of buyers. The demand for all metals was slow. Tin on the spot closed at $28.00@28.25 and copper closed at these prices: Standard, spot to August, $17.40 to $11.82½; lake, 11.87½ to $12.25; electrolytic, $11.90@12.05; and casting, $11.85 to $12.00. Lead was quoted at 4¼c and

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

DANCE TONIGHT CLOSES GALA WEEK AT ONWENTSIA.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Hamm to Celebrate Their Fifteenth Wedding Anniversary at Washington Park Club This Evening—June Outing of the Menoken Club Today at La Grange—Children's Playgrounds Dedicated by Austin Woman's Club.

A large dance at Onwentsia will take society's attention this evening. It is the closing event of the gala polo week and will be preceded by numerous dinners. People who have not yet left town will be present in numbers. Among the hosts at dinner parties will be:

Mr. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor,	Mr. R. G. Wharen,
Mr. Charles G. Yoe,	Mr. Charles A. Mair,
Mr. William R. Odell,	Mr. Edwards Adams,
Mr. D. W. Burgess,	Mr. George D. McLaughlin,
Mr. Richard M. Hazell,	Mr. Harold O. Crane,
Mr. Foster Sloss,	Mr. William Waller,
Mr. Sidney G. Love,	Mr. William J. Gray,
Mr. Paul D. Kelley,	Dr. Joseph W. Wassall.

Yesterday a ladies' mixed foursome was the attraction during the afternoon at the club, and the evening was occupied by a musical preceded by several dinners at which Mr. Frederick McLaughlin, Dr. Joseph W. Wassall, Mr. C. Edward Pope, Mr. Frank Jones, Mr. Charles C. Yoe, and Dr. James Nevins Hyde were hosts.

A luncheon for fifty members of Onwentsia will be given today by Mr. John H. Dwight and Mr. Alfred H. Granger. The guests of honor at the luncheon, which is given in celebration of the dedication of the church of the Holy Spirit at Lake Forest, will be the visiting clergy of the Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Hamm will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage by giving a dinner dance at the Washington park club this evening. Between thirty and forty guests will be present.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Ethel Jane Calkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Calkins of Albion, Mich., to Mr. Ray George MacDonald. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, July 9.

The regular June outing of the Menoken club will take place this afternoon and evening at La Grange. The club members will be the guests of the La Grange suburban club. A special train has been chartered over the Lake street elevated.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Ball of the Chicago Beach hotel announce the engagement of their daughter, Ina Ball, to Mr. Allen Walton Gould. The wedding will take place in the autumn.

The marriage of Miss Mary Louise McKnight to the Rev. Charles G. Richards of Columbus, Ind., was celebrated last evening at the home of the bride in Kenwood. The bride's sister, Miss Elizabeth McKnight, served as maid of honor, and the groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Parke Richards of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Mrs. Truman G. Palmer of Irving Park gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Browne of Mendon, Mich.

Miss Laura M. Wright of 4945 St. Lawrence avenue leaves today for Europe on the Adler. She will spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. John J. Lindman of 4824 Kimbark avenue and her daughter, Miss Marion Lindman, returned during the week from a four months' sojourn abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Irwin will occupy their cottage at Long Lake for the summer. They will entertain a number of friends over the Fourth, among whom will be Miss Fannie Dunstan, Miss Harriet Brown, Mr. James Gore Le Roy, and Mr. Joseph McLean.

The children's playgrounds in Merrick park were dedicated yesterday by the Woman's club of Austin. The children and their parents held a basket picnic on the grounds at noon, which was followed by a musical program and athletic games. Mr. A. G. Pearson, who equipped the playground, addressed the children.

Two hundred small boys and girls attended the Evanston boat club's annual children's party yesterday afternoon. Miss Barbie read some dialect stories of Kentucky plantation life and a company of professional performers secured in Chicago gave a continuous vaudeville performance.

HONORE PALMER ON HIS WAY TO BOSTON IN AUTOMOBILE.

Alderman of Twenty-first Ward Undertakes Journey to Hub with "Gray Wolf," Accompanied by Chauffeur.

Honoré Palmer and the "Gray Wolf" are whizzing over the white roads of Indiana or Ohio this morning, with the nose of the famous auto pointed towards Boston. Mr. Palmer left Chicago on Thursday, and he hopes to make a quick trip to the hub.

Paul Picard, whose "Yellow Devil" has kicked up the dust of Chicago and its suburbs at such a rate that the owner has paid two fines for fast driving, accompanied Mr. Palmer as far as Valparaiso, Ind.

Mr. Picard left his summer home in Winnetka at 8:30 a. m. and stopped for Mr. Palmer at 9:30. Then, each in his auto, rode to the Automobile club, where Mr. Picard took on as a passenger M. S. Miles. The start for Indiana was made at 11 o'clock. Hobart, Ind., was reached at 1:30 p. m., and dinner was had there. At 3:30 the start for Valparaiso was made, and the city was reached forty-five minutes later. Mr. Picard and the "Yellow Devil" got back to Winnetka at 9:30 p. m. Valparaiso is eighty-five miles from Winnetka.

"The roads from Chicago to South Chicago are execrable," said Mr. Picard yesterday, "but from South Chicago on they are fine. From South Chicago to Hobart the road is as pretty as the roads in France. We had a splendid ride and no accidents. We didn't even kill a chicken."

Mr. Palmer is accompanied by his chauffeur.

The biggest automobile race to occur in this section of the country is to be run to Waukegan on July 12 under the auspices of the Chicago automobile club. Yesterday R. Harry Croninger made a trip to Waukegan laying out the route for the race, which is to be open to all self-propelling machines. It will cover a distance of 100 miles, over the Libertyville-Waukegan bicycle century run, though the return will be by the way of Sheridan drive. Sixty entries have already been made.

CALLS BUTLER CHINA BREAKER.

Princess Engalitcheff Says Leon Genet Is Suing for Fare to Newcastle, Ind., Not for Wages.

Princess Engalitcheff declared yesterday at her residence, 487 Dearborn avenue, that her former butler wasn't trying to collect $200 back wages from her, assisted in a suit filed in Justice Wolff's court, but was seeking $6 railroad fare back to Newcastle, Ind., whence he came.

"I don't owe Leon Genet any back wages," said she. "He came to us only ten days or two weeks ago and I paid him and his wife for their services. They surely didn't earn $200 during the time they were here and in the suit the words '$200 or less' appear only as a legal formality. No, no; it isn't $200 that Leon asks. It's $6 for railroad fare back to Newcastle, Ind. He claims he has a telegram saying we would pay his fare, but that telegram said we would do so, if his services were satisfactory."

"Were they satisfactory?"

"Were they? Well, I should say they were not. He broke $500 worth of china and bric-a-brac left me by my mother. When he would break anything I would say to him:

"'Leon, I cannot have this. I shall have to discharge you.'

"Then he would plead to be kept, saying that if I let him and his wife go, they would not be able to get work. But finally too many things were smashed and I lost all patience.

"When this suit was brought my husband urged that I settle to avoid publicity, but I could not bring myself to do that, because of the principle involved. No, I shall fight the case."

The hearing will be in Justice Wolff's court this morning.

This store will be closed all day Friday, July 4th, and Saturday, July 5th. During July and August this store will close Saturdays at 1 p. m.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Wilson Bros'. "Town Made" $1.50 Plaited Bosom Negligee Shirts at 90c.

WE will place on sale this morning several hundred dozen of these famous shirts, in strictly up-to-date patterns, and all with the fashionable and desirable plaited bosoms, at a price that enables us to offer positively the most unusual bargain in men's shirts presented in Chicago this season. When these shirts have been sold you will not be able to duplicate these values at this price.

Wilson Bros. "Town Made"

The name Wilson Bros. on a man's shirt is a positive guarantee that the shirt combines all that is best in shirt-making, and we therefore look for a tremendous response to this announcement, and to facilitate the selling we have provided increased selling space and additional salespeople. There are in all 90 patterns from which to select, and all sizes are included in this purchase.

During this Sale You Can Secure Wilson Brothers' "Town Made" $1.50 Negligee Shirts at 90c.

Other Items of Interest to Men in the Men's Furnishing Section (just inside the Washington-st. door).

The Carson-Pirie special leather belts, made for us in large quantities, in all the desirable colorings and proper widths—sizes from 30 to 50-inch—our special price 50c

The Beacon light weight suspenders, made in a large variety of up-to-date patterns—cool, light and serviceable—each 25c

Clearing sale in wash stocks in a handsome variety of patterns, including plain white, the popular thing for all outing purposes, values $1.00 and 50c, to close 25c

Men's 50c neckwear cut from this season's silks, in bat wings, club ties and bows. A very large assortment to select from 25c

Men's cool, comfortable collarless cambric night robes. Special 50c

Men's genuine French balbriggan underwear, the shirts in either long or short sleeves, and the drawers are made with a reinforced seat, sizes from the very smallest to the very largest 50c

Men's 75c fancy novelty half hose, a lot of broken lines collected from our big regular stock, all sizes in the lot, at, per pair 35c

BOOKS

Large purchase from D. Appleton & Co.

Rather than move them into their new building Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. closed out large quantities of standard books to us at a *RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE.*

The books purchased include a very large variety of *Fiction, Poetry, Biography, Etc.*, regular copyright editions, some of which are well illustrated—

Some of the most prominent authors of the day, viz.:

Francois Coppee,	Beatrice Whitby,	Sara Jeanette Duncan,
C. E. Raimond,	Bram Stoker,	J. Manville Fenn,
Hamlin Garland,	F. Anstey,	Mary Cowden Clark,
Percy White,	Julian Sturgis,	Anna Robeson Brown,
Sarah Grand,	Gertrude Warden,	And others.

We offer them on Saturday in three lots at

25c 19c 12½c

New Publications.

A few items to show how we sell the leading books of the day.

The Right of Way	95c
The Crisis	86c
The Man from Glengarry	95c
The Tory Lover	83c
The House with the Green Shutters	96c
Count Hannibal	82c
D'ri and I	94c

Books of the Day, 47c.

Blennerhassett,	Graustark,
In the Palace of the King,	Anne,
Col. Carter of Cartersville,	Via Crucis,
Heavenly Twins,	A Gentleman of France,
A Singular Life,	Little Minister,
Housebost on the Styx,	Masters,
Firm and Violin,	In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim,
The Heart's Highway,	Sarsaciness,
Sorrows of Satan,	The Sowers,
A Jessamy Bride,	Southern Hearts,
Zinka,	And others.

Standard Books.

A large remainder of standard books published to sell at 25c, bound in cloth and stamped in ink and gold—large list of titles by favorite authors, each 7½c

Books in Sets.

All good print and neatly bound in cloth and stamped in ink and gold.

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Samples may be seen and specifications had upon application to the Board of Election Commissioners, Room 401 City Hall, Chicago.

The bids called for in this advertisement are required to be filed on or before 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 10th, 1902.

The Board of Election Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ISAAC N. POWELL,
Chief Clerk.

Chicago, June 27th, 1902.

The Tribune
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On Tuesday, July 1st, at 10 A. M.,
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3.00 AM	MAIL, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Mankato, Minneapolis, Owatonna.
9.00 AM	BADGER STATE EX., Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM	MENOMINEE EX., Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
10.00 AM	PACIFIC EXPRESS, Fast time to Portland and San Francisco, Daylight Scenic Line to Denver, Des Moines.
11.30 AM	WISCONSIN MAIL, Fox River points, Green Bay, Wausau.
3.00 PM	WISCONSIN SPECIAL, Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM	ASHLAND LIMITED, Fox River points, Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6.30 PM	COLORADO SPECIAL, One night to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Cheyenne, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City.
6.30 PM	NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED, Milton Junction, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Minneapolis, St. Paul.
6.45 PM	IOWA AND DAKOTA EX., Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Des Moines, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.
8.00 PM	OVERLAND LIMITED, California and Oregon in Three Days, All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM	MINN. & DAK. EX., Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Rochester, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
8.00 PM	PENINSULA EXPRESS, Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM	DULUTH & ST. PAUL EX., Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.30 PM	IRON RANGE EXPRESS, Fox River points, Green Bay, Escanaba, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Spokane, Los Angeles, Portland.
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[By Jeannette L. Gilder, editor of the Critic.]
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LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Hall Caine, who has made his son a present of his good will and fixtures of Household Words, is doing all in his power to rehabilitate that magazine, made famous by Charles Dickens. Besides the regular monthly issue there is a weekly part sold at a penny. To this Mr. Hall Caine contributes special articles, and "The Eternal City" is running through its pages. Still I do not think that either issue is proving a financial success. I am afraid that it is handicapped by its name, as the sons of great men are often handicapped by the reputations of their fathers or as the unknown husbands of well known wives suffer through the fame of their life partners. Household Words ought to be a handsome property on the strength of tradition, but its circulation has not been a paying one in many a long day. Tradition is a good thing to have in the background, but it has not the commercial value of up-to-dateness.

It is now thirty-two years since Dickens died, and to celebrate this anniversary Household Words has issued a special Dickens number. There is not much that is new to say about Dickens at this date, nor is there much in the way of new portraits to publish. The illustrations for this special number are, I imagine, the same that were used in the dead and gone Literature a short time before its demise. To freshen up the old material the editor publishes letters from more or less well known writers in which they pay their respects to the creator of Pickwick. Of the lot Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne is the only one who writes in an uncomplimentary vein. For this reason his letter will probably be quoted more freely than any of the others. He says: "I cannot manage to read any of Dickens' novels that have come in my way, and as for their success I can only regard it with polite wonder."

I wonder if Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne regards "Capt. Kettle" as a greater creation than Pickwick? Mr. Anthony Hope is more appreciative of the great story teller. He says: "I am no critic, and therefore avoid attempting criticism. What I feel and what I think many writers would feel about Dickens is that his greatness lies primarily not in his humor or his pathos—great as both are in their own kind, though neither is, perhaps, impeccable—but in his enormous creative faculty, the richness of his invention, and the breadth of his observation. Thus he seems to me to have 'size' beyond almost any English novelist. Your appeal must excuse this rough attempt to put a label on the cause of a man's greatness."

As you may imagine, coronation odes are pouring into print. So far they are more conspicuous for their patriotism than their poetry. The one by Mr. Owen Seaman, which I heard read by Sir Squire Bancroft at a performance in aid of the Queen Alexandra fund for soldiers' and sailors' families, contains a much larger proportion of patriotism than of poetry. It is addressed to her majesty the queen, and in it occur these lines:

When, loud above the anthem's solemn sound,
The roar of guns and England's myriad voice,
Like thunder rolled across a cloudless sky,
Proclaims him king by God's own choice,
You, by the king's, his queen.

We have been brought up to believe more or less in the divine right of kings, but that Edward VII. is "God's own choice" I can hardly credit. However, patriotism is a good thing, and if a country is to be ruled by a king it is just as well that the people should swallow him whole.

Mr. William Watson's coronation ode is just published. Like everything that Mr. Watson writes it is a serious and dignified piece of work, but I do not think that any one can call it inspired. Few occasion poems are. It begins:

Sire, we have looked on many and mighty things
In these eight hundred summers of renown
Since the gold dragon of the Wessex kings
On Hastings field went down;
And slowly in the ambience of this crown
Have many crowns been gathered, till, today,
How many peoples crown thee, who shall say?
Time and the ocean, and some fostering star,
In high cabal have made us what we are,
Who stretch one hand to Huron's bearded pines,
And one on Kashmir's snowy shoulder lay,
And round the streaming of whose raiment shines
The iris of the Australasian spray.
For waters have connived at our designs,
And winds have plotted with us—and behold,
Kingdom in kingdom, sway in oversway,
Dominion fold in fold.

Like to that immemorial regal stone
Thy namesake from the northland reft away,
Symbol of sovereignty and spoil of fray,
And closed in England's throne,
So wide of girth this little cirque of gold,
So great we are, and old.

Then the poet takes a backward glance over English history, as epitomized in the lives of English rulers. Edward I.:

Whose fame,
In dark armipotence and ivied pride,
Towers above Conway's tide,
And where Carnarvon ponders on the sea.

He, that adventurous name,
Who left at Agincourt the knightly head
Of France and all its charging plumes o'erthrown,

A queen, but fashioned kingslike, she
Before whose prows, before whose tempests, fled
Spain on the ruining night precipitately;

The strophe ends with this reminder—

Yes, she herself, in whose immediate stead
Thou standest, in the shadow of her soul:
All these, O king, from their dissolution dread,
And guarded palaces of storied state,
Mix in thy pageant with phantasmal tread,
Hear the long waves of acclamation roll,
And with yet mightier silence marshal thee
To the awful throne thou has inherited.

The poet then reminds England of her duty to herself—

Already is Doom a-spinning, if unstirred
In leisure of ancient pathways she lose touch
Of the hour and overmuch

Recline upon achievement, and be slow
To take the world arriving, and forget
How perilous are the stature and port that so
Tavite the arrows, how unburnishing all
The hates that watch and crawl.

Nor must she, like the others, yield up yet
The generous dreams! but rather live to be
Saluted in the hearts of men as she

Of high and singular election, set
Benignant on the mitigated sea;
That greatly loving freedom loved to free,
And was herself the bridal and embrace
Of strength and conquering grace.

Mr. Lane has published the ode in the best style of the Rodley Head and made a sizeable book of it, though with padding it covers but thirty-six pages.

There is a good deal of guessing on the subject of coronation honors. Who among the authors are to be given titles? Not Anthony Hope certainly. The author of "Pilkerton's Peerage" cannot expect recognition in that way. He has cut himself off by his sarcasm and caustic wit. When he wrote his clever play he probably knew what he was about and did not consider himself a possible candidate. It is said that the king was much displeased with the play because of its hits at the way titles are conferred. Mr. Hope has been asked to turn this play into a novel, but he has declined on the ground that he prefers to do new work. He does not care for rechauffed books.

It is said that Mr. Lecky, the historian, will be made a peer, and he has expressed his willingness to accept the honor the moment it is conferred upon him. Lord Lecky will make an alliterative title.

London is full of Americans. I meet a New York author or a New York publisher every time I rush through the Strand or saunter along Picadilly. There are not many of them to be here for the coronation. Some are going to the continent, others back to America—to get warm! I have been here now for ten days or more and there has not been one whole day of sunshine. It has rained every day and the cold pierces to the marrow of my bones. We sit over the fires and burn our faces while our backs freeze. The rooms never get thoroughly warm. I met the new consul general, Mr. H. Clay Evans, in the lobby of the Cecil a short time after his arrival, and was one of the first Americans to welcome him to England. Like the rest of us he was suffering from the cold and had his overcoat well buttoned up. I think that Mr. Evans will be a success over here, he is so typically American. Everything American is being praised in England. Even our educational system, which the Times went out of its way to compliment the other day.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

Reported by telegraph for The Tribune's Saturday Literary Supplement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Anthology of Russian Literature. Part I." By Leo Wiener. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
"A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales." by Jonathan Nield. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
"Lenox and the Berkshire Highlands." By R. De Witt Mallary. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
"American Food and Game Fishes." By David Starr Jordan and Barton W. Evermann. Doubleday, Page & Co.
"The Unknown God." By Sir Henry Thompson, Bart. Frederick Warne & Co.
"Colonial Government." By Paul S. Reinsch. The Macmillan company.
"The South African War and the 'Bear' Operator." By Charles W. Smith. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
"Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire." By Herbert W. Tompkins. The Macmillan company.
"Savings and Savings Institutions." By James Henry Hamilton. The Macmillan company.
"Scientific Bible." By Mary A. Hunt. Published for the author by F. E. Ormsby & Co.
"In a Tuscan Garden." John Lane.
"Persian Children of the Royal Family." By Wilfred Sparrow. John Lane.
"How to Treat the Trusts." By John Haggerty. Abbey Press.
"Three Years on the Blockade." By I. E. Vail. Abbey Press.
"The King's Stewards." By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. The American Tract society.
"Papers of the Fifth Annual Session of the Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua." Jewish Publication society of America.
"Our Success in Child Training." By Gustav Pollak. Contemporary Publishing company.
"The Ancestor—an illustrated quarterly review." J. B. Lippincott company.
"India and Its Problems." By W. S. Lilly. E. P. Dutton & Co.
"Sporting Reminiscences." By Lord Granville Gordon. E. P. Dutton & Co.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

"The Ideal Word Book," by E. E. Smith. A. Flanagan company.
"Elements of Political Economy," by J. Laurence Laughlin. American book company.
"Das Edle Blut," by Ernst von Wildenbruch, edited by C. A. Eggert. American book company.
"Observations and Exercises on the Weather," by James A. Price. American book company.
"Trees in Prose and Poetry," by Gertrude L. Stone and M. Grace Fickett. Ginn & Co.
"Selections from De Quincey," edited by M. H. Turk. Ginn & Co.
"The Physical Geography of New York State," by Ralph S. Tarr. The Macmillan company.
"Greek Prose Composition," by S. O. Andrew. The Macmillan company.
"Clinical Psychiatry." Adapted from the sixth German edition of Kraepelin's "Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie." By A. Ross Defendorf. The Macmillan company.

POETRY.

"Ode on the Coronation of King Edward VII.." by Bliss Carman. L. C. Page & Co.
"Love Songs," by Della Austrian. W. B. Conkey company.
"Wharf and Fleet," by Clarence M. Falt. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Brothers: A Fairy Masque," by C. F. Keary. Longmans, Green & Co.

FICTION.

"The Little Chief," by Eliza F. Pollard. E. P. Dutton & Co.
"It's Up to You," by the author of "John Henry." G. W. Dillingham company.
"The King in Yellow," by R. W. Chambers, new edition. Harper & Bros.
"The Sinker Stories," by J. Joseph Goodwin. J. S. Ogilvie & Co.
"Belshazzar," by William Stearns Davis. Doubleday, Page & Co.
"Miser Hoadley's Secret," by A. W. Marchmont. New Amsterdam book company.
"Xintaplan, and Other Stories," by Ellen Velvin. Henry Altemus company.
"A Friend of Nelson," by Horace G. Hutchinson. Longmans, Green & Co.
"An English Girl in Paris." John Lane.
"The Blue Diamond," by Roswell W. Keene. Abbey press.

"Love Never Faileth."

Religion and romance usually fall to harmonize, and "Love Never Faileth," which the author, Carnegie Simpson, calls "A history of the affections," is plainly the essay of a theological mind into the field of story telling. A Scotch artist of delicate and almost morbid sensibilities loses the sister who had been the center of his life, and thinks that all is lost. But her place is soon taken by a girl who plainly reveals the theological preferences, and after a series of the usual complications, with a debt riddish father trying to sell her to the man who owns him, are married. There is no much sermonizing, but there are those who like that in their fiction. (Fleming H. Revell company.)

Carlyle in Pocket Form.

The Macmillan company has issued in its Temple classics Carlyle's "Past and Present," that impassioned indictment of latter-day civilization, which although written sixty years ago, might almost stand for the conditions of today. Oliphant Smeaton has supplied a few notes, some of which were hardly needed. The print is good and the compass of the book so small that it can be slipped into the pocket.

ONE OF REMINGTON'S DRAWINGS FOR DAVIS' NEW BOOK.

[Copyright, 1902, by Charles Scribner's Sons.]

ON A CERTAIN MASCULINE UNFAIRNESS OF MIND.

IN Mr. Henry Alden's letter, published in this issue of THE TRIBUNE'S literary supplement, appear these words concerning the work of George Eliot:

"Look for a moment at the men of her novels. No one except a woman could possibly have created such impossible men and deliberately admired them. From the tiresome Adam Bede to that unspeakable prig Deronda, her heroes were uniformly of the sort that the feminine intellect conceives and the feminine taste admires."

That Mr. Alden means to speak opprobriously there can be little question. The words convey the impression that the feminine intellect and the feminine taste are the faulty intellect and the faulty taste.

And there is half the text!

The other half is in the remarks made by Mr. Hamlin Garland at the university of Chicago, when talking upon the subject of "The First of the American Balladists." Mr. Garland cannot be quoted with exactness because his words are not written but merely remembered as having been spoken by him. He said something to the effect that "Longfellow was the poet of the women and children." And Mr. Garland also spoke with opprobrium, though with mildness.

There is the remainder of the text.

In regard to George Eliot and her feminine conception, it may be granted to Mr. Alden at once that she was not masculine and that she probably had no desire so to be. She was essentially feminine, and she was, moreover, an artist, and much more of an artist than her recent biographer, Mr. Leslie Stephen, or than Mr. Alden appears to recognize.

She made tiresome and priggish, weak and feminine male characters, it is true. But did she do it because she believed in them? Did she not depict them because they were probable—because she had seen the originals, or at least persons who suggested them? Did she not also create Lydgate, a human man of much forbearance and unquestionable dignity? Is Adam Bede's stern stupidity outside the realm of probability? Or is it in any way an offense for a woman to imagine that a man may be a prig, or foolish of her to admire him for qualities over and above his priggishness?

It is frankly admitted that with the exception of Christy, in "Weir of Hermiston," Robert Louis Stevenson's women were absurd, but no one speaks contemptuously of Stevenson because of that. He drew believable men. He had ideas. He stood for courage, and laughter, and adventure, and much is forgiven him. Eliot saw the world with a woman's eyes, made women her chief characters, and included men in her tales chiefly for their effect upon women. If the men were not so well depicted as the women, does she therefore incur wrath? She drew men as a woman sees them, and it may be that men who like to be thought better of resent the delineations. One may easily forgive them for that. Women often resent men's estimate of them. That is, in fact, precisely what the writer of this article is doing at present.

Mr. Garland's remark that Longfellow is the poet of the women and children is not meant to reflect upon women and children, because Mr. Garland does not hold either in contempt. It is meant to reflect upon the virility of Longfellow and to show that he is second or third rate and that his influence is mild. But it seems to a woman that for a poet to be the poet of the women and children is a tremendously fine thing. They compse two-thirds of the population of the world, and the vast majority of poetry readers are to be found among them. It is they who in their comparative leisure, their relative worldliness, nurse the illusions, the dreams, and the fantasies. Their hearts are fecund soil into which the seeds of beauty fall to bear fruit in kind deeds, in prayer, in faith, and courtesy.

The men may forget as they read the greater verses of foreign poets the comfort of settling in a chair before the fire of crackling wood and reading the well remembered lines beginning:

One autumn night, in Sudbury town,
Across the meadows bare and brown,
The windows of the wayside inn
Gleamed red with firelight through the leaves
Of woodbine, hanging from the eaves
Their crimson curtains rent and thin.

The men are quite welcome to forget, if they are so pleased, but the women will remember. It is not because they consider the stories of our comfortable minstrel the achievements of genius, but it is because a peculiar sentiment attaches to them. They seem all woven into the peace and loveliness of good American homes. They are just as familiar as the old trees that one has grown up with, and they look out at one with the kind familiarity of the home faces.

Women know what art is—at least a few of them do. There are, probably, more women than men who understand and appreciate artistic work in literature. But it is not alone for the work of the immortals that they feel appreciation. They cherish feelings of gratitude, and familiarity, and unquenchable loyalty for certain writers who have served them well; who have helped them to develop the imaginations and the hearts of their children, and who, read in the home, bring a sense of harmony and happiness to all who listen. Even as one does not choose one's friends for their intellectuality, but because of some mysterious attraction, so one chooses one's writers for qualities of the heart as well as the brain. Therefore, if Mr. Garland rejects Longfellow for his sex—rejects a gentle scholar with his gracious mind, his excellent knowledge of poetry forms, his felicitous and simple expressions, his beneficent and amiable salutations to the world—why, the women will accept him for themselves and for the children without any manner of artistic shame or apology. And if the women read him, he will have his share of readers, for the booksellers and the librarians know that it is the women who do the major part of the reading.

Mr. Lang has set the fashion recently of being disagreeable in regard to women; and certain other modern writers from whom one would have expected much better things have fallen into the same way. A reaction against coeducation has also appeared; and it is frequent to hear men speaking with casual disrespect of the opinions of women and of their achievements.

Now, it chances that the greatest achievements of women are those which cannot be noised abroad. Their unremitting service for others, their faithfulness to the duties they have assumed, their courage in suffering cannot be much talked of. Men will never understand it. And therefore they cannot understand why an artist like Eliot makes the sort of men she does; nor can they be expected to appreciate the fact that Eliot's greatest power of delineation appears to women to lie in the skill with which she depicted the manner in which her women endured, or punished, or tried to look up to, or mothered, or pitied these men. It was through Causabon that Dorothea learned the value of liberty; through Tito that Romola acquired her knowledge of the sublimity of patience and forgiveness; through Grandicourt that Gwendolyn found out the dread meaning of sin and learned to forgive sinners.

With George Eliot it was the soul of the woman that mattered, and the man was an incident. It was a trick of hers to see things that way.

This is a frank confession that it hurts women to have men of good minds, whose lives and achievements they admire, speak of women as if they were a negligible quality. It seems unappreciative and—pardon—just a trifle stupid. Women do not claim much for themselves, but they have been the Appreciators! They have been the Encouragers!

And because it is they and not the men who read what the men write, might not the men writers mete out more justice? Must they insist that the masculine standard is the ultimate standard? Is the masculine principle greater than the feminine? Or the service of men greater than the service of women? Or the sanity and sense, the selfishness and industry of women less than that of men?

In a world that is burdened with a good many unavoidable sorrows and vexations it would be mitigating if our brothers in a day's work would be of fairer mind.

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

STORY OF COMPLICATED PLOT.

"The Prince of the Captivity" Has Plenty of Good Material in It.

Sydney C. Grier, who writes political novels depending upon European intrigues for their plot, cannot hope for the popularity in this country which his publishers claim for him abroad so long as he presents such grotesque characters as typical Americans. In "The Prince of the Captivity," his latest book, he introduces the inevitable American newspaper man to do all the remarkable things, but makes him and the American girl who is one of his numerous heroines use an argot which lugs into every sentence about all the peculiarities of speech of which Britishers are fond of accusing their Yankee cousins.

The story is long and the plot exceedingly complicated, involving in the politics of the Balkan states royalties of all ranks, the American-born daughter of an expatriated prince, an aspirant to the throne of Jerusalem, who is the "Prince of the Captivity," and enough complications to make a half dozen ordinary stories. (L. C. Page & Co.)

BOOK TRADE IN ENGLAND DULL.

Coronation Preparations Hurt Business and Postponement Causes More Injury—New Publications Announced by Big Houses in London.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Times.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 27.—Already the coronation had hurt the book trade and its postponement hurts it still more. It is feared that the sale of all the special books of the occasion, including the coronation bibles, will be ruined.

"Portraits of the Sixties" is the title of a new volume of Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences" which he will finish as soon as his "Reign of Queen Anne" is off his hands.

It is announced that the Duc Degli Abrusi's account of his arctic expedition, in which he penetrated farther north than Nansen, reaching latitude 86 degrees 33 minutes north, is completed, together with the translation of it made into the principal European languages. It will be simultaneously published in October, in Italian, French, English, German, and the Scandinavian tongues.

Walter Jerrold, well known as the editor of Thackeray, Sterne, De Quincey, and Emerson in the Temple classics, is writing a volume on George Meredith for "The Writers of Today" series, while Hamilton Fyfe, a prominent member of the staff of the Times, is at work on one dealing with Arthur Pinero for the same series.

Marie Corelli's new novel, "dealing with an all absorbing subject hitherto untouched in fiction," will be published by Methuen in August. It is said that the size of the first edition will be quite unprecedented in London.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish the first volume of Mme. Adam's memoirs in translation. It is entitled "Romance of My Childhood and Youth." This house also has secured the option of the American rights to all succeeding volumes. The Appletons will publish in America in the autumn H. G. Wells' new novel, "The Sea Ready."

There is much talk here about Henry Savage Landor's new book on Persia and Baluchistan, which, like his "China and the Allies," will be an elaborately illustrated volume, while, from the point of view of the graphic and the sensational, it will resemble "In the Forbidden Land." The Macmillan company will publish it here, but the American rights have not yet been taken up.

Dr. Stein's arrival in London this week has caused a renewal of talk concerning his forthcoming book on the sand buried cities of the Chotan, which, however, is yet unfinished.

E. A. D.

GOOD FALL BUSINESS EXPECTED.

London Publishers Are Not Afraid of Coronation in October—Many New Books Already Are Promised.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 27.—Publishers after an idle season are pulling themselves together for an active autumn trade. They are not alarmed by the prospect of a coronation in October, since the ceremony obviously will be greatly simplified. Morley, Clowes, Parker, Doyle, and Leslie Stephen, who form the group of coronation authors, all have books in preparation for the autumn.

Rudyard Kipling's friends assert that he refused knighthood. Dr. William Barry's "Papal Monarchy" will be issued in the autumn.

The dictionary of philosophy and physiology, edited by James Mark Baldwin of Princeton university, commands from the Athenæum a highly favorable review, opening with the declaration that American energy and enterprise are not confined to the sphere of material wealth, but extend in a large measure to intellectual pursuits. The fullness and authority with which scientific methods have been carried into the realm of philosophy receive a generous recognition.

I. N. F.

Story of the Blue Grass.

Some beautifully tender love stories have come from "the dark and bloody ground," and to James Lane Allen's idyllic tales must now be added "The Love Story of Abner Stone," by Edwin Carlile Litsey. It is a simple, uneventful story of the love of a middle-aged man for a young and beautiful girl, at whose country home he passes a summer. The gradual change of his reticence into interest, regard, and finally love is well worked out, and the descriptions of nature reveal talent as a writer and show that Mr. Litsey has studied closely and thought long, and that he writes out of a heart full of love for the people and places he describes. Just as Salome has confessed her love for the aging hero she falls ill and dies, but even those who sympathize most deeply with him in his fate found romance must feel that anything else would have been a tragic mistake. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS EXPRESS PREFERENCES IN MATTER OF ADVERTISING.

[By the author of "John Kenadie."]

THE worthy advertising of worthy books, for the purpose of commending them to the favor of the public, is an excellent practice. Unhappily, there is much unworthy advertising of unworthy books being done at the present time. This truth must surely be apparent to any one who reads book advertisements. It has long been the custom of the great publishing houses to announce, in a proper manner, their new publications. Where there is an established confidence in the literary integrity of the publisher these advertisements, thoughtful, appreciative, sympathetic, are read with genuine pleasure, and are gladly permitted to exert a considerably influence in dictating a reader's choice of new books.

This fact of the potentiality of advertising, salutary enough in itself, has led, however, to a malign development in the literary life of today. We are now breathless in a storm of the "flash" advertising of "flash" books, the methods of Barnum's circus, or of the makers of a new brand of soap, obtaining much favor with certain publishers of more or less notoriety. This is sincerely deplored by all who cherish a high regard for the dignity of literature.

There is still such a thing as dignity in literature. The man or woman who writes a book in the true spirit of authorship feels this dignity of letters. The publisher who is animated by a decent respect for his craft, and by a conscientious sense of responsibility, feels it. Neither such writer nor such publisher will consent to the "flash" advertising of a book. The beauty of letters must be held above prostitution.

It is true that publishers are engaged in the publishing business for money. It is also true that books are written for money. But it is equally true that the keenest satisfaction is not found in the money. It comes from the loving creation and worthy handling of a good book.

This is so true that not all the laughter of "get rich quick" authors and publishers throughout the world will for one little moment shake the truth from its proud uprightness. And here is another truth, felt instinctively by all lovers of good books: The publisher or author who regards a book sheerly as "a piece of merchandise" is not fit to serve in the cause of letters.

Happily, we need have no fear that the "flash" advertising of books by catchpenny tricks long familiar to soap venders and circus folk will result in serious and permanent injury to literature. It is not possible to any "cheap John" publisher, nor to any author "for revenue only," to discredit the ancient and honorable craft.

The people themselves are the conservators of its dignity.

The love of the people for a good book and for its writer should cover the unworthy in letters with shame. The people impose self-respect upon a calling for which they entertain a respect so sincere and so profound. They will always be swift to rebuke and to punish the "flash" publisher and the "flash" author who are willing, for gain's sake, to lower letters into disrepute.

The people's literary ideals are maintained with stubborn tenacity. They believe in the worthiness of literature. They resent a degraded estimate of books. They are not long in detecting the unworthy in the world of letters, into which they themselves so love to stray, and with detection comes punishment. The "flash" advertiser of books soon reaches a point where his most cunning prospectus fails to commend his wares to the public.

There is such a thing as overworking a trick.

Advocates of the soap and circus method of book advertising take too much for granted in classing books with groceries or side shows. Their scoffing arguments are all along the line of regard for the almighty dollar as the animating impulse in literature. If theirs were the correct conception, the world would have no literature. Let them say what they will, there has never been a great book produced for love of the money gained thereby. The great books are written by men and women who work for the love of the task, not of the material reward. They would have been written if there had been no such reward. The genius which produces them is a God given gift, and its exercise is as inevitable as the drawing of breath to sustain life.

Neither has a great publisher ever been produced under the single stimulus of a desire to gain a fortune by publishing. The historic houses whose names are a part of the world's literary history have been founded and conducted by men who loved books. A fine ambition has been theirs. They have taken pride in the quality of their published literature. They have loved the society of the lettered, and have themselves adorned that society. A refusal to publish an unworthy book, despite the certainty of large profits, is a common record in the annals of such houses. They are the rightful guardians of literature. It is the custom of the soap and circus school to scoff at the suggestion of such a thing as a literary conscience.

Rest assured, there is such a thing. One proof of its existence is found in the publisher who declines to regard a book solely as "a piece of merchandise" and to advertise it on the soap and circus basis. And the people who read and love books respect this man who will not permit the degradation of books for money's sake.

There is assuredly a line beyond which the seller of literary wares should not go in making them known to the public. This line is clearly and definitely drawn, and is plain to the vision of all bookish folk, the writers, publishers, and buyers of books who love the things they deal in.

The line is passed just the moment a book is advertised in the "flash" way, degrading its beauty and dignity as a worthy book. There is no excuse for such methods. The business of bookselling does not demand them. The generous advertising of books in a suitable manner is a profitable policy. It cannot be indulged in too freely. The publisher who thus advertises his wares, treating his books as they deserve, is benefiting himself, the author, and the public. He is calling attention to a good book in a tone that demands respect for the book.

The "flash" publisher, whose advertising of books is modeled on the Barnum pattern, is a short sighted man of business. Every time he pens such an advertisement he lessens the respect of the public for the output of his house. He is proclaiming from the housetops that a book is a tawdry thing at best, and that even the publisher of them holds them in light esteem. In conjunction with the "flash" author he is striving for ultimate injury to the business which he seeks to foster. If, between them, they should succeed in fixing their conception of books in the popular mind, they will have done a sorry day's work for the bookselling trade.

This is because the public must continue to respect books if it is to continue to buy books.

To my thinking, the people who buy books have already settled this question of the publicity of bookselling to their own satisfaction. If we remember the high esteem in which civilized humanity instinctively holds the gentle and fine arts, the certainty of the public to arrive at a just opinion in this matter is beyond all doubting. Noble paintings and sculpture, the aspiration of high dreamers in color and in marble; noble music, the dreaming of souls expressed in harmony; noble drama, the worthy expression of life in the mimic life of the stage; noble books, the story of humanity told in the printed page, are all alike secure from permanent degradation at the hands of charlatans and tricksters.

Their welfare is in the keeping of the people, and the people do not surrender them for any long time to the mercy of the unworthy. This is peculiarly true of good books, the most intimate companions of so many millions of this world's folk. The soap and circus method of book advertising has seen its best days.

The people demand respect for the things worthy of respect.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

BOOKSELLING A BUSINESS.

By the author of "The Story of Eva."

I believe in all the advertising that will pay. When a book is made the vending of it is purely a business affair. The publisher is simply a merchant with such and such wares to sell. Nowadays the merchant in any other line who hopes to keep in the running does not overlook the importance of advertising. Why should the publisher? There are no decorous restrictions. Any method which will profitably increase the sale of soap is to be commended if it will profitably increase the sale of a book. As authors' contracts are arranged in nine cases out of ten there is a partnership, the author furnishing the book, the publisher agreeing to market it, the profits to be divided. When the author falls into the hands of a publisher who does not know how to sell books by taking advantage of the best methods he finds a poor partner. The publisher's business is simply to sell the goods, nothing else. The more books he can sell on a profitable basis the better for him and much the better for his partners, the author. There is no doubt, in view of the record of the last two or three years, that the extensive use of advertising will increase the sale of books. There is no doubt that authors will look, increasingly, for business partners who know how to sell the goods.

At the same time, it is undeniably true that the wide advertising of books does not help literature. We know that advertising will make a market for an absolutely worthless book. No amount of advertising will augment by one single recruit that body of educated readers whose support must finally sustain the best literature. One or two hundred thousand readers gained for a volume of trash do nothing to make a more permanent basis for American letters. No amount of advertising will in the slightest degree stimulate the production of works of real importance. As ever, the immortal book will be written for £10 and 200 readers quite as readily as for $50,000 and a quarter of a million readers. All the advertising in the world will not hasten the development of American literature by the fraction of a second. The art is serenely indifferent. Rags and obscurity or cloth of gold and applause are just the same.

But, while we are speaking of art, if advertising does not help in the least, neither does it hinder. It doubtless increases the spawning of ephemera, but that does not matter. There is scarcely an immortal who was not overmatched in popularity in his own day by half a dozen or twenty writers who were utterly forgotten in the next generation and are now known by name only to a few curious students of literature.

It is useless to talk of art on this side of the question. The publisher's business is simply to sell books like any other merchandise. Unless he takes advantage of the best methods of selling wares, literary or other, he must be considered behind the procession, and those who have wares to market must turn away from him to his more enterprising competitors. It may be said that a publisher has no business to accept and put forth a book unless he is willing to make an intelligent effort to find a market for it. Otherwise he is dealing shabbily both with the author and with the public. If every book is given the widest possible chance it will be so much better for the book which finally survives. The rest is immaterial. The factitious success of the trumpery things does not matter.

WILL PAYNE.

VIEWS OF PUBLISHERS.

Varying opinions on publicity in bookselling:

New York, June 24.—We have read the article by Mr. Emerson Hough on the subject of publicity in book publishing with more than usual interest. In a general way his comments are quite correct, but publishers must exercise the greatest care in expending their funds for advertising publications. Some warrant wide notice, others little, and all this requires the greatest discretion of the wide awake business man. Some publishers perhaps deserve censure for moving too slowly and others for too great speed. We have seen numbers of the latter flash comet like across the pages of the press, brilliantly, sometimes appallingly, but their energy and strength soon wasted. A good book most assuredly should be well advertised. How to advertise it depends upon the class and character of the publication. Truly yours, J. IRVIN MURRAY.
For William R. Jenkins.

Boston, Mass., June 24.—In the matter of advertising we know of no line to be passed in presenting our goods to the public except one. False statements. A publisher's or critic's opinion goes for what it is worth. If the present method of advertising books is not the correct one the papers will be the first to find it out. It looks to us as though most of the publishers were on the yacht. Very truly yours, HARDY, PRATT & CO.

MINING OF ANTHRACITH.

COMPREHENSIVE WORK ON HARD COAL INDUSTRY BY P. ROBERTS.

Book Which Describes the Complicated Technique of the Process and Gives the Average Expenditures and Profits, and Where the Author Leaves Logic Alone He Is Interesting—Where He Sticks to His Narrative Is Worthy of High Appreciation

AT just this time the appearance of a book on the anthracite coal region comes almost as a necessary text book for the man who wishes to be informed upon the conditions which have brought on the present crisis in Pennsylvania. Mr. Peter Roberts' work, "The Anthracite Coal Industry" (the Macmillan company) is remarkable for its clearness and able treatment of the facts. He not only shows the growth of the coal mining industry, but he makes plain the complicated technique of the process, give the average expenditures and profits, and is everywhere interesting and as nearly unbiased as it is possible for one to be who looks into the present but not beyond it, and who argues that because something has been it must always be. The best historian must also be something of a prophet, and the best economist must not lean too heavily upon analogies nor let his logic slip. The narrator, however, does not have to be a philosopher or economist, and in so far as Mr. Roberts sticks to his tale he is worthy of the highest appreciation and praise.

In eight counties of Pennsylvania coal is king and the 140,000 employés its subjects. Seventeen hundred square miles of territory are occupied by the coal deposits, and when they are exhausted there will be a worse wilderness than at present exists, for the grim collieries and the little shanties of the coal miners will alike disappear and desolation reign. Today life exists because of the coal, and men live above their means of livelihood. It has been computed that the contents of these fields amount to 14,455,397,000 tons. The total amount mined up to December, 1891, was 844,019,239 tons. Since then nearly 500,000,000 tons have been mined, and it is figured that there are still 10,638,902,809 tons to be mined.

The changes in the working and control of these coal mines follow closely the line of all industrial development where great capital is needed to meet the demands of an increasing market. After the public had been shown the advantages in the use of anthracite coal the operators had little difficulty in finding a market, and the growth of the industry was from the first tremendous. "In the earliest days of anthracite mining operators worked at the outcrops. They were individuals with little capital, and were dependent on quick returns to carry on their operations. Most of them had no machinery; no hoisting engine; no pumping apparatus; all of their capital generally consisted in a few cars, some wooden rails, and a few implements needed for mining." "As the mines got deeper greater capital was needed to develop them. The individual operator was displaced by capital stock companies, and soon the small mining plants were superseded by collieries that would produce five or ten times the amount of coal." Today the Schuylkill region shows plainly the still greater change that has taken place. In 1886 there were 120 operators working 141 places. In 1893 there were 86 operators with a capital amounting to $2,600,000; and at present the whole region is practically in the hands of the Reading Coal and Iron company. In summing up the situation from one point of view it may be said that: "Great wealth has been turned into these regions, which crystallized into the form of tracks and rolling stock, machinery, and buildings; much of it is invisibly buried in deep shafts and rock tunnels, but most of it was sent that brought forth a hundredfold. The circulation is kept up. Capital is constantly sunk to reappear in increased form, only again to begin the cycle anew. The profits realised on the sunken capital was due to three factors: (a) To natural force stored up in these coal fields; (b) to labor which also flowed in as the collieries developed; (c) to the courage and capacity of entrepreneurs who opened up this industry and established the industry on its present basis."

Another interesting phase of the business has been the appreciation of land values. Near Scranton land which sold at four cents an acre in 1674 could not be bought for $3,000 an acre ten years later. More money has been made in speculating in coal lands than in mining the coal itself. And along with the enormous fortunes which have been made goes the record of those that have been lost. With success as great as ever attended the gold miners of '49 goes the same proportion of heart-breaking failure.

The problems of transportation were at first the most discouraging element in the undertakings, but they were soon met from the technical side. From that solution, however, has sprung the present situation, which is unparalleled, unless it be by the steel industry's development into a gigantic concern. Yet the steel combine could never have been brought about without the foreknowledge of coal mining. The first railroad was built in this region in 1832. In 1866 William Griffiths, a mining engineer, said that over 90 per cent of all the anthracite coal fields were controlled directly or indirectly by the railroad companies. "Since then they have enlarged their control so that virtually all the coal fields are today in the hands of corporations." And the syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head controls over 70 per cent of the total contents of the coal fields.

The concentration was due, as it always is, to the recognition of loss resulting from so-called "free competition." Competing railroads worked for the favor of the individual operator until he disappeared, and then they struggled for favor with the corporations until the time came when they could swallow the corporations who had swallowed the individual operators. Then came along Morgan and swallowed them all to the satisfaction of those who like simplicity of treatment in the narrative of industrial development. From a business point of view, there seems little chance of a further perfecting of the organization, unless it be a manipulation of the second element upon which profits depend—that is, labor. But that is undertaking to solve human problems with which even a coal king cannot always cope so long as the unknown quantity of human nature has survived the pitiless depredations of the children of Mammon. Considered as the fitness of industrial and commercial form to the function of making profits the organization of the coal industry stands approved, and those who are satisfied to stop there will find all the facts that are necessary for an understanding of its history in Mr. Roberts' book. He himself takes up in detail these human relations and says that his work is a "study of the economic conditions and relations of the cooperative forces in the development of the anthracite coal industry of Pennsylvania."

These human relations so vividly before the people just now are grand enough to serve as subject of an epic poem. The struggle is intense and the outcome is uncertain. Destiny has been displaced by a syndicate, whose crushing power can only be met by combination on a scale as yet unknown. Morgan and Mitchell stand as the embodiments of the two world forces today presenting—concentration of capital and consolidation of labor. The array of forces on either side offers a show of dignity and the play is on. Mr. Roberts gives a libretto which is worthy its subject in everything except its explanatory foot notes. He gives a most exact account of the dangers of the work below ground; he shows the advantages and disadvantages of the houses and stores run by the companies, and he pictures with a vigorous touch the lives of the miners themselves—their bravery, their sympathy with each other, their devotion to the movement toward improved surroundings for their wives and children. He is exceedingly just in his estimation of labor unions, and approves the principles for which they stand.

After all this, it is rather surprising to find an evident economic bias to the book. There are passages in almost every chapter which point to a desire to convince the reader of the fallibility of Socialistic principles. It seems as though the author had been in argument with those who claim that the only solution for the problems he so well sets forth lies in a collectivistic form of industrial control which would be ominous to the political democracy of today. It is, however, noticeable that he is not well informed as to the theories of collectivism, for he wages war against an impossible state of inactivity due to industrial equality. He says: "If we turn to communism and make all wealth the common property of all, regardless of their contribution to the social organism, we immediately take away the stimulus to production and saving and soon the national resources of wealth will dry up." There is no living economist who advocates such distribution; what the economists of the new school do stand for is common opportunities for all who are born into the state, and those can only be gained by the common ownership of the means of production. One of which means is coal.

However, it need not detract from the value of the work that the author has conscientiously tried to turn the public mind from what he considers a false solution. He loses his deductions through lack of logic, and not through untrue statements, except where he is evidently misinformed. For instance, he says: "Under our present form of industrial organization it is a natural law that capital is absolutely necessary." No one has ever denied that; nor has any one ever tried to prove that capital would not be just as necessary under any other form where so much risk is taken; but the evils of capital can be eliminated when the form of industrial organization is so changed that employer and employé are one and the same and every man a workingman in some capacity, either as foreman, distributor, or producer. Mr. Roberts himself must believe that the form can be changed, for he says elsewhere: "There are natural forces which set limits to the combinations of capital and labor, but as we modify natural agencies, so also can we modify the effects of economic laws by wise and benignant statutes, education, and public sentiment." That is exactly what collectivist maintains. Even the law of supply and demand is not a force which is beyond the control of the community, although this author claims that "the business of production is a game. Each party enters it on the best possible terms he can make, and each one gets out of it as much as he possibly can. The law which regulates the game is that of supply and demand, and in its operation it does not ask whether the laborer has bread in his cupboard or not; it does not concern itself whether the capitalist is a millionaire or not." Production may be a game, and a risky one, but the law of supply and demand is not the law of the Medes and the Persians; it yields to the powers of the trust, and so would it yield to any organization which had sufficient power to assert its right to regulate the amount of production with regard to the real needs of the people, rather than to the more or less fictitious demands of a speculative market.

It is true, as the author says, that "industrial history at every stage reflects the moral relations of the age," and that "the public conscience acts upon industrial life and is in turn acted upon by it." And just at present the moral relations are obviously wrong, as well as the industrial conditions, else there would be peace.

But it is not true, and Mr. Roberts must know when he insists that "'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread' is the universal experience of man." There is no sweat on the face of the capitalist when he ceases to be a captain of industry. And the organization of industry which pays for the sweat of one brow in millions and for another in cents can have no possible justification in the face of even the greatest inequalities in skill and desire to succeed. Nor is it true that much can be looked for from the syndicate which he himself says, "exists for profit," and of which he adds: "The end in view in its creation is the increase of profit."

Mr. Roberts has contributed a fine analysis of the conditions and he has succeeded in convincing against his argument that the next step in industrial organization will show the people at the helm of what he calls the ship of industry.

WROTE A NOVEL OF KANSAS LIFE.

Willis George Emerson is the author of "Buell Hampton." After leaving college Mr. Emerson enlisted in the movement to convert the cattle range of southwestern Kansas into an agricultural paradise, and was one of the founders of Meade, Kas. Since those days he has been a lawyer, a town builder, a mine operator, has built the first smelter ever operated in the state of Wyoming, and is now at work on the longest aerial tramway in the world. His home state, Wyoming, honored him with the appointment of commissioner to the Paris exposition. Kansas made him a presidential elector. His ability as an eloquent orator led to his appointment as vice chairman of the speakers' bureau of the republican national committee during the second McKinley campaign, and he is credited with having had virtually entire charge of the bureau.

STRONG WESTERN STORY.

In "Buell Hampton" Willis George Emerson Draws Pictures of Life in Kansas.

Willis George Emerson, the author of "Buell Hampton," frankly admits that his powerful story of the southwest is a faithful account of every day life in that section, and that he has only drawn upon his imagination for a few threads of fiction necessary to weave together the actual incidents. Here, then, is a novel of unusual interest, and of the characters who figure in its pages a majority still live and have the opportunity of seeing themselves as the author saw them.

The story centers about Buell Hampton, editor of a weekly paper at Meade, Kas., at the time when it was popularly supposed one could not sink a spade two feet into the earth anywhere in that section of Kansas without striking sulphur fumes and getting a glimpse of the inferno. Mr. Emerson has drawn a striking picture of this quaint personality, a most remarkable person, indeed, when one reflects that he is shot by a committee of vigilantes, yet escapes death. This is, perhaps, the only case on record where a man resumed business after being made a target of by cowboys.

Buell Hampton is not the only character in the story by any means. Mrs. Horton, whose husband has accumulated millions in cattle raising, and who desires to sell her daughter for an English title, and Mrs. Osborn, the young and discontented wife of a wealthy banker, are strong competitors for first honors. The tragic death of Mrs. Osborn when her faithlessness is discovered is especially well told.

"Judge" Linus Lynn, who essays to overturn the supreme court and labors assiduously at his pleasant task of drinking all the red liquor to be found in "prohibition" Kansas, provides the comedy features of the story. The description of his foot race with the blacksmith, urged on by threats of death from the cowboys, who are backing him, and his thrilling encounter with a wild bull attracted by his red racing suit, is highly amusing. Then there is a vivid description of a prairie fire, a glimpse of the conditions from which sprang the populist party, a brief history of the "barley hullers," and just enough descriptive writing to make the reader acquainted with the locality. The story is original, and strong through its simplicity. The author does not rise to any heights of fine writing, nor does he permit any of his characters to do so. He has written a plain story of a turbulent country, where hardy men and women were carving homes out of the wilderness. Close adherence to actual facts and conditions make the book all the more interesting.

Of course it is a love story. If people did not fall in love and thereby precipitate a lot of trouble novels would not be written. The author is quite businesslike when dealing with his lovers. They frankly tell each other that they are in love at the first meeting, and the customary intrigues and heart aches follow quickly. It would be unfair to the reader to tell how Mr. Emerson pilots his characters through the perilous channel. If one desires to read a strong, simple, and honest story he will find it in "Buell Hampton." [Forbes & Co., Boston and Chicago.]

WHEN LOVE IS KING.

W. Dudley Mabry's story of western life, in which there is an abundance of rapid action.

Starting out with the broad proposition that "long hair on the head of a man may safely be taken as an indication that there is a screw loose somewhere in the mechanism of his mental constitution," W. Dudley Mabry, author of "When Love Is King" (R. F. Fenno & Co.), proceeds to show just how low a villain masquerading in the garb of a minister may become. The reader unconsciously falls into the belief that Mr. Mabry must have had some particular "long haired" preacher in mind when he wrote this story.

In any event, his preacher is a villain, and the author lays on the black paint with a prodigal hand. The combination of a minister of the gospel who never does an honorable thing, and an unscrupulous lawyer, is strong enough to keep the other characters on the jump all the way through the story. In fact, one fears that the author at times leads some of his innocent characters far out of the natural path in order that they may be sorely beset by this pair of precious scoundrels. For instance, we have the spectacle of a young girl making a four days' journey across the mountains infested by cut throats and outlaws on a totally unnecessary trip.

Some portions of the book are especially well treated, and the action throughout is spirited and thrilling enough to stir the most sluggish blood. One who has read "A Social Lion" will find a counterpart of Miss Potter's villainous preacher in the Rev. Augustus Topliff of Mr. Mabry's book. It is to be hoped the character is overdrawn.

STRENUOUS MAN AND HIS STORY.

"Enoch Strone" Is a Strong and Well-Told Romance of England.

The name of the hero of "Enoch Strone," the new novel by E. Phillips Oppenheim, has about it something of the strenuosity of the man and his story. Strone is a remarkable mechanic in an English factory village, who perfects an invention that makes him rich and makes it possible for him to enter parliament, where he leads the labor party and fights for social and economic reforms.

The interest and strength of the story, however, center about his relations with two women, one a rich young widow, attracted to the man during his early struggles by his unusual talents and strength of character, and the other a factory girl of low mentality, who appeals to his pity and finally entangles him into a situation where he quixotically believes it his duty to marry her, although he loves the other. There is a contest between the two, the wife, jealous and unreasonable, striving to degrade her husband if she cannot win his love, and the other seeking to rouse his sense of duty and incite him to the career that is before him.

The interest is well sustained through this struggle, but the higher duty finally wins and the long contest is justified. There is sometimes a tendency to overdo the virtues and talents of the hero, but the other characters are lifelike and clearly drawn, and the story is a strong one well told. (G. W. Dillingham company).

More of the Early Christians.

The sufferings of the early Christians have long been a favorite theme of the historical novelists, and that there are horrors and persecutions yet untold, even after "Quo Vadis," and tales of love and sacrifice and heroism in the arena, even after "Ben Hur," is shown by "Amor Victor," a novel of Ephesus and Rome, by Orr Kenyon. The author has sought to give an accurate picture of the lives of the Christians at the end of the first century, and to that end has omitted a few of the details of the persecutions and horrible outrages to which they were subjected by the Romans. The sensuality and excesses of the age are brought out, and these details, while they may add to the historical accuracy of the tale, detract from its merits as a story. Armeen, the Thracian, the hero, becomes a Christian, kills a lion unarmed in the arena, and wins the love of Sabra, and through that brings her to his faith. (Frederick A. Stokes company.)

PARIS DISCOVERS CRAWFORD AND GARLAND; GORKY IS POPULAR.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 15.—It is extraordinary to note the popularity of English and Russian writers in France at present. By English, I naturally include the American writers. Translations of the works in these two languages are in heavy demand, while the newspapers, which follow the literary movement in publishing their serial stories, are running American, English, and Russian authors, almost to the entire exclusion of their own writers. The most amusing thing of it all is that the French imagine they have discovered certain of our best novelists—among them Marion Crawford, whose works are being reproduced everywhere. There is something quite comical in this sudden tribute to American literature, but the healthy tone of Crawford's novels, the French seem to find, is like a tonic after their own depressing literature. Hamlin Garland is another favorite, while Kipling and Dickens lead among the strictly English writers.

Among the new historical works of importance is an immense volume, "Le Prince Eugene Murat," by M. H. Weil, an absorbingly interesting collection of memoirs and facts concerning Murat's role in Napoleon's career and downfall. The details of the war which lasted from August, 1813 to April, 1814, having for its scene of action Tyrol and upper Italy, are minutely given. It is, in fact, a kind of diary of the march of Eugene Murat, disputing, foot by foot, with the Austrians the badly defended territory which the emperor had confided to him. With a certain sadness the writer then shows Murat's coalition with the Austrians, a defection which he paid for heavily, but which was nevertheless odious and ungrateful. Great sincerity stamps the work and one can safely follow the author in his painstaking effort to get at the truth and to reconstruct an exact account of an interesting epoch and series of historical incidents.

"A bas la Caserne" (Down with the Barracks) is the suggestive title of Urbain Gohier's new book, published by the Revue Blanche, and necessarily a fierce attack upon barrack life. To abolish the army in France is Gohier's ambition, and his writings are a series of continual attacks upon the officers, and an appeal to the soldiers to revolt. Since Gohier commenced his campaign a great many acts of insubordination, quite unheard of formerly, have been signaled, and he exposes all the defects of the present army organization to public view. His whole idea in "A bas la Caserne" is to destroy the "military machine," and free men from the yoke of forced service. It is undoubtedly one of the effects of Gohier's writings that the proposed reform of the compulsory service has been introduced into politics, embracing a shorter service, better food, better lodgings, and more humane military justice.

The social question is always interesting when treated by men of note and authority, and one reads with interest Lefevre Pontalis' new book, "Les Elections en Europe à la fin du xix. Siècle," published by Plon. The spectacle given by the various elections and their results upon the social organization of the respective countries in which they take place is carefully painted. While for many the work would be dull, for political men it possesses exceptional value, and will become an authority upon electoral questions.

All literature in France at present shows a tendency to serious subjects, and the light, sparkling writings of former days are quite neglected—so much so, that many writers of this class have found themselves almost forgotten, save by a certain faithful public. This same tendency towards seriousness has made the numerous memoirs of famous figures in history, which have simply been edited by the dozens, more popular than any of the new novels.

I have just come across such an interesting bit of autobiography concerning Maxime Gorky, which thoroughly illustrates his character. It has always been said that most of his heroes and heroines had lived, some indeed in the personality of himself. In "Les Petits Bourgeois," one of his works, a railway employé speaks of his occupations as Gorky used to speak.

"I am tired of driving night merchant trains. If it were only passenger trains, for instance, cutting through the air at full steam, instead of the slow train." Relating his life when Gorky was a simple railroad employé, near Zarizyne, one of his former chiefs writes.

"He performed his duties with great exactitude. Finding that he was well educated at the end of two months we proposed him for the weighing department at twenty-five rubles a month. But he spent his money strangely, or, as we used to say, stupidly, distributing it among employés burdened with large families and among the poor. He also spent a great deal of money in postage stamps, for he kept up a vast correspondence. Every day he received letters, no one knew from where, and every one was curious about them."

In his leisure hours he was always surrounded by a crowd of workmen, whom he talked to in an instructive manner, often reading pamphlets to them on morality, geography, history, or astronomy—thus initiating his listeners into the things of the world and its phenomena. He scorned to please them, and they sought him frequently, delighting in his quick, ready speech. Sometimes we, his chiefs, had a chance to get a closer acquaintance with Gorky. Reading a novel once I stumbled upon a page in which there was a passage about the free masons. Ignorant of their doctrine I asked for explanations from the station chief as the best educated man in the "bourgade" (district). He could not satisfy my curiosity—he had formerly read things about free masons—but without thoroughly understanding their doctrine. By a hazard Gorky assisted the candidate for the weighing department. Addressing the chief he said: "Allow me, Ivan Ivanovitch, to explain something. But do you know anything about the masons? I have read something about them and what I remember I will tell you," and he gave us a veritable lecture on the masons with such details that I still wonder where he learned it all. As I said, he spoke fascinatingly and he interested us so that we risked forgetting the station chief and I the passage of the trains—luckily there were none at that moment. Two hours passed thus. When Gorky left us the chief said:

"Do you know Stepan Stepanovitch? I think that this Gorky is a student in exile or something of the kind, for he is too intelligent for a baker or a cook, and has read a great deal. It is to be hoped no misfortune will befall us through him."

"The station chief afterwards invited Gorky to his house like a good friend, and he spent his time with us smoking his cigaret and astonishing us with his book knowledge until we were sure Gorky was an excluded student. His service at our station only lasted a few months. One fine day he presented himself at my office, and, asking for his wages, said he would no longer continue with us.

"I paid him and offered him a third class ticket to whatever station he desired, but he refused the ticket, saying he would walk. Pulling his hat over his head and strapping his baggage on his back, he started forth after bidding all the employés and workmen an amiable 'good-by.' The latter hastened from every side to say farewell to the man who had entertained and instructed them for many months.

"A little while ago Maxime Gorky's books fell into my hands, and something familiar about them struck me. Then I read a portrait he had drawn of himself and I recognized my old comrade."

This method of living with the people and tramping through the country which Gorky adopted to study his subjects has, says the autobiography, led to a number of curious frauds, several pretended Gorkys roaming through Russia and passing themselves off as the great writer making money and friends by the trick. One of the most striking of these impostures took place not long ago in Klimovitchi, an out of the way place, and is thus related:

"Last autumn there appeared in Klimovitchi a new personage who, in such a small place, could not long remain unnoticed. He wore an old military cap, a much used jacket, a worse pair of trousers, and his socks were full of holes. On his back was a linen sack with little in it. The new personage, sandy haired, with a puffed face as worn as his clothes, and with little expression in it, might have been 30 years of age. He immediately went to the popular tea house open that day and, having ordered a cup of tea, went into the library and asked for the latest newspapers. Seeing he was regarded with suspicion, as well as interest, for all strangers to Klimovitchi were thus stared at, he took out of his pocket, not without certain precautions, a book of dirty leaves of paper sewn roughly together and upon the first of which was written 'Correspondence addressed to a provincial paper,' and in large letters at the bottom of the page, 'M. Gorky.' 'You have heard of Maxime Gorky, a "gueux" writer?' said he, in a protecting tone, holding the book towards the librarian, and then went to drink a cup of tea.

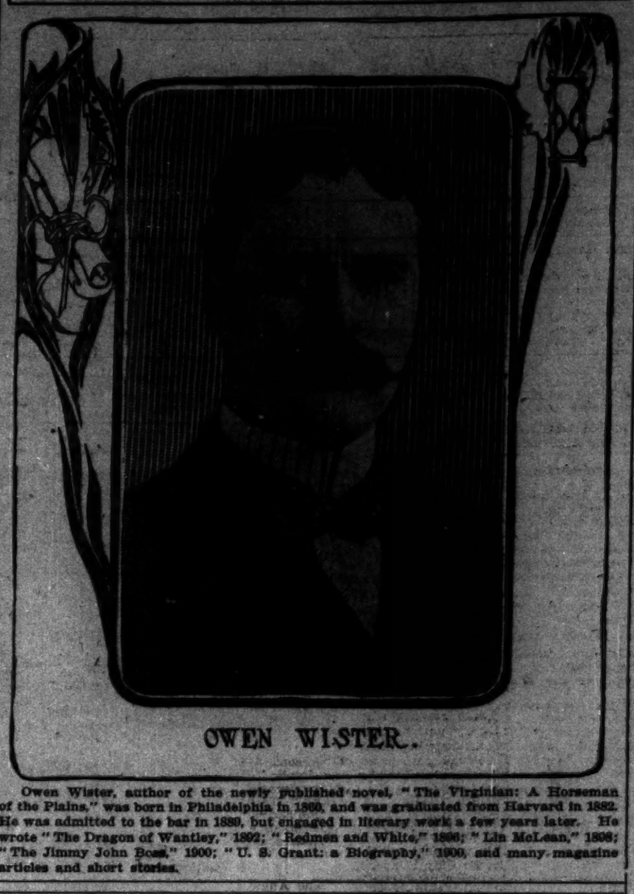
In his correspondence, which was full of faults, the pseudo Gorky notified the papers that in crossing the government district of Mohilev he found that the police wounded the living and mutilated the dead; that the Jews had taken possession of the government and must be squeezed out, and like nonsense.

For four days the impostor went about Klimovitchi spending generously in the inns the offerings he received from high personages, for he let them understand that he was accumulating documents and observing the habits and customs of the people of the district to write them up in the Swet and the Niva.

While this comedy was going on the real Gorky was in Crimea hard at work on a new book. Attracted by those who are persecuted Gorky proposes to make a study of the situation of the Russian Jews, and to arouse sympathy for them has made a study of their literature full of rich productions which he is going to translate and publish. At present Gorky is one of the most discussed novelists in Paris, and the popularity of his writings increases every day, particularly among the younger writers, with whom he is a sort of an idol.

GRACE CORNBAU.

EASTERN WRITER OF WESTERN TALES.



Owen Wister, author of the newly published novel, "The Virginian: A Horseman of the Plains," was born in Philadelphia in 1860, and was graduated from Harvard in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, but engaged in literary work a few years later. He wrote "The Dragon of Wantley," 1892; "Redmen and Whites," 1896; "Lin McLean," 1898; "The Jimmy John Boss," 1900; "U. S. Grant: a Biography," 1900, and many magazine articles and short stories.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

"Tales of Destiny," by Elizabeth G. Jordan. Harper & Bros.

"Tales of Destiny," by Elizabeth G. Jordan, editor of Harper's Bazar, is an encouraging refutation of that firmly fixed idea that publishers no longer print short stories. Perhaps it is that they are only willing to print uncommonly good short stories. If so, the public can pardon them, even if the authors cannot. Miss Jordan has some real stories to tell—extraordinary yet probable stories, and she is careful to set forth her men and women "in the round." "The Voice in the World of Pain" is profoundly touching and powerful. And "An Episode at Mrs. Kirkpatrick's" is a story of startling naturalness with a moral which does not intrude, but which is bound up in the story as morals are bound up in the bundle of life. The stories about "Miss Underhill" are clever, but for some reason not easy to describe they offend the taste a little. Perhaps that, also, is because they are so probable. There are a good many probabilities which it is agreeable to ignore. In "The Story of a Failure" Miss Jordan might have been more merciful to her characters—she causes a young man and woman, artists both, to meet in Paris, pass on the way, remembering each other with longing; both are overtaken by utter discouragement and despair, commit suicide within the same hour from the same bank of the Seine, and lie on the tragic marbles of the morgue, side by side—but fate, capable of so extraordinary a convergence, might have as well been a bit more amiable. (Fate in this case being, of course, Miss Jordan.)

By this one does not mean to speak a word in defense of that form of literary cowardice which causes readers to desire only the agreeable. Only in a person low with nervous prostration is such a mental course permissible; for the appetite is as unnatural as a constant craving for confectioner's sweets, but at least it is not necessary to be more bitter than life. Life proceeds illogically; allows destiny to hang at loose ends; frays out schemes and characters. The realist portrays this strange inconsistency and irregularity, permitting the grim unexpectedness and frustration which results. But if the artist takes it into his head to trim the ragged edges of events and arrange all neatly, then he, or she, may as well make the thing agreeable. In other words, this last tale is too neatly arranged, and too terrible considering the obvious arrangement of it. It is, therefore, inartistic in a sense, and the only tale in the book to which it is not possible to grant credibility.

Miss Jordan has humor, and she has knowledge, and, to cap the climax of these virtues, she displays neither unnecessarily.

Lacks in Originality.

"The Fool," by William Henry Carson, is a story of New England life, with the usual vein and foolish girl, who imagines that she can be an actress, and a gambler from the city who encourages her folly for his own ends, but with this variation—"the fool," with the face of a mental weakling but the mind of a man of power, who loves hopelessly and masks his sorrow behind his vacant expression. There is little originality, either in the plot or the character drawing. (G. W. Dillingham company.)

COURAGE OF CONVICTION.

In his latest novel, "The Courage of Conviction," just published in attractive form by the Scribners, Mr. T. R. Sullivan sets his deft hand to the working out of a situation which, if it is not that impossible creation, something new under the sun, at least has not been formulated and so preached in this manner anywhere in recent fiction and has much of the charm of novelty.

The action opens at a musicale at a prominent house in New York. An air of quiet and elegant opulence pervading the first chapter is evident indeed throughout the narrative. This is no slum story, no tale of violent and elemental passion, no account of the violent breaking of any specified one of the ten commandments in high life or low. Mr. Sullivan's people are ladies and gentlemen, painted as they dress, not in primary colors, but in those neutral tints which please the artistic eye and gratify the esthetic sense. Two young men have the center of the stage as the curtain rises. Both are artists in a more or less serious way. One, Gordon Wise, has the prospect of a successful business career, which, against the judgment of his friends, he is neglecting for a devotion to music. He has composed songs which have found popular and critical favor. The great contralto who is the star of this particular evening sings one of his compositions and generously shares her triumph with the young composer. His career being thus firmly planted upon the ladder of fame, the moment seems auspicious for definitively breaking away from Wall street and taking up music as a profession. His friend, Paul Hemming, employs his leisure hours in painting. He has no brilliant business prospects but he has a strong will and a steadfast purpose, and he has already accomplished some results in his art which have encouraged him and pleased his friends. The evening of the musical is a turning point in the fortunes of both the young men. Hemming, hearing his friend's song inspiringly sung by the great contralto, announces his determination to make art henceforth his only mistress. While Wise yet hesitates on the hither bank of the Rubicon, he meets his detaining fate in the hands of a girl, whom he feels that he must win at all hazards. He gives up, therefore, not his business but his art, being compelled to this choice, not by the girl but by her millionaire father, who worships material success and has little use for artists or musicians. The girl, meanwhile, is rather pleased with Hemming than with Wise, having decided artistic leanings of her own. She is able to encourage the young painter in his newly crystallized purposes and to applaud his steadfast devotion to his high ideals. She buys his best picture anonymously and thereby provides him with means for study abroad. Before he sails she has fallen deep in love with him and he goes away knowing of her love, though not of her purchase of his picture. Left to herself and strongly urged by the materialistic father aforesaid, the girl marries Wise, who has quite succeeded in quenching his own artistic flame and is diligently pursuing the devious ways of Wall street.

Such is the situation. The problem is obvious. What is the end of one-sided development in any sphere of physical, mental, or moral life. Mr. Sullivan's solution is accurate and artistic. He does not bring dire and irremediable calamity upon either of these young men. The result of their own deliberate choice of paths which must lead at the best to incomplete achievement is a gradual readjustment of relations through the compelling influence of love, which neither Wise nor Hemming took into account at the beginning. Wise, having done violence to his finer sensibilities in his choice of careers, is successful neither as a financier nor as a husband; and Hemming, learning by experience the emptiness of a life of art without love, turns inevitably to the old attachment, as the needle to the pole. But it all works out logically and naturally, surely and decently, without a suspicion of the divorce court, or of anything leading thereto—which is as refreshing as it is unexpected in a "problem novel." Wise and his wife, brought closer together by misfortune than they could ever have been in prosperity, are getting along nicely at the end of the story, somewhat sadder and wiser, but otherwise much the same as they might have done at the start if they had only known. And Hemming, deeply conscious of the futility of his former narrow and selfish aims, has found his happiness in an honest and reciprocal love.

Of the two young men, the girl whom Wise marries for her father, called picturesquely the "Winnipeg king," is shrewd and kindly old physician, and his daughter, who leads Hemming to his ultimate haven of peace, six people in all—are almost the only sympathetic characters in this admirable story, the lofty purpose of which, set forth in these days of the apotheosis of specialties, must be regarded as a beacon light, pointing the way to better things.

Mr. Carman's Ode.

Bliss Carman ought not to have written a coronation ode, but he did. Mr. Carman does much better with night hags and haunted fens and wind swept hills, where the Arroyo Seco takes its way in virgin snows. Anything of that sort the poet can do and do so well that pale blue shivers course the heart of the reader, and eerie sounds resound about the room. There are a hundred dollars gratitude due him, and that and every other matter if this be set over against him—this unenthusiastic, half-hearted, limp, and aimless ode. Anybody could have done it, Mr. Carman—anybody! And you can do beautiful things. Long live King Edward VII, and may England have no more coronations during Mr. Carman's life. And one wishes Mr. Carman a long life and much happiness. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston publish the book.

Story of "Polly's Lion."

"Polly's Lion" is the evidently true story of a little California girl who has many adventures, the chief of which was with a mountain lion, from which the book takes its name. Maternal affection has magnified the interest of many of the incidents, but it may appeal all the more strongly to the hearts of other fond mothers for that reason. (Carnahan publishing company.)

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"Bernhardt in 'Francesca.'"
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"Stories of the Stage"—Kenneth Lee.
"The Operatic Stage"—Roland Holt.
"Mr. Damrosch and the Philharmonic"—Emily G. Von Tetzel.

WORLD'S WORK.

"The March of Events, an Illustrated Editorial Interpretation."
"Making Wall Street Safe."
"The Volcanic Destruction in Martinique."
"The New Naval Academy"—Commander Richard Wainwright.
"The Ministry as a Profession"—David M. Steele.
"An Educational Experiment with Cannibals"—Samuel P. Verner.
"Lifting Up the Liquor Saloon"—William H. Tolman.
"How Cables Unite the World"—Donald Murray.
"The President's Business Office"—Walter Fawcett.
"Some Living American Historians"—H. Morse Stephens.
"A Giant Kansas Farm"—C. H. Matson.
"Along the Northwest Boundary"—Bailey Willis.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

"The Curly Walnut," Alice Morgan.
"What College Does for Girls," the Rev. James H. Taylor.
"The Taste Berry," William Stamps Cherry.
"Belford's Greasy Pig Race," H. F. Day.
"Plight of a Customs Officer," A. W. Tolman.

NOTES OF THE MAGAZINES.

Some of the Best Things in Current Periodicals.

Lord and Lady Curzon (formerly Miss Lester of Chicago) made a remarkable vice-regal journey into Burmah last winter, where they were received with gorgeous oriental pageants by the native chiefs and rulers. Mrs. Everard Cotes, who is well known in America as a writer under her maiden name, Sara Jeannette Duncan, accompanied the party, and has written for the July Scribner's a brilliant description of it. The illustrations are from photographs taken by Lady Curzon and her friends. The railroads have taken the place of the once famous canoe flotillas which transported the loads of fur from Hudson's bay posts in the far north to civilization. Only one of these survives, the Abitibi fur brigade, the adventurous and picturesque voyage of which will be chronicled in the July Scribner's by Arthur Heming, who accompanied one of the expeditions and who illustrates his article fully from sketches made at the time.

The Smart Set for July opens with a novelette by Edward S. Van Zile, entitled, "Clarissa's Troublesome Baby," a story that is unique. In it a situation as novel as it is striking affords the author constant opportunity for scenes at once absorbing in their interest, and bubbling over with humor.

Among the short stories especially noteworthy are: "The Discovery of Claudia," a skillful study in temperaments, by Marguerite Tracy; "Afternoon in Arden," a modernized idyll, by James Branch Cabell; "Riccardo of the Gray Eyes," a charming love story, by Guy Wetmore Carryl; "The Betty Syndicate," a social satire, by Beatrice Heron-Maxwell; "The Vengeance of Mr. Livingstone," a comedy of intrigue, by Justus Miles Forman; "Dying Fires," a powerful story, by Frank Norris; "In the Days of Our Egotism," an effective bit of psychological fiction, by Douglas Story; "The Haunted Knocker," a weird tale, by Edith Sessions Tupper, and "Behind Green Portieres," a wondrous, strange narrative, by John Regnault Ellyson.

Miss Vida D. Scudder, professor at Wellesley college, contributes to the July Atlantic the second of her series of papers dealing with democracy—a searching discussion of democracy and education. Miss Scudder's first paper attracted widespread attention and comment, and the second in the series is not less notable. In the same number Mr. Irving Babbitt adds a brilliant and outspoken article on "The Humanities," discussing the reaction of science against the classics from a new standpoint and believing that "the time is above all one for careful thinking and accurate definition"; and Commissioner Hanna furnishes a paper on "Public Education in Cuba," which fittingly supplements the domestic articles, in a survey of what the United States has accomplished in educational lines for our island connection.

ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE OLYMPIAN NIGHTS."

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MR. ALDEN ON CORONATION AND OTHER LITERATURE.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Times.]

LONDON, June 17.—Sad is the case of the British publisher. While he was vainly striving against the depression in his trade caused by the coronation, peace suddenly arrived, as if expressly to complete his discomfiture. Nobody is going to look at a book so long as the peace news is still new. Mr. Jerry Cruncher once expressed the opinion that 'what with piety and one blowed thing or another' his business was ruined. What with peace and coronation the book publishing trade might as well put up its shutters for the next two months.

The latest volume of the series of English Men of Letters is Mr. Leslie Stephen's life of George Eliot, who was perhaps the most feminine of all distinguished persons of letters of whom the series treats. It is the fashion to call her masculine because she was strong of intellect, but there was nothing else masculine about her. Look for a moment at the men of her novels. No one except a woman could possibly have created such impossible men and deliberately admired them. From the tiresome ass, Adam Bede, to that unspeakable prig, Deronda, her heroes were uniformly of the sort that the feminine intellect conceives and the feminine taste admires. There was a certain air of profundity in her writing which some people mistook for masculinity, but after all it was a sort of profundity that marks the feminine rather than the male intellect. She seems to us of the present generation almost as remote as Richardson, and far less near to us than Jane Austen. George Eliot is, of course, still read by many persons and admired by more, for those who have never read her books or who have read perhaps only one or two of the best of them, are more profuse in the expression of their admiration than those who have thoroughly studied her writings from "The Scenes of Clerical Life" down to "The Spanish Gypsy" and "Theophrastus."

Mr. Stephens, who is certainly one of the coolest and most competent of critics, has dealt with George Eliot in a way that will commend itself to most of his readers as eminently fair. He concedes that she was a woman of genius, and that she wrote much that was excellent, but he evidently cannot be classed among her indiscriminate admirers. I cannot quite share his opinion of "Middlemarch," which he regards as decidedly inferior to George Eliot's earlier books, but in the main his verdict on the merits and faults of her novels is probably destined to endure. It seems to me that he is wrong in doubting the deteriorating influence of Lewes upon George Eliot as a novelist. Judging from her letters and from her life as written by her husband, Mr. Cross, Lewes taught her to regard herself as a sort of infallible pope in all matters literary, religious, and philosophical. Had she never met him she might not have achieved the success that she did achieve, for Lewes, who was designed by nature for a company promoter, cunningly pushed her and exploited her talents to their utmost commercial value. But without Lewes we should probably have known a much more human George Eliot than was the person who sat on a throne at her receptions and admitted mere mortals to the privilege of gazing for a few moments upon her. Had she begun life as the wife of an honest gentleman like Mr. Cross she might have written far better novels than those she wrote after she fell under the baleful influence of Lewes.

There is precisely one way in which the publishers have been able to turn the coronation to their profit. Half a dozen coronation books have made their appearance. They differ from one another chiefly in the sumptuousness of their typographical appearance. Of course they are in no sense literature. They profess to tell the public how the coronation will be conducted, and what has happened at previous ceremonies of the kind, and are, as a matter of course, profusely illustrated with portraits of royal personages. In point of fact, books of this sort belong to the same class of things as the nickel plated medals which are supposed to commemorate the coronation, and can be bought at almost any price, from a penny to 5 shillings. Why any one should need to own a medal in order to remember that such an event as a coronation of a king of England happened during the year 1902 is a mystery, but why a person should also need a coronation book for a similar purpose is equally mysterious. After all, what is a coronation but an amplified lord mayor's show? It is a spectacle that interests the crowd precisely as the procession on lord mayor's day interests them, but it is certainly not a matter of supreme importance. The last two kings of Italy have got on well without being crowned, and at its best a coronation is little more than an imposing medieval ceremony.

Speaking of Italy, reminds one of an entertaining article in the last number of Blackwood's magazine, on society in Rome in the days of the temporal power. It is vivid and entertaining in its descriptions, and with one exception is quite trustworthy. The writer will mourn over the changes that have taken place in Rome, and repeats to some extent the familiar complaints about the destruction of the Coliseum and the ruin of the villas. All this is mere sentimental rubbish. The socalled destruction of the Coliseum amounts to this, that the government, in order to preserve the crumbling masonry, cleared away the vegetation which had grown in the niches between the stones. The villas were sold in order to provide space for the accommodation of a population that had more than doubled since Rome became the capital, and now that they are built over they are no longer the centers whence malarial fever spread over the city. Old Rome was certainly more picturesque than the new Rome, but it was horribly dirty and unhealthy. Why people should mourn over the fact that it is now the healthiest city in Europe is intelligible so far as sentimental women are concerned, but when intelligent men join in the wail it is discouraging to those who would like to think well of human nature.

Peace might have been expected to have called forth the best efforts of the minor poets, but so far they have been for the most part silent. Mr. Francis Thompson wrote a poem on the subject, which was published in the Daily Chronicle, and contained some beautiful lines, but the rest of the minor poets have kept silence. Even Mr. Alfred Austin has spared us an ode on the arrival of peace. Yes! We have our blessings, even in this coronation year, though we may be a little slow to perceive them.

Mr. William Watson, who once stopped the prince of Wales' carriage in Hyde Park—if my memory does not betray me—has written a long poem on the coronation, which is not as yet published. Let us hope that it will be not only good poetry but reasonably good sense. Mr. Watson's recent political verse, in which he shrieked at the militia, and denounced the atrocious conduct of his countrymen in defending themselves against the Boers, has certainly not heightened his reputation as a poet. There was a time when we all looked for great things from Mr. Watson, but he has not as yet given them to us. Like Mr. Davidson, who writes "Testaments" instead of poetry, Mr. Watson has preferred to write political rant instead of the genuine poetry which he once wrote. Let us hope that his forthcoming ode will mark his return to his early manner.

I find that I made a slip in saying the other day that Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins is a conservative. It was as a candidate of the liberals that he stood for parliament at the last general election. I suppose it is well for us all to make mistakes now and then. It convinces us that we are not infallible, and the tendency of every critic is to believe that he alone is infallible. I have never believed in my own infallibility, but perhaps if I never made mistakes I should in time fall into the usual critical attitude, and grow to believe that criticism is such an exact science that no man who understands it can ever be mistaken.

Mr. T. W. H. Crosland has written a book entitled "The Unspeakable Scot," in which he endeavors to show that a Scotchman is altogether the most undesirable variety of man that has yet been created. He now informs the public that, with a view to the promotion of good feeling during the coronation, he has postponed the publication of his book until after that event. This is kind on the part of Mr. Crosland, and it may result in keeping the empire together a little longer. After all, why should not there be an anti-Scot movement as well as an anti-Semitic movement? Both the Jews and the Scots have the faculty of succeeding, and consequently excite the dislike of those who do not succeed. If the Jew is to be denounced because he has brains enough to get the better of the Christian, why should not the Scot, who has brains enough to prosper where an Englishman might fail, also share his fate? Mr. Crosland may have a genuine dislike for Scotchmen, which he means to vent in his book, or he may simply be perpetrating a joke. In either case there does not seem to be any general demand for a book of the character of "The Unspeakable Scot." Certainly it is not the sort of book which tends to promotion of good feeling.

We are to have a special Dickens number of Household Words this week on the occasion of the anniversary of Dickens' death. It is to contain articles about Dickens from a number of well-known writers. It is difficult ot see what there still remains to be said about Dickens, but the plan of issuing a special number of the paper founded by Dickens is commendable, since it shows that reverence for the great master still survives, in spite of the profound critics who tell us that Dickens could only write caricatures and could not construct a novel. In that case who was it that wrote the "Tale of Two Cities"? Possibly it was the same Frenchman who says that he wrote the "Belle Nivernaise." In the intervals of writing Dandet's books for him he probably went over to England and helped Dickens.

Mr. Leavett Yeats has a new historical novel entitled "The Lord Protector," ready to be published as soon as the public is prepared to think about something else than the coronation and the proclamation of peace. As the name implies, the book is to deal with Oliver Cromwell, but whether the author writes as an admirer of Cromwell or as a partisan of the royal cause remains to be seen. Mr. Leavett Yeats has written several historical novels, which are among the best of their kind, and that he will make an interesting book about the lord protector there is no room for doubt.

Mr. Louis Becke has just published a new South Sea novel, entitled "Breachley, Black Sheep." It is what the irreverent would call a rattling good story, and it is full of local color. Mr. Becke knows his South Sea better than any other writer now living. Perhaps he has done nothing since his first book, "By Reef and Palm," which has impressed the public as strongly as did that delightful book, but the reason is not that Mr. Becke writes less cleverly than he did at first, but because his peculiar field is no longer the newly discovered field that it was when he first wrote.

The New Vagabond club has lately decided to admit women to membership, and it held its first "tea" at the studio of Mr. Hal Hurst last week. The women were there in force, and apparently enjoyed themselves. Why should women and tea be so inextricably associated in the male British mind? The moment the Vagabond club opens its doors to women it wallows in tea. Probably the male vagabond conceives of woman as a being that must be filled up with tea in order to be kept in running order. Well! Perhaps it is better to drink tea than it is to drink more deadly beverages, such, for instance, as water taken from the Thames, but a parody on the saying of the great German chemist in regard to phosphorous might be made by saying that without tea there are no nerves.

W. L. ALDEN.

Another Book by Gen. King.

"The War of the West," by Gen. Charles King (Rand, McNally & Co.), is a stirring little story of life on the plains when hardy frontiersmen, United States troops, and the Indians were fighting out the question of who should possess the land. Owing to the author's intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the army, the reader is made familiar with the intrigues and jealousies of that branch of the government, and learns that it is not always the soldier who does the best work that gets the credit therefor. Running through the book there is a pretty love story which ends satisfactorily to all concerned. "The War of the West" is much in the same vein as all of Gen. King's other books.

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CATHEDRAL OF CHARTRES.

CECIL HEADLAM'S DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

One of the Series of Books on Medieval Towns — The Place Vividly Portrayed from the Days of the Druids, Over Whose Temple the Early Christians Reared Their Great Church, Down Through the Middle Ages to Modern Times.

ONE of the late additions to that interesting series of books, Medieval Towns (Macmillan & Co.) is "Chartres," which is supplied in an excellent volume by Cecil Headlam. Chartres has been so well celebrated in song and story, its stirring part in medieval history so well told by writers on the middle ages, and itself so overrun by tourists in later years that the place is well known to many who have not even visited it. But no matter how much you may have read about the town, or how long you may have wandered about its quaint streets and churches, you cannot but be interested in what Mr. Headlam has to say of the place.

Whether he is talking about the druidical origins of Christianity there, the town's brave defense against Cæsar, its checkered career in the dark ages, the part it played in medieval history, its intimate relation to the church, its artisan guilds, or the cathedral itself, he makes it of vital interest. As the main interest of the town to every one is the cathedral, he pays particular attention to that, and his chapters on the great building are illuminated by a vivid appreciation of its beauties from every point of art.

Of the town he says:

> Chartres is no place for an atheist. The exclamation of Napoleon on first entering the cathedral of Notre Dame "Un athée serait mal à l'aise ici" is the keynote and summary of the town. For from the earliest dawn of its history down to the present day Chartres has preserved almost unbroken the tradition of a religious center. Other notes have indeed been struck, but they died away in the distance of ages. There have been discords in the score of her worldly history. The armies of Cæsar and of Hastings have come and gone; the armies of England, of France, of Germany have marched through the narrow streets of this ancient city and left scarce a trace behind. Medievalism with all its charm and all its vileness has disappeared before that revolution which sowed the seed of modern French civilization. The thick forests which covered the story of the Druids have vanished and given place to innumerable acres of tillage, whilst the sound of the woodman's axe has been replaced by the swish of the scythe and the hum of the reaping machine. But through all these changes Chartres has remained true to her heritage. She has been always the first town of Our Lady, the chosen citadel of the Virgin. And even before the Christian era it was so. For whether we accept or reject the view that there has been found something more than a coincidence, or nothing more than a reflection of Isis worship, or, again, merely a monkish invention, but by a strange coincidence, at any rate, the grotto above which, in after years, the medieval masons were to rear the superb superstructure of their cathedral was dedicated by the ancient Druids: "To the virgin who shall bear a son." There upon the spot in the dim vast crypt, which is to-day the most famous and most frequented shrine in the world, they worshiped an image which was the forerunner of the statue of Notre Dame de Sous Terre.

Of the cathedral he says:

> The cathedral is truly a Bible in stone. And just as in the manuscripts of the mediæval masons carved in a symbolic type, which the illiterate could read, the story of the Pentateuch and the gospels; just as in their jeweled windows the moukish glaziers told again the same Bible story for all to understand, so it would seem that here in Chartres the architects also, but by fortune rather than design, have symbolised in stone the Old Testament and the New. In that soaring window of the north transept the prophets of the former dispensation are portrayed carrying on their shoulders the naïve evangelists. Similarly the builders have made the Romanesque crypt to carry the Gothic upper church, and the tower, frequent in Romanesque art, rises and spurs, confronts the joyous, soaring nave who has sprung up from its foundations, at his side, the last effort, or rather the last amusement, of that Gothic art which is typical of the aspirations that are justified, of a faith that is fulfilled.

Something of the wonderful solidarity of this remarkable cathedral is hinted at in this extract from Mr. Headlam's work:

> The first time that the traveler beholds the porches of Chartres he is filled with admiration for the exquisite effect of the whole, and afterwards for the exquisite details of which the whole is composed. He may, if he be of an imaginative temperament, fall into some reverie, and picture himself a host of historic fantasies. But later he will begin to realise that the sculpture which had caused his eye and inspired his dreams is not a mere ornament of the building, but an integral part of the cathedral, as a whole, is the superb product of the intimate alliance of nameless architects, of nameless sculptors, nameless painters of glass, working with all their might, in object of showing forth the glory of God and his fame and the wisdom and the mutilation of illustrating for all spreading over the word of the Lord. The cathedral is a Bible in stone, and preaches a gospel in relief, a sculptured catechism, a preface, and a blessed of the book. Thus understood, it seem to be a page of a great drama. This drama is the history of humanity from the creation of the world to the day of the last judgment. Within, the same story is repeated. The jeweled windows are not there for the sake of the fullness of their beauty, not merely to provide the pilgrim with the dim religious light suitable to his mood, or that the placid sunshine of La Beauce may be transformed into imperious angry fire. The 5,000 figures in those legendary lights are the commentary and the repetition of the sculptured texts without.

As to the artists who have done this work he asks who they were. He says: "We are in great ignorance of the matter, and the question cannot be definitely answered. The cathedrals were built and decorated for the glory of God, not for the glorification of the artists. A man's labor was his offering, his art often his best and only alms. His name was one name only among a thousand, his work might surpass in excellence, but it would be the same in spirit with that of a thousand and other pilgrims like unto himself. Why should his name, therefore, be recorded?"

Mr. Headlam's chapters on the cathedral are good examples of fine knowledge wisely exploited, and enthusiasm held well in check. The book is illustrated with a number of beautiful pictures by Herbert Railton. There is a map of the city and a great deal of information of value to tourists.

RATHER COLORLESS STORY.

"Marion Manning," by Mrs. Eustis, Is Lacking in Humor and Other Things.

"Marion Manning" is the story of how a young Virginia girl was won first by a cold, brilliant, calculating, ambitious man who all but broke her heart with his deception and cruelty, and how, after his opportune death in the height of his congressional career, she had her first real love affair with another congressman, of quite a different stripe, and plucked happiness from defeat and despair. Mrs. Eustis, the author, has made a fairly good first effort in this book, although it betrays here and there a lack of confidence in the writer and traces of the amateur in construction, which, however, is but natural. The writing itself is in good taste, and if the author had had a better story to tell and more strongly colored characters, the result might have been more satisfactory.

It is a pity that she did not give her heroine more stamina and the power to rise above herself and out of the web of fate with which she was surrounded. She lacks a sense of humor, and the reader cannot but suspect that the author has the same deficiency. There is not a gleam of comedy in the whole book, and the Washington set, which is depicted at some length, seems to be extremely dull and stupid, whereas we have always been led to suppose that there is any amount of humor in the society at the capital. In the hands of the right one the book could have had a brilliant side to it, which would have relieved the gloom which pervades its pages. This is a serious defect. The author, who is a daughter of ex-Vice President Morton, should have been able to present a picture of Washington society that would have made her reputation as a writer, but she has not done so.

OLYMPUS UP TO DATE.

John Kendrick Bangs Takes Unwarranted Liberties with Our Classical Friends.

That peculiar brand of humor for which John Kendrick Bangs has become noted finds characteristic outlet in his latest book, "Olympian Nights" (Harper & Bros.). In it the writer is supposed to pay a visit to the abode of the gods on high Olympus, being taken there by Cupid, who is the elevator boy. For, if you please, the gods, as Mr. Bangs finds them, are thoroughly up to date. The mortal discovers to his amazement that there is no earthly advantage they do not enjoy in addition to all their perquisites of deity. For instance, they have golf links laid out all over Mars, the planet, with from 60 to 250 miles between holes. The caddies are cherubs. He finds the Olympian café modern in all its details, and he eats so heartily that he fears appendicitis, and calls upon Æsculapius, who gives him original medical treatment. He makes all the rounds, and meets every god or goddess ever known to antiquity.

While the work of Mr. Bangs is not the highest form of wit, having always apparent the forcing process, it nevertheless possesses a striking quality popular with most readers, and it is clean and wholesome and completely free from vulgarity. There is a quaintness of conceit quite original and peculiarly American about it, and the liberties he takes with the Olympian deities is enough to make old Lempriere turn over in his grave. The book is well illustrated by Albert Levering and should furnish fun for an afternoon in a hammock.

Diary of William Mueller.

The university of Chicago press announces for publication during the summer months a volume entitled "The Diary and Correspondence of Wilhelm Müller." The work will be edited by Dr. Philip S. Allen of the Germanic department of the university of Chicago, assisted by Dr. James Taft Hatfield of the Germanic department of the Northwestern university. In order to preserve as far as possible the original qualities of the work the book will be done in German type. Wilhelm Müller was the father of Dr. Max-Müller of Oxford, and was one of the most pleasing lyricists of the nineteenth century. He was a conspicuous representative of the later romantic school of Germany. In view of the fact that the library and personal papers of Wilhelm Müller were all destroyed by fire many years ago, it is improbable that any other intimate record of the poet's activities and strivings will ever be published. The book will consist of about 150 pages.

GOSSIP OF THEATRICAL AND OPERATIC STAGE.

Some of Sothern's Jokes.

Many stories are told of Mr. Sothern's original methods of entertaining his friends at dinner, and possibly the most amusing is that of the belated guest. When late in the dinner this friend was announced Mr. Sothern exclaimed:

"Let us all hide under the table," and down they all went save Mr. Sothern himself, who remained seated. When the tardy guest entered Mr. Sothern rose and received him with exquisite courtesy, saying:

"When your name was announced my guests, for some unaccountable reason, all hid under the table."

After a few moments of discomfort one by one they crept out and back to their seats.

Another characteristic joke was played by Mr. Sothern at a dinner given by him in his parlor at the Revere house. As the guests, ten in number, were gathered about the open fire before dinner, a stout, pompous waiter, afflicted with short breath, added the last touches to his dinner table, already spread. Ten large, square pieces of bread were placed with mathematical precision, one at each plate, and then he left the room to bring the wine. Mr. Sothern saw his opportunity, and, calling his dog, cried: "Tiger, the bread—quick, Tiger!" And the nimble little greyhound bounded lightly upon the table again and again as he heard his master's imperative "Fetch the bread!" until each piece had been removed to a dark corner near the fire.

Upon the waiter's return all was silence. The expectant look upon Mr. Sothern's face showed only that dinner was awaited. Standing for a moment bewildered, the waiter, seeing no bread upon the table, hesitatingly turned to the door, then retraced his steps to the table, examined it carefully, and hurriedly left the room.

He soon reappeared with a fresh plate of bread, and again at each plate a piece was carefully placed, and he retired with the empty plate. "Quick, Tiger, fetch it again!" "More bread!" "More bread!" And once more each piece was removed before the grave waiter reappeared, and all were again silent. One look at the table and one at the guests, and there remained no doubt. Those poor hungry actors had eaten it! With a look of contempt he announced dinner, and after all were safely seated at the table he brought a third plate of bread, and with a fork placed it, with a gesture of scorn, piece by piece, for each person and for the host. The merry scene soon disarmed his hostility, and before the evening was over the bread in the corner was revealed.

May Irwin's Business Qualities.

May Irwin is generally credited with being one of the wealthiest women on the stage, and it is interesting to note how this condition came about. Miss Irwin herself ascribes it to "hard work and horse sense." She has been on the stage ever since she was a child, and has worked continuously and conscientiously all the time. She also says that she has never been extravagant and always managed to save something from her earnings. When she received a small salary she lived within her means, and did not go to the most expensive hotels, as most Thespians do. She does not care particularly for fine clothes, and would not walk across the street for the finest piece of jewelry in the world.

Since she has become a star her income has been large, and she has invested her savings to good advantage in real estate and other ventures, and has been successful in all her dealings. She is a thorough business woman, decides quickly on all matters of importance, and oversees every part of her business affairs personally. Miss Irwin ascribes much of her success on the stage to two men, Tony Pastor and Augustin Daly. She says that she learned from Mr. Pastor, while under his management, how to sing comic songs so as to get the best results from them, but from Mr. Daly she learned the value of discipline and stage management.

Mr. Pastor, she says, was easy going, and would let her do just about as she pleased, but she found Mr. Daly to be an entirely different proposition. She learned while with Mr. Daly the true inwardness of attention to detail and the way to read lines so as to get the most out of them. There is scarcely any doubt that some of the best actors and actresses of the day have graduated from the Augustin Daly school.

Miss Irwin says she had many funny experiences with the great stage manager while she was with his company. At first he did not take kindly to her, and many times she left the theater after rehearsal sick at heart after a scolding, but she says now that the experience has been invaluable to her. Miss Irwin owns a home of her own in New York City, which she kept up during the winter, and in the summer she lives on "Irwin island," in the St. Lawrence river. She has two sons, one of whom has reached his majority, and is employed in Wall street.

Professional Resort Code.

A good many people who visit New York in summer have noticed in the past that many of the great actors reported to be in Europe were in reality treading the pitiless flagstones of Broadway. The reconciliation of reports and facts may have struck them as impossible, but in the stage world, as an eminent philosopher has so quaintly observed, nothing is impossible. The announcements of the press agents, in truth, are never to be taken literally. Those in possession of the official code may readily interpret them.

"For instance, if it is announced that a certain star is summering in Norway" the press agent really means that she is occupying a room, with bath, at Asbury Park. If he says that she is touring Italy, he means that she is spending the summer with relatives at Cohoes, N. Y. This code, at first sight, may seem complicated, but in reality it is as simple as can be.

For the benefit of those who may wish to communicate with stars during the summer part of it is here set down. In the first column are printed the names of the places whereat the stars are rusticating—in theory. In the second column are the names of the corresponding places honored with their presence—in fact:

The Riviera	Atlantic City, N. J.
Scotland	Far Rockaway
The Black Forest	Bensonhurst, L. I.
The English cathedral towns	Cape May, N. J.
Naples	Broadway, N. Y.
Biarritz	Broadway, N. Y.
The North Cape	Broadway, N. Y.
Germany	Broadway, N. Y.
Switzerland	Broadway, N. Y.
The Irish lake district	Broadway, N. Y.
Paris	Hoboken, N. J.
London	Harlem, N. Y.
Vichy	White Plains, N. Y.
Bar Harbor	Broadway, N. Y.
Narragansett	Broadway, N. Y.
The Pyrenees	Irvington, N. Y.
Rome	Manhattan Beach, N. Y.
The Mediterranean	Red Wing, N. D.
Villa	Boarding house
Private yacht	Coney Island steamer
Chateau	Seaside hotel
Tour	Walk
Watering place	Broadway and Fortieth street

Dictionary of Stage Words.

Miss Miriam Michelson, the dramatic editor of a Philadelphia newspaper, is at work upon a dictionary of stage words, for which, she says, there exists a long felt want. As an earnest of her intention of making the work an epochmaker, she publishes extracts from the portions already completed, and these show that she is deserving of the support and encouragement of scholars and students of dramatic art all over the world. Here, for instance, are a few of her definitions:

Curtain: A piece of stage property affected by St. Vitus dance, and connected by wireless telepathy, with the finger tips of the claque.

Curtain call: A form of physical culture to which actresses are addicted.

Exit: A bluff.

Duet: A solo sung sentimentally by the baritone to the soprano, or vice versa.

8:18 p. m.: 8:40.

Encore: A means by which ushers earn their salaries.

Chorus: A smile, embodied and indestructible.

Prima donna: Obsolete.

Comedian: A term applied to unrelated and illmatched articles of clothing, preferably when worn by a clown.

Coon song: An uncouth dance.

Should Miss Michelson look kindly upon suggestions, the following additions are offered:

Art: A word of dubious origin, seldom uttered in polite society.

Box office: The medulla oblongata of the American drama.

Star: A subject of amusing press agent anecdotes.

Syndicate: The American equivalent of the French academy.

Broadway: A paddock for actors.

Independent manager: A slob, a lobster.

Press agent: An animal said by some authorities to be human.

Actors Love Curios.

A great many actors and actresses wait until they get to Philadelphia every winter before they buy odd books and antique furniture. They bid on things put up in the auction rooms there that they never think of looking for in New York. When good companies are playing at the leading Philadelphia theaters the auction business booms.

Maude Adams bought $900 worth of books at an auction in that city. She did not do the bidding herself, but two members of her company attended the sale for her and the books were purchased in her name. Most of them were historical works from a large private library that has just come on the market. The volumes were packed and shipped to Miss Adams' summer home at Ronkonkoma, L. I.

Marion Abbott and Helen Lowell, members of the same company, bought an antique bestead for $125 to send to a new flat they are furnishing in New York. These two actresses, who live together, were burned out last summer at Larchmont. They bought a lot of other old-fashioned things, also, that seemed to catch their fancy. Sidney Brough purchased some old-fashioned stuff (small articles, mostly) to take back to England as souvenirs.

Whenever John Drew goes to the Quaker city you may look for him in the auction rooms. As a native of the town he knows what's what and just where to look for bargains. Otis Skinner is another auction room prowler; says he contracted the habit from his old chief, Augustin Daly. Seabrooke is another auction fiend, and he invariably takes a fancy to things that nobody else seems to want.

Actors are what is known in the auction trade as reliable bidders. They know what they are after, and if the article put up does not suit them they do not take up the time of auctioneers by bidding.

Carleton and the Chinaman.

W. P. Carleton, who sings the part of Frank Abercoed in "Florodora," relates the following story, which, he says, has at least the merit of being true:

"During my recent stay in 'Frisco I had a suite of rooms up-town—sitting-room, bedroom, and bath, neatly furnished—and a Chinese servant. He was a good boy, who had ideas of his own. I used to exercise my voice a good deal in my rooms, and supposed that I had made a great impression upon my Chinaman until one day I was expecting a friend, and had asked my boy to clean up extra early. He did so, and I was pleased.

"I resolved to show my gratitude. I went up to him as he was on his hands and knees giving the finishing touches to a well-polished stove, and, handing him half a dollar, I said:

"'Here, Sam.'

"The boy slipped the coin into his blouse, said 'All light, boss,' and went to polishing again.

"Presently I said:

"'Like to go and see "Florodora" tonight, Sam?'

"Sam stopped polishing for an instant, looked up, and asked, 'Flolledolia? What's that?'

"'O, pretty girls, beautiful scenery, nice singing.'

"'Where that?' continued Sam, still industriously polishing the stove.

"'At the Columbia Theater.'

"'Near Baldwin Hotel; all burnt up?'

"'Yes.'

"Polish, polish, polish. Then, from Sam, 'What time go in?'

"'About 8,' I replied.

"'A few more rubs, and then: 'What time come out?'

"'O, about 11.'

"Sam polished away thoughtfully for a moment and looked up with, 'You sling there?'

"'Of course,' I replied, with some pride.

"'Hum! I guess not,' returned Sam, and went back to polishing and took no further notice of me.

"Sam's idea of music was strictly Celestial."

Was Willing to Chance It.

Odell Williams, who recently died in New York, was a worthy, without being in any sense a great, actor. He had a kindly humor and an abiding confidence in human nature, to which latter quality a considerable share of his later reputation was due. When "The Heart of Maryland" was first talked of the part of the old soldier was offered to Burr McIntosh, a comedian eminently fitted for it. Mr. McIntosh had little faith in David Belasco, a doubt which at that time was almost universal over an author who was vehement in his demand that Mrs. Carter must be given a part in his new play. Those were Belasco's dark days, when every actor and manager scorned him and his pupil.

Burr McIntosh, being offered a part in the new play, hesitated to accept it. In this dilemma Belasco turned to Odell Williams, who had a cheerful belief in everybody, including even such a fanatic as Belasco, and with a grain of charity even for Mrs. Carter. Similarly the part of the villain, originally offered to Henley, was taken by Kellerd. These actors prospered exceedingly. "The Heart" ran four years, bringing fortune to every person connected with it, misfortune to those who had refused to join it. A. M. Palmer, who had refused to produce the drama because Mrs. Carter was part of it, presently fell into bankruptcy. Henley died in poverty. McIntosh drifted out of acting into photography. Odell Williams and John Kellerd became stars, and the ugly duckling, the despised and rejected Mrs. Carter, developed into her present astonishing fame.

Until he appeared in this work Mr. Williams practically was unknown, but during the long career of "The Heart" all its players came into notice and prosperity.

John Drew as Life-Saver.

It may have been forgotten by theater goers that John Drew once proved himself a hero by saving the life of Miss Maude Adams at the risk of his own. At that time Mr. Drew was playing in Providence, R. I. It was on the initial night and in the opening scene Mr. Drew and Miss Adams were occupying the stage, when the backing of the attic interior gave way and fell. Quick as thought Mr. Drew threw himself in the path of the falling scenery, knowing full well that if it struck Miss Adams she might receive terrible injuries, if not death. He received the full weight of the topping piece, receiving bad cuts about the hands and face, but Miss Adams escaped unhurt.

For a time it was feared that the famous actor was seriously injured. The curtain was rung down, but when Mr. Drew assured the managers that as soon as his injuries could be dressed he would be ready to go on, the audience was requested to remain in their seats until the scene could be set again. Meantime a surgeon had been called and the numerous cuts which Mr. Drew had received were patched up one after another. It was within half an hour after the accident that the scenery was once more in place and all was ready to proceed.

When Mr. Drew reappeared he was received with great enthusiasm by the house, which was quick to appreciate his heroic act. It was fortunate at the time for the distinguished comedian that no small part of his leisure was spent in various kinds of exercises by which his body was made strong enough to stand the shock which he received.

An Absurd Blunder.

Theatrical folk in London are smiling at the blunder of which Mrs. James Brown Potter was the victim. Ashton & Boor, theatrical agents, received a letter from the Princess Bariatinsky, in Paris, stating that the Grand Duchess Michael of Russia was desirous of engaging the services of Mrs. Potter for July 20.

The agents communicated with Mrs. Potter, who replied that she was willing to go to Paris to recite for the Princess Bariatinsky, although Mrs. Potter observed that July 20 was a curious time for the grand duchess to be in Paris. The agents were dismayed a few days later to receive a letter from Paris saying that the Mrs. Potter the grand duchess sought was a professional nurse, and not the actress.

Mrs. Potter laughed when the matter was explained, and now London society is agrin at the story.

Blood Is Thicker than Water.

During her recent engagement in St. Louis Mrs. Patrick Campbell discovered an aged uncle, M. V. Cummins, who was ill and in straitened circumstances. She visited him every day, taking with her flowers and delicacies. Before her departure, it is said, Mrs. Campbell gave him $1,000. She succeeded in reuniting Mr. Cummins with his wife, from whom he had been separated many years. The couple returned to their former home in Texas. It is understood that Mr. Cummins was once a wealthy merchant of Calcutta, where he suffered severe financial reverses.

Proved Ownership.

Miss Pauline Berkeley, an actress, appeared in Yorkville police court the other day against Mrs. Jessie Mott, whom she accused of having possession of her pet fox terrier, Duchess. Miss Berkeley convinced Magistrate Cornell that she owned the dog, but Mrs. Mott refused to surrender the animal until the $5 she had paid for it was refunded. Miss Berkeley allowed Mrs. Mott to keep the dog until she could get the money.

Mrs. Mott was in court with the dog. She informed Magistrate Cornell that she had bought the dog from a stranger several weeks ago.

Miss Berkeley produced a photograph of herself and the dog, taken together. Magistrate Cornell admitted that it was a good picture of both, and remarked that all fox terriers looked alike to him.

This did not discourage the actress, who said she had been in the habit of carrying Duchess around the country in a specially prepared valise.

"I have it here," said Miss Berkeley. "If the lady will let the dog down on the floor she will jump into the valise and curl up when I tell her to."

Mrs. Mott, at the direction of the magistrate, put the dog on the floor. Miss Berkeley chirruped to the little animal, which, with expressions of great delight, jumped into the valise and, curling up, prepared to go to sleep.

"It looks like your dog," remarked Magistrate Cornell.

An Interesting Reminiscence.

A cutting from the London Theater for August, 1878—it was then under Clement Scott's editorial charge—has an interest at this time of volcanic disturbance:

"Theatrical business at Pompeii, which has been at a standstill since the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D., appears to be looking up, judging from the following announcement of Sig. Luigni:

"'After a lapse of more than 1,800 years the theater of this city will be reopened with "La Figlia del Reggimento." I solicit a continuance of the favor bestowed on my predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martius, and beg to assure the public I will make every effort to equal the rare qualities displayed during his management.'"

A Play-Reader's Humor.

Henry W. Savage, the president and managing director of the Castle Square opera company, has a play reader who is a bit of a wag in his way and decidedly original in his criticisms of the manuscripts which are submitted to him. Some days ago there was placed on his desk a new translation of Helevy's "La Tentation" (The Temptation), made by a well known writer of comic opera libretttos. It was read in due course, and a couple of mornings afterward Mr. Savage found the following note waiting for him when he came to the office:

Dear Mr. Savage—By not leading you into Temptation, I shall deliver you from evil. Yours B. C. M.

The author still has the manuscript.

Theatrical Gossip.

Hattie Williams will remain the Rogers Bros.' leading lady for next season.

Mme. Janauschek's condition gives little hope of her ever being much improved.

Sandow says he has quit posing and is going to teach physical culture from this on.

Eddie Foy will have a prominent rôle in next season's production of "Bluebeard."

The De Arvilles sisters have signed with Reilly & Woods' big show for next season.

Eugene Cowles, it is intimated, is to devote his entire next season to the concert stage.

When Virginia Harned appears in the title rôle of "Iris" next season, Hilda Spong will be in her company.

Miss Bertha Creighton will star next year in a comedy by Grace Livingston Furniss, entitled "A Colonial Girl."

It seems pretty certain that Col. Cody is going to give up the show business, for he has had his Samsonian locks shorn.

Gertrude Atherton and Olga Nethersole are collaborating in the dramatisation of the authoress' novel, "A Daughter of the Vine."

It is announced that Edna May will not visit Australia at present, but will return to this country early next season and appear in a new musical comedy.

Robert Drouet has purchased twenty-six acres of land in Brookhaven, L. I., adjoining the country seat of Miss Maude Adams, and will erect a handsome dwelling.

Tyrone Power, who has signed with Mrs. Fiske for next season, will play with Sir Henry Irving in London, appearing in the forthcoming revival of "The Merchant of Venice."

Sarah Bernhardt will make a try at the naturalistic school next season. During a visit to Norway in October she will include a new play by Björnson in her repertoire.

Lavinia Shannon, the last season with Kelcey and Shannon, will have the leading part next fall in Theodore Kremer's new play, "Beyond Pardon," under the management of F. G. Ross.

E. S. Willard has engaged Miss Maude Fealy, who was first seen in this country as the slave girl, Nanine, in "Quo Vadis" a couple of years ago, for his American tour, which is to begin next October.

Arrangements have been concluded by which Daniel V. Arthur will take the management of Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon for a term of years. A new play is being prepared for the stars for next season.

George Soule Spencer is with the Herbert stock company this summer, appearing in an elaborate production of "As You Like It." Ernest Hastings and Miss Bijou Fernandez are also members of the organization.

Grace Kimball, who retired from the stage four years ago to marry Lawrence McGuire, a New York business man, will return to dramatic work next season as the leading woman of the Pawsett stock company at Baltimore.

Rose Melville, the impersonator of the character of Sunshine Sue in the play of that name, has been granted a divorce in Cincinnati from her husband, Harry Hardy. She sued as Rose Hardy and was permitted to resume her maiden name of Smoch.

Bernhardt's latest play, which she will produce next season, is by Paul Hervieu, and is called "Theroigne de Maricourt." The heroine is the woman of the French revolution whom Carlyle described as the "brown-locked, light-behaved demoiselle Theroigne."

Camille D'Arville is to return to the stage as the star of an opera company that Frank L. Perley will organize next year. She will be seen in a new play to which Mr. Perley has the rights. The company will probably open next winter or the following autumn.

A strange combination of actors is announced from London. It is that after his present season at the Lyceum Sir Henry Irving will join Charles Wyndham to play one of two leading rôles in a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, the author of "The Liars," "Mrs. Dane's Defense," and other dramas.

Jessie Alward, the delightful Lady Algy of R. C. Carton's comedy, "Lord and Lady Algy," when the Empire theater stock company last played it in New York, and who has been absent from the American stage for the last two seasons, is to return next autumn and play the leading rôle in a new comedy by Capt. Marshall.

The old story has been cabled from England again that Sarah Bernhardt will play Romeo to Maude Adams' Juliet during her tour of the country, which begins next October. Mme. Bernhardt and Miss Adams are to play French, while the company play in English—that is, if the arrangement is ever consummated.

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott have decided to shelve "The Light That Failed," giving preference to the projected Irish comedy. Charles Frohman is considering a three act production of Kipling's "Soldiers Three." The novelist has been asked to collaborate with Clyde Fitch in the production of a drama made up from the Indian tales of that famous trio, Mulvaney, Otheris, and Learoyd.

The foreign stage is pretty well represented in London this season. Rejane has been appearing in "Zaza" and "Ma Cousine" at the Imperial; Jane Hading is playing in "Le Maitre de Forges" at the Coronet; and Sarah Bernhardt is appearing in "Marion Crawford's" "Francesca da Rimini" at the Garrick. Charlotte Wiehe, from the Theater Royal, Copenhagen, and Cleo de Merode, the French dancerine, are also among the visitors.

The appellate division of the supreme court of New York has handed down a sweeping decision in favor of Mrs. Jeanie L. Herne, granting her every right she contended for in the suit against Liebler & Co. to prevent that firm from leasing "Bag Harbor" to stock companies. In the court below Mrs. Herne sought an injunction in the case and her application was denied. Her lawyers appealed from the decision and the appellate division reversed the order.

The new play by Henry Arthur Jones which will be put on at the Criterion in London in the autumn, has been written with Miss Lena Ashwell in view, which means that it will have strongly emotional episodes, for Miss Ashwell won fame in "Mrs. Dane's Defense." The idea is said to have been in Mr. Jones' mind for several years, but he was waiting for the proper actress to appear. He believes that he has found her in Miss Ashwell. The action of the piece takes place in and about Monte Carlo. The leading character is Ellen Farndon, the daughter of a bank clerk, who through a succession of chances is torn from her humdrum surroundings and thrown into the whirlpool of smart society. The interest of the story is said to be of a domestic nature, albeit of a highly tragic level. The piece also contains much comedy.

FROM "FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS ABROAD."

"She picked up the skirt of her gown."

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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

One of the most attractive little books of the summer season appears this week in William G. Brown's clever essay on "Golf," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The book is appropriately bound in dark green boards, with back and lettering in red. Mr. Brown is a member of the famous Oakley country club, near Boston, and his friends have promptly dubbed him the Isaak Walton of golf.

D. B. Updike, the Merrymount Press, Boston, is issuing "Four Addresses," by Henry L. Higginson, which includes the two addresses on the Harvard union and the Soldiers' field, lately printed and distributed by a friend of Harvard university. In addition to the two addresses in the previous volume the publisher has included the one delivered at the mass meeting held at Sanders' theater in acknowledgment of the gift furnishing the means to build the union and the address on Robert Gould Shaw, delivered on the eve of the unveiling of the Shaw monument.

One of the best things that John A. Mitchell, the editor of Life, has ever written was "The Last American." Fifteen editions of that little book have been printed since its publication twelve years ago, and now a new holiday edition is to be brought out with illustrations in color by F. W. Read and decorations by other artists. While Mr. Mitchell is best known as an author, his first distinction was gained as an exhibitor in the Paris salon, and the illustrations for the first edition of "The Last American" were drawn by himself. All these illustrations will be included in the new edition.

"Your Uncle Lew," the work that gained fame for Charles R. Sherlock, has recently been accepted by an English publisher, and this is another proof of the success of the American literary invasion of Great Britain. The famous British query of years ago, "Who reads an American book?" is not difficult to answer at the present time, while, on the other hand, the American readers of English novels are rapidly transferring their allegiance to writers of their own country.

The Cambridge edition of "English and Scottish Popular Ballads" now under preparation by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is edited by Miss Helen Child, the daughter of Prof. Francis J. Child, the famous scholar. The volume will contain an introduction from Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard, Prof. Child's pupil and successor. The aim of the book is to present in convenient form with brief notes all the more important ballads preserved in Prof. Child's monumental edition of "English and Scottish Ballads," which in this revised and popular edition will be brought within the reach of all lovers of literature.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady has just received, through the German embassy at Washington, the thanks of Emperor William for a copy of "Hohenzollern," Dr. Brady's new book, which was sent to the Emperor by the author.

The spring publishing season is far enough advanced to gauge with a degree of accuracy the merit and popularity of the various novels that have been issued. Some have had a decided vogue for a day, as it were, while a few have stood the test and are constantly gaining readers. Since its publication, "The Mississippi Bubble" has steadily risen until it now stands in all the New York reviews well up among the six best selling books. "Hearts Courageous," Miss Rives' revolutionary novel, which comes from the same publishers, has joined its running mate, and is included in all of the various newspaper lists. From the standpoint of literary quality these two books have received high praise.

An important new series is under way that bids fair to rival "The Story of the Nations." The initial volume is to be by Nansen, and is to be followed by work from the pens of the famous explorers of our time.

The series will probably be called "The World's Explorers," and its range will extend from the arctic to the antarctic, and from darkest Africa to Thibet.

Sane, humorous, and wise is Leslie Stephen's biography of George Eliot, the new volume in the English Men of Letters series. One would imagine that there was nothing to be said on the life and work of a novelist whose name has been a household word for fifty years. With a biographer of average ability this would be true, but interpreted through Leslie Stephen's personality, and seen with his eyes, George Eliot's life becomes a subject of criticism so fresh as to make one feel that the subject itself is new. This latest volume of the series is published by the Macmillan company, who are now the authorized publishers in America of the only complete edition of this series. The next volumes are due this month, or at any rate early in the summer, and will be those on William Hazlitt by Augustine Birrell, and on Matthew Arnold by Herbert Paul.

Mr. Henry Austin Clapp's "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic" is illustrated by photogravure portraits on Japan paper. By a happy chance it has a new portrait of Warren, a picture recalling his face as it looked in private life at the frequent moments when he was about to make one of those jests that never wounded, howsoever completely they might end an argument or destroy a fallacy.

THEY ARGUE FOR TRUSTS.

FORMIDABLE MARSHALING OF ADVOCATES OF COMBINATIONS.

Charles R. Flint, James J. Hill, Francis B. Thurber, S. C. T. Dodd, and Others Make Out the Case in Favor of the Consolidation of Industrial Enterprise—Giants in the Field of Capitalism Defend the Modern Conditions as a Good Thing for All.

UNDER the frank title, "The Trust: Its Book," Doubleday, Page & Co. have published a volume of papers, addresses, and pamphlets by various public men who have made a study of the present economical conditions from the standpoint of the corporations. Most of these have been in print before in some form or other, but this is the first considerable collection of matter of this sort. In fact, we do not remember to have seen so many distinguished names of business men on the title page of a book heretofore. Mr. Charles R. Flint, who was one of the first capitalists to argue the trust question publicly, has four papers in the volume, which he discusses with his well-known vigor and clearness. Among the other noted men contributing to the work are James J. Hill, S. C. T. Dodd, James H. Bridge, and Francis B. Thurber.

Mr. Flint's first address is upon "Combinations and Critics," and in it he refers to some of the criticisms made upon organizations of this sort. In the course of his remarks he says that our tariff, which is often necessary to a nascent industry, is frequently too great an advantage to a developed one under which last condition competition has become the death instead of the life of trade. He believes that "there will come a time when the protection now afforded to domestic manufactures will be largely reduced." But free or freer trade can only safely come when the way is prepared for it by the superior development of our manufacturing industries.

Mr. Hill has a violent antipathy to the word "trust." He insists that the trust has gone out to stay, and that in its place has come the consolidation, which is a legitimate thing of great benefit to those in or out of it. The Carnegie company, he says, was a good example of a consolidation in this country, and the Krupp company an instance of it abroad. He says: "From all accounts, the workmen of the Carnegie company were among the best paid artisans in America. The company could afford to pay high wages, because its men worked under the most perfect and compact conditions. Nothing was wasted, nothing of the energies of the middlemen, who were mere leeches, sucking sustenance from the business body without giving anything in return."

Speaking of the point sometimes made that a plant rated, for instance, at $50,000 today is rated at three times that sum tomorrow because it has been taken into a combination, Mr. Hill says: "A property is not necessarily worth only what it represents in the way of real estate, building, and plant. It is worth rather what it represents in earning capacity; and if under a combination its earning capacity is trebled because of the economy of production, it is not unreasonable to say that its value has been trebled, even though nothing tangible has been added to its material assets." Those who see no gain between the upper and lower millstone complain of combinations as bad for the country, but the aim of business "is to do the greatest good to the greatest number; and the greatest number—so far as we now can see—is apparently benefited by the consolidations."

Mr. Hill believes it is the fault of the working men if they do not take advantage of the present conditions of trade and participate in the profits of big enterprises by investing their savings in the shares of the more prosperous concerns. He says: "Over $2,000,000,000 are deposited in the savings banks of the United States, largely made up of the savings of the wage earners, and this represents only a portion of their accumulations. With these vast resources at command the workingmen of the country might in a few years acquire a large interest in the concerns in which they are employed. The opportunities thus afforded for safe and lucrative investment will enable them to share in the profits and thus unite the rewards of capital and labor."

He has a good word to say as to the merger of railways. Shippers will be glad to learn from this eminent authority that "there is no longer danger of an unjust squeezing of the public by the railways through exorbitant rates." It might not